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Sravana 19, 1905 (Saka)

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(Twelfth Session)

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CONTENTS

No. 13, Wednesday, August 10, 1983/Sravana 19, 1905 (Saka)

		COLUMNS
Oral Answers to Questions :	...	1—34
*Starred Questions Nos. 243, 244 and 247 to 249.		
Written Answers to Questions :	...	34—330
Starred Questions Nos. 245, 246, 251 to 263 and 265		
Unstarred Questions Nos. 2790 to 2915, 1917 to 2940, 2942 to 2992, 2994 to 2999, 3001 to 3005 and 3007 to 3030,		
Papers Laid on the Table	...	330—332
Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions	...	332
Sixty-Second Report		
Business Advisory Committee Forty-eighth Report	...	332—341
Matters Under Rule 377	...	341
(i) Clearance to Kuriarkutty-Karapara Hydro-electric project		
Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan	...	341—342
(ii) Need for a high power transmission station at Bharuch or Surat for T.V.		
Shri Ahmed Mohammed Patel	...	342—343

*The Sigh + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor or the House by that Member.

(iii) Petro-Chemical complex at Barauni (Bihar)

Shrimati Krishna Sahi ... 343—344

(iv) Selection Board for Goa for 'A' and 'B' posts

Shri Eduardo Faleiro ... 344—345

(v) Interim relief to extra departmental employees of P & T

Shri Sushil Bhattacharya ... 345

(vi) Need to provide protection to citizens and maintenence of law and order in the country

Shri Mani Ram Bagri ... 345—347

(vii) Amolioration of condition of cine workers

Shri Harikesh Bahadur ... 347

(viii) Need to solve problems of contract labour of Food Corporation of India

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta ... 348

Statutory Resolution re : Disapproval of Arms Amendment Ordinance ...

and

Arms (Amendment) Bill ... 349

Motion to Consider— ...

Shri Era Mohan ... 350—354

Shri Jaideep Singh ... 354—358

Shri P.K. Kodiyan ... 359—362

Shri Anand Singh ... 362—368

Dr. Karan Singh ... 368—371

Shri Jitendra Prasad ... 371—378

Shri Ramsingh Yadav ... 378—386

Shri A.K. Roy ... 386—391

Shri Ramswaroop Ram ... 391—396

Shri Mool Chand Daga ... 396—398

Shri Abdul Rashid Kabuli ... 399—409

Shri Sunder Singh ... 409—413

Shri Chhotey Singh Yadav ... 413—417

Shri C.P.N. Singh ... 417—421

Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar ... 421—431

Shri N.K. Shejwalkar ... 431—435

Arms (Amendment) Bill

Clauses 3 to 17 and
Motion to Pass—

Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar ... 453—456

Shri P. Namgyal ... 456—465

Shri Satyanarayan Jatiya ... 465—467

Emigration Bill

Motion to Consider—

Shri Veerendra Patil ... 468—472

Shri E. Balanandan ... 472—483

Shri V. Kulandaivelu ... 483—488

Shri Rajesh Kumar Singh ... 488—492

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 10, 1983/
Sravana 19, 1905 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Evaluation of Achievement and Functioning of C.S.I.R. Laboratories

*243. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any evaluation has been done of the achievements and functioning of the CSIR Laboratories;

(b) if so, its details; and

(c) the steps proposed by Government to ensure that the CSIR laboratories processes may prove useful for improving the condition of socially and economically backward people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. The working of the CSIR has been reviewed by four Committees.

(b) The reports of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd Review Committees are available in the Library of Parliament. The 1st Part of 4th Committee (Sarkar Committee) was placed on the Table of the House on 10th March, 1970 and its 2nd Part on 24th November, 1971.

(c) A Joint Adviser has been especially designated in CSIR Headquarters to oversee the programming of such projects and the utilisation of the results An updated list of Cottage and Village—Scale technology developed in CSIR Laborarories is being compiled for publication. CSIR has organised a joint workshop with organisations concerned with upgradation of traditional and artisan skills. The proceedings of the workshop are available in the Parliament Library.

CSIR is inter-acting closely with the newly set-up Council for Advancement of Rural Technology (CART) to help in propagation of technologics developed by CSIR and develop technologies in areas to be identified CART.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : The Hon. Minister has taken us back to 1970 and 1971, but I would like to take him further upto 1983. Is it a fact that on 30 June, 1983 the Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi, in a meeting of the Directors of the CSIR, has commented that most of the technologies which are being invented by the CSIR are not being actually given in real sense to the benefit of the people; if so, what is the reaction of the Minister ? What were the steps taken to see that those things which are invented are really being used for a cause for which they are being invented ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : CSIR is responsible for developing technologies. Taking that technology or propagation of that for the benefit of the users has also to be done. There has been a feeling in certain quarters that what has been produced is not really

utilised. So, at times, recommendations have been made to see that the technologies developed in CSIR are taken to the users. Some steps have already been taken like contact between the industry and the laboratories, discussions between the users and the researchers and publications of the technologies which are produced in the laboratories. Probably something more has to be done in this respect and something more could certainly be done.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : At least the Minister was courageous enough to admit that something more has to be done. I congratulate him for this. May I know, other than Delhi, how many centres CSIR has got in far flung areas of the country to transfer this technology to the people ? By sitting in Delhi you cannot transfer the technology to rural areas.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, we have to understand the mechanism for the development of science and technology. The scientists who are working in the laboratories for the development of technologies are expert in developing the technologies but the extension work, that is, the work of taking the technology to the user has also to be done. The question always has been whether that responsibility will be brone by the scientists who are working in the laboratories or whether a different kind of mechanism has to be created for this purpose. We cannot expect all the scientists working in the laboratories to go to the fields and to the industries and to give the technology there. If conferences are organised, they can go and they can give information about the technologies. So, a mechanism has to be created. The transfer of technology, the disposal of technology, the diffusion of technology has to be done in conjunction with the State organisations, State bodies, Zila Parishads, Panchayat Samitis and the industrial associations and such organisations. We are trying to bring the researchers or producers of the technologies and the users of technologies together but we do not expect all the time that the scientists should go with the technology from place to place to give that technology to us.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Sir, I had the privilege of being a member of the fourth committee—the Sarkar Committee I am very sorry to see that the essence of our findings, which were given about 13-14 years ago, has been ignored by the Government even now. I hope the Hon. Minister has studied the Sarkar Committee's Report. The essence of what we said was that the technologies which have been developed in the CSIR laboratories and the requirement of technology of industry and other sectors, whether in private or public, there is no liaison between these two at all and he is now admitting that practically the same thing exists even today. The main thing I want to ask is whether it is a fact or not that when the Five-Year Plans are formulated by the Planning Commission, it is left outside the planning process altogether as to what work the CSIR is to do or how it should concentrate on certain high priority areas which are required in the country ? This is what the Sarkar Committee said. It is left to themselves to fend for whatever they like, they can discover and develop themselves. We find that the scientists are very much depressed and demoralised because they are doing good work and nobody is translating it into actual application. Therefore, I want to know, apart from what he has said in the reply that one Technical Adviser or somebody is now being posted in the headquarters of CSIR to oversee all this, whether he considers this to be adequate or there should be some more integrated planning between the technologies and the requirement.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : The Sarkar Committee was appointed to examine the working of the CSIR as a whole. Most of the recommendations given by the Sarkar Committee related to the constitution, the structure of CSIR and most of the recommendations made by Sarkar Committee have already been implemented. One of the recommendations was that there should be

some sort of contact between the industry and the laboratories. That has also already been done. The laboratories at the national level are trying to contact the associations of the industries and are trying to exchange views. They can take the problems from the industries and try to find solutions to these problems in the laboratories. They can also transfer the new technology which is developed in the laboratories to the industries. This kind of information is given to the different kinds of laboratories in different States. At their level also they are asked to be in contact with the industries and take the information and give the technology also. This process has to be strengthened. Whatever has been done has already been done. But as our demands are great, as our expectations are very high, we have to do always a little more than what we have already done. In that respect, we would certainly try to do a little more than what has already been done, because our expectations are quite high.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : I think the Hon. Member's question is whether science planning is integrated in the planning process. I myself made this comment at the CSIR meetings and I think this is important.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : At least the public sector industries should be integrated with this. May be, the private sector people do not want this and they would prefer foreign things. But what about the public sector undertakings ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : That is what we have taken up.

SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA : Government had set up a Council for Advancement of Rural Technology, known as CART. I would like to know from him whether it is a fact that CART has identified the areas for the applied use of the technology developed by CSIR and, if so, the details thereof ? What is the progress in implementation of rural technology there ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : CART comes under the Rural Development Department; it is not strictly under CSIR. There will be co-ordination and co-operation between the two. There are certain technologies developed by the CSIR, which can be used in rural areas—agro-based technologies, technology for tanning etc. I have with me the entire details of the amount of technology and the number of them which have been introduced. But CART is not strictly under our department. It will separately do it; we also do it.

Legislation to Apprehend Criminals/Anti-Social Elements Taking Refuge in Places of Worship

+

*244. SHRI B.D. SINGH :
SHRI RASHEED MASOOD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to bring a legislation to apprehend the suspected criminals/anti-social elements who take refuge in places of worship after committing a crime or indulging in anti-social and secessionist activities;

(b) if so, the decision, if any, taken by Government in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) to (c) Under the law, a police officer having authority to arrest can enter "any place" to apprehend and arrest a person suspected of the commission of a crime. "Place", as defined under Section 2(p) of the Code of Criminal procedure, does not exclude a place of worship. There is therefore no need to undertake fresh legislation for the purpose.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि देश के वर्तमान कानून में पर्याप्त व्यवस्था है कि अपराधी कहीं पर भी छिपा हो, उसको पकड़ा जा

सकता है। मेरे पास बहुत से अखबारों की कटिंग्ज हैं, जिनमें सरकार की तरफ से बार-बार कहा गया है कि पंजाब के गुरुद्वारों में क्रिमिनल्ज शरण लेते हैं। पंजाब के चीफ मिनिस्टर ने 15 जुलाई को शिमला में एक वक्तव्य में कहा है :—

"Most of the extremists responsible for the killings in Punjab have been identified and they continue to take shelter in the religious places."

मैं गृह मन्त्री से जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार की कुछ ऐसी नीति बन गई है कि विभिन्न धर्मों में भेदभाव किया जाए। हमारे देश में बहुत से धर्म हैं। अगर तमाम धर्मों के पूजास्थलों में क्रिमिनल शरण लेते हैं, तो क्या सब धर्मों के पूजास्थलों में पुलिस नहीं जाएगी और वहां पर क्रिमिनल्ज को ऐप्रिहेंड नहीं किया जाएगा, या क्या सरकार कुछ विशेष धर्मों को विशेष छूट दे रही है; यदि हां, तो विभिन्न धर्मों में इस तरह का भेदभाव क्यों किया जा रहा है ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : As I have said, under the law there is no inhibition in going to these places. But, as far as the Golden Temple is concerned, the Government has exercised restraint, keeping in view the sentiments of the Sikh community.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : कुछ धर्मों के लोगों का सेंटीमेंट है और दूसरे धर्मों के लोगों का कोई सेंटीमेंट नहीं है, यह बात समझ में नहीं आती। इसको मंत्री महोदय ने स्पष्ट नहीं किया है।

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The other religious communities have no sentiments ? The other Gods have no sentiments ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is an atheist.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : No, I am a strong believer in God.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : You may have other sentiments, if not on this subject. Everybody's sentiments are of equal value and should be respected. But, as the Hon. Members know, there is a specially explosive situation in that particular area. Our major objective must be to calm people down and to see that the violence and suspicions which have been aroused are contained. That has to be the first criterion.

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : अध्यक्ष जी, पंजाब की जो अन्य समस्यायें हैं उसमें अलग से एक निरंकारियों की समस्या है। अभी निरंकारी मिशन ने फैसला किया है कि आगामी 15 अगस्त को वे एक बलिदानी जत्था अमृतसर भेजना चाहते हैं। (**व्यवधान**) क्योंकि निरंकारी मिशन विश्वास करता है कि आए दिन पंजाब में उनकी हत्या हो जाती है। वे विश्वास करते हैं कि सरकार उनको प्रोटेक्शन देने में सफल नहीं हो रही है और आए दिन वे मारे जा रहे हैं। इसलिए वे कहते हैं कि हमारा बलिदानी जत्था जाएगा और गुरुनानक निवास से भिंडरावाले ने चैलेंज किया है कि अगर वे आयेंगे तो उनकी इच्छा पूरी करेंगे। यह एक गम्भीर समस्या पैदा हो गई है। क्या सरकार की नालेज में यह बात है और इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार क्या कार्यवाही करने जा रही है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : निरंकारी जत्थे के जाने की खबर सभी को विदित है और सरकार को भी विदित है। जहां तक भिंडरावाले के बयान का सवाल है, वह समाचार-पत्रों में भी आ चुका है कि उन्होंने इस प्रकार का खतरनाक बयान दिया है। इस सम्बन्ध में जहां तक निरं-

कारियों के बचाव का प्रश्न है, जब-जब निरंकारी मण्डल का प्रतिनिधि मण्डल प्रधान मन्त्री जी से या मुझ से मिला है तो हमने बार-बार पंजाब सरकार से कहा है कि निरंकारियों को पूरी तरह से संरक्षण दिया जाना चाहिए। लेकिन यह दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है कि उनके सम्पूर्ण संरक्षण की स्थिति पैदा नहीं हुई है। जहां तक 15 तारीख को उनके जत्थे के जाने का सवाल है, मैं सारे सदन से अपील करना चाहता हूं और माननीय अध्यक्ष महोदय, आपसे भी, कि यह अपील प्रसारित की जाए कि वे फिलहाल इस ऐक्शन को टाल दें ताकि यह जो दुर्घटना हो सकती है उसको टाला जाए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : सारा हाउस कहेगा तो मैं तो आपका सेवक हूं।

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : इसमें इन्कार किसी को भी नहीं है लेकिन एक शब्द मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि निरंकारियों से अपील की जाए परन्तु साथ-साथ उसको कन्डेम किया जाए जिसने गुरुद्वारे की पवित्रता को नष्ट किया है और वहां खड़े होकर ऐसा गन्दा बयान दिया है। उसकी निन्दा भी साथ-साथ की जाए। इसके लिए हम अभी तैयार हैं, सारा हाउस तैयार है इसको करने के लिए। (**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : पहले एक काम कर लीजिए।

(**व्यवधान**)

श्री बी० डी० सिंह : उनकी सुरक्षा की व्यवस्था भी की जानी चाहिए।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, we wrote to you a letter on that.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपका लेटर भी रखा है। कल इस पर बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में चर्चा की थी।

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Since all the Members have agreed to discuss it in the Business Advisory Committee, you on behalf of the House, will appeal....

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं भी यही कह रहा हूं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : जो जत्था जा रहा है उसको रोकने से ही काम नहीं चलेगा। अगर वह जत्था वहां चला ही जाए तो उसके बाद कोई गड़बड़ी नहीं होनी चाहिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले मेरी बात तो सुनें।

सारे सदन का विचार है, मत है और मैं इस सदन का सेवक हूं तो मैं आपकी भाषा को रूपांतरित कर दूंगा। मैं अपील करूंगा कि हमारे कहने से वे वहां न जायें। लेकिन साथ-साथ मेरे खयाल में आप यह भी ठीक समझेंगे कि जो मतभेद हैं आपस में या कुछ ऐसी बातें हैं जिनके कारण यह स्थिति उत्पन्न हुई है, उसके लिए भी बैठकर कुछ ऐसे आदमी जो इम्पार्शल हों, जिनका किसी से कोई मतभेद न हो, इस समस्या को सुलझा दें। जो भी बातें किसी को दु:ख देती हैं, एक धर्म के नाम से दूसरे धर्म को, उनको हम हमेशा के लिए निकाल दें, फिर न रहे बांस और न बजे बांसुरी। मैं आपकी तरफ से यह सारी बात कह रहा हूं।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैं आपका

और माननीय सदस्यों का ध्यान इस ओर भी आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि निरंकारियों ने इस बात को स्वीकार कर लिया है कि वे अकाल तख्त के सामने जायेंगे और उनको जो भी उसमें आपत्तिजनक मटीरियल नजर आता है, उसको निकाल देने के लिए तैयार हैं ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : वही बात मैंने कही थी । किसी बात का समाधान होता है और किसी बात का फैसला बात करने से होता है । जो समाधान करना है, दो-चार आदमी हाउस के बैठ कर निश्चित कर देंगे, जिससे वे बीच-बचाव करके, जो भी बात किसी को चुभती है, वह निकाल दें और हमेशा के लिए यह बात खत्म हो जाए । हम उनसे प्रार्थना करेंगे ।

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMI : You should get award for this.

MR. SPEAKER : Thank you.

श्री रशीद मसूद : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने तसलीम किया है कि कोई कानून ऐसा नहीं है कि पुलिस मजहबी जगहों पर न जा सके और क्रिमिनल्स को एरेस्ट न कर सके । ऐसी सूरत में सवाल पैदा होता है कि कानून मौजूद है, लेकिन कानून को इम्पलीमेंट करने वाली सरकार मौजूद नहीं है । क्या यह कांस्टीच्यूशनल मशीनरी का ब्रेकडाउन नहीं है ? ऐसी सूरत में कोई इखलाकी हक इस सरकार को बने रहने का है या नहीं है ? मैं समझता हूं कि इसका कोई इखलाकी जवाब सरकार के पास नहीं है और सरकार को इस्तीफा दे देना चाहिए । जब कानून को इम्पलीमेंट करने वाली मशीनरी नहीं है तो कांस्टीचूशन का ब्रेकडाउन अपने आप हो गया· · ·**(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : यह तो हुआ आपका विचार, अब सवाल क्या है ?

प्रो० मधु दण्डवते : सवाल यह है कि क्या नई गवर्नमेंट लायेंगे ? **(व्यवधान)**

श्री रशीद मसूद : मैं यह पूछना चाहता हूं कि निरंकारी बाबा के कत्ल में क्या भिंडरावाला का नाम एफ० आई० आर० में दर्ज था ? अगर था, तो उनको क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किया, जब वे दिल्ली में आए थे ? इसकी क्या वजह है कि अब क्यों नहीं गिरफ्तार किया जा रहा है, क्या सरकार बताएगी ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जहां तक भिंडरावाला का सवाल है, उनके खिलाफ चार एफ० आई० आर० दर्ज हैं, लेकिन दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह है कि वे गुरुनानक निवास में बैठे हुए हैं· · ·**(व्यवधान)**

श्री रशीद मसूद : उसके बाद वे दिल्ली में आए, लेकिन उनको गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया । वे गुरुद्वारे में नहीं थे । उनका नाम एफ० आई० आर० में दर्ज था, उनको क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया, यह मैं पूछना चाहता हूं···**(व्यवधान)**

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति यह है कि उस समय गिरफ्तार नहीं किए जा सके और···**(व्यवधान)**

श्री रशीद मसूद : क्यों नहीं किए जा सके···**(व्यवधान)**···दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण स्थिति है । दिल्ली में आए थे, गुरुद्वारे में नहीं थे । दिल्ली में आए, उसके बाद गिरफ्तार क्यों नहीं किए गए ?···**(व्यवधान)**

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : प्रधान मन्त्री जी आप चुप क्यों हैं ? पहले तो इस

सेन्टीमेंट का जवाब दिया था,. अब क्यों नहीं जवाब आप दे रही हैं। आपकी सरकार ने क्यों नहीं उनको गिरफ्तार किया। दिल्ली में आसरा लिए फिर रहे थे और आपकी नाक के नीचे आकर चले गए, लेकिन आपने उन पर एक्शन नहीं लिया ...**(व्यवधान)**...यह आग हरियाणा में फैलाई।...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री रशीद मसूद : दिल्ली में आए, क्यों गिरफ्तार नहीं किए गए? क्या हक है इस सरकार को बने रहने का?... **(व्यवधान)**

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : मैंने कहा था, कानून में इसकी रुकावट नहीं है। स्थिति और विस्फोटक...**(व्यवधान)**

DR. SUBRAMANYAM SWAMY : After this appeal, why are you allowing this supplementary ?

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : राष्ट्रपति जी को सिक्खों की वोट लेनी थी, इसलिए अकालियों को गिरफ्तार नहीं किया गया— यह मेरा आरोप है।...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : स्थिति विस्फोटक न हो जाए, इसलिए इस मामले में सरकार सोच-समझ कर restraint का उपयोग कर रही है। इसका यह मतलब नहीं है कि किसी खास मजहब को ही छूट दी गई है। आखिर...**(व्यवधान)**

श्री रशीद मसूद : मुसलमानों को नमाज नहीं पढ़ने दी जा रही है...**(व्यवधान)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगला क्वेश्चन— श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कह दिया, दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण है।

(व्यवधान)

Mechanical Seal Industry

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*247. SHRI E. BALANANDAN :
SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the mechanical seal industry is entirely in small and medium sector;

(b) if so, whether Government have any intention to invite big industry to come into the picture sooner or later; and

(c) if so, the reasons for that ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) No, Sir. However, specific proposals if received in the matter are considered by Government on merits.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : In the answer given by the Minister, it says :

"(b) & (c) No, Sir. However, specific proposals if received in the matter are considered by Government on merits."

Sir, this mechanical seal industry is a high technology and high precision industry. Now, it is in the small scale and medium sectors. Today the industry is using the capacity of only 40% and the rest of the 60% is lying idle. Now, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether M/s. B.D.K. Engineers Private Ltd., Hubli, Karnataka has submitted an application to the Government on

September 10, 1982 for a licence with the collaboration of John Crane Houdaille Inc., U.S.A., the biggest multinational in the mechanical seal industry and which operates in 22 countries in the world, having selling arrangement in 75 countries ? If this application has been received by the Government, what is the reaction of the Government towards this application ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, in consideration of the need for upgradation of technology in the manufacture of mechanical seals, technical collaboration has been allowed in the past to the following Indian firms with foreign equity participation :

(i) M/s. Durametallic India who have a foreign collaboration with M/s. Durametallic Corpn. U.S.A.

(ii) M/s. Mars Seal Pvt. Ltd who have a collaboration with M/s. Cyclam, France.

Another one is in the small scale sector. That is M/s. Sealol Hindustan Ltd., which has a foreign collaboration with M/s. Sealol, U.S.A. Now, there is one application which is pending with the Government and that is received from M/s. B.D.K. Engineers Pvt. Ltd. who would like to get it in the small scale sector. They have made the application for the foreign collabaration.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Sir, the Minister did not say what is the position of processing of that application. He simply said that the Government will consider the application in a proper manner.

I may tell for the information of the Minister concerned that as soon as the application has been submitted to the Government the Deputy Director General of Technical Development and the Development Officer have gone into the merits of the application etc., and they have submitted a report In this report, it has been recommended that this collaboration with M/s. John Crane Inc. is not necessary since we are having the same technology. Those industries which are already having foreign collaboration are 2 units in the medium sector and 13 units in the small-scale sector. They have the idle capacity of 60% and they are producing all range of mechanical seal which is required to day. The proposal which has been brought by the Hubli company before the Government contains no new technology, no modernisation and nothing is there. Therefore. after getting this report, due to some pressures from some-body, another committee has been appointed.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your Question ?

AN HON. MEMBER : This is a story.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is the saddest story.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : So, they have submitted the report on the 18th November. Within one month, another committee has been appointed.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : This is a cock and bull story.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Now, it is stated that the application for the new collaboration may be accepted. I want to know from the Minister that after the application is made by the company and after the Deputy Director General of Technical Development has submitted his report, why another committee has been appointed to process this application ? We are already having an idle capacity of 60% in the mechanical seal industry and the new application is not for any new technology or for importing technology. It is only repetitive technology.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Firstly, about the capacity, I am sure the Hon. Member will appreciate that the capacity which has already been created in the country is only a "claimed" capacity in the sense that the units which

go into the manufacture of mechanical seals got themselves registered with the DGTD if it is in the medium sector and if the small-seals industries want to go in for manufacture of mechanical seals, they get themselves registered with the Directorate of Industries at the State level. So, the "claimed" capacity in the country as reflected shows that there is under-utilisation.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : To what extent ?

SHRI S.M KRISHNA : Let me complete the answer. But the fact which has to be looked into is whether in physical terms the capacity is there. That has to be gone into.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : So what ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : That is with reference to the capacity. As-regards the second part of the question about repetitive technology, the foreign collaborations are allowed keeping in view the Science and Technology statement which the Hon. Prime Minister has pronounced at the Tirupathi Science Congress...(*Interruptions*) I seek your protection, Sir.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : He wants to seek protection from me of all the people ? (*Interruptions*) I am in the unhappy company of the Marxists.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : The foreign collaborations are allowed only in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented and import substitution manufacture or for enabling indigenous industry to update existing technology in order to meet effectively changing consumer preferences and to become competitive in the export market. Within the parameters of these groad guidelines, the foreign collaborations are allowed.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Sir, I am sorry to say that the entire thing is being sought to be pushed under the carpet. What was the question ? I quote :

> "(b) if so, whether Government have any intention to invite big industry to come into the picture sooner or later."

The Hon. Minister's reply is, "No, Sir". And then he says, "However specific proposals if received in the matter are considered by the Government on merits." On what date is he giving the reply ? It is 10th August, 1983, I have got a photostat copy of the application which is dated 10.9.82/5 10.82. Is he not misleading the House ? It is already in their possession. I can place it on the Table of the House; I can authenticate it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Let him lay it on the Table of the House.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : The reply will be given in the language of the Technical Evaluation Group of the DGTD which gave its own recommendations on 18th November, 1982. I am not going into the details of the whole thing. In its recommendation, firstly the Evaluation Group said:

> "No new technology is being brought in."

Again, at the end, it says :

> "Having regard to the above position whereby it is observed that almost all types of mechanical seals are being manufactured in India and the capacity of the existing manufacturers is grossly under-utilised, it is felt that there is no need for induction of yet another manufacturer in the field that too with foreign equity."

This report has been submitted with the approval of the Deputy Director General, DGTD.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Why are you upset ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Don't shout. One of the Members of the House belonging to that side is interested in this deal. I am prepared to prove it.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : In view of the revelations made...

(*Interruptions*)

Please control the House. This is an important issue. The decision is made from one side of the House.

(*Interruptions*)

Please control the House.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : May I know from the Hon. Minister in view of the revelations made today on the floor House....

(*Interruptions*)

Will the Hon. Minister assure that the giant multi-national like John Crane will not be allowed to enter into the field of mechanical seal industry ?

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This is a blow to self-reliance.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I would seek your indulgence to go into the question, 'if so, whether Government have any intention to invite big industry to come in ?' Where is the question of Government inviting somebody to come into the business ? It is only with reference to Government's invitation that I have said 'No' in my answer which is factually very correct. So I do not know why the Hon. Member is getting agitated over it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : You must protect the House. You read the second sentence of the answer. It is misleading. So far as the information to the House is concerned, it is from the other side that it should come. But the information has come...

(*Interruptions*)

There is much more than what meets the eye. A deliberate attempt is made to mislead the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You are collaborating with the policy of Government.

SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES : The documents can be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I would urge the Prime Minister to intervene and say what is your policy. The Minister does not know what is the policy of the Government.

MR. SPEAKER : Why not listen ? What is this ? I do not know what he says. I do not know how you can run the House ?

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : I want to assure the Hon. Members that there is no question of importing any repetitive technology in this matter. We will not allow any repetitive technology to be imported in the field of mechanical seals. Some technical and technological questions have been raised in this process because some technical questions have been raised, for example...

(*Interruptions*)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : By whom ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : I am prepared to lay it on the Table of the House.

MR. SPEAKER : Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI: Let me answer. I said that we are not going to allow any repetitive technology of any monopoly house for this matter. But there are certain technical questions. For example, a question has been raised whether or not production of engineering seals for high pressure and high temperature applications is being made in the country or not, whether or not the existing manufacturers have mastered the technology for production of system application, whether or not the locally available industrial seal can be used for industrial seal applications etc. These are some of the technical questions which have been raised. It is a purely technical matter. We have not received the report from the DGTD and whatever reports the Hon. Members are now discussing are only reports at Development Officers level and at other officers level. It is not the final report of the Director-General of Technical Development.

(*Interruptions*)

They have not received any report from the Director General of Technical Development.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The sub-committee of experts gave you a report.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Here is the report. This is the report.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : There might be many Committees and Sub-commitees of DGTD. But I have not received any report from the Director-General, Technical Development as such. Therefore, any Sub Committee or Committee Report within the DGTD. is irrelevant for the purposes of Government.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : How is it irrelevant ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : As and when we receive it, we will consider the recommendations of the DGTD or the Licensing Committee. There is a structured procedure in the matter. I again assure the House...(*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : Will you please listen to me ?

MR. SPEAKER : Why should anybody listen to you if you do not listen to him ? This is diabolical.

SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI : I again assure the House that we are not interested in getting an unnecessary repetitive technology from any multinational.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Let there be a discussion on this.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes; you can have. Give notice for half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Under 193.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no time for that. I will allow half-an-hour discussion.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : This is a very important matter...

MR. SPEAKER : But you will not find time. It is you who have to decide. Mr. Lakkappa.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Why should you all feel so much agitated, I do not know. We can do in a calm and quiet manner. Why should you feel agitated ? This is not proper. I do not like this.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Hon.

Minister has stated categorically and very clearly that the intention of the Government of India is not to encourage the multi-nationals. For the benefit of the House, I will quote what our Hon. Prime Minister has stated. It is necessary because some Members on the other side have said...

MR. SPEAKER : You are not to answer their questions. I want you to put your question. The Minister can take care of himself.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : The Prime Minister has stated clearly that the Ministry should be restrained in encouraging multi-nationals. This is the policy of the Government—not to destroy the small sector. But then there are certain contradictions which have appeared; there are applications from multi-nationals. Therefore, the Minister's assurance should also include that further probe would be made to see that multi-nationals do not enter in the small sector in whatever manner and they do not dilute the policy of the Government of India. Will the Hon. Minister categorically assure this because this is happening even in spite of the Statement made by our Hon. Prime Minister that we should be restrained in inviting multi-nationals ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : What is the question ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : The Government is bound by the statement made by the Prime Minister.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*

MR. SPEAKER : We are going to have this discussion...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I want to ask a pointed question. The discussion may follow. But in the mean time there will be a lot of bungling. Therefore, I want to put one question. You had almost indicated that, after him, I should ask the question.

MR. SPEAKER : I never indicated. You took it for granted.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I did advance reservation.

MR. SPEAKER : Before you, Mr. Banatwalla was on his legs.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I was also on my legs. I was also trying to catch your eye.

MR. SPEAKER : So many Members try to catch my eye. Mr. Banatwalla.

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : The Minister should seek your protection, sir, and not that of the Prime Minister.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The point is that it is the policy of the Government to encourage small scale industry. Now by considering the application for foreign collaboration, the small-scale industry gets adversely affected. For 7 years the import of the item was banned and thereby during the period sophisticated technology has come up and an expert sub-committee had said that the technology has improved, it has come up and it has developed to international standards...

MR. SPEAKER : What is your question ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Then, in view of this finding, why this manipulation is being done in order to see that foreign collaboration come in ? Why—in spite of so much advancement ?...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Manipulations for whom ? Who is the interested person ? Manipulations for whom ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : I would like to emphatically deny that there is any manipulation at any level of the Government...

PROF. SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You know that ?...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : You cannot bar any applications from coming in...

MR. SPEAKER : Even this manipulation will not work by the Professor.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Mr. Speaker, Sir, Government cannot shut out applications from flowing into the Ministry. So every application would be technically evaluated and then a decision will be taken...

(*Interruptions*)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अगर आप अब सवाल करेंगे तो मैं बाद में हाफ-एन-अवर डिस्कशन नहीं दूंगा ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That is not related to that. Half-an-hour discussion is different...

MR. SPEAKER : No; no.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Under what rule ?

MR. SPEAKER : Go ahead. There will be no half an hour discussion. You cannot have the cake and eat it too...

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : There will be many more things to be said.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Is it not a fact that in 1978 a complete review of the capabilities of the indigenous mechanical seal industry was undertaken and at that time, it was declared that we are completely banning the imports and in the spirit of that and in the light of the fact that as far as the indigenous mechanical seal industry is concerned, 40,000 is the annual capacity and in spite of that 50% of the capacity remains unutilised. Then the market is also very low. In view of this, will you try to encourage this indigenous industry and take a firm decision that under no circumstances we will allow the technology to be imported and not give this vague answer that is a particular case comes before us, in that case, we are prepared to consider ? Will you categorically consider in the light of all these facts which are placed before you and make a categorical declaration that no import of technology will be allowed ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : As far as the capacity utilisation is concerned, I have already made my submission to the House and I am sure the Hon. Member has also heard the answer to that part of the question.

He mentioned something about a study which was made in 1978. We are in 1983. So, what government... (*Interruptions*) What the Government would like to...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : 1984 shall be advanced or we shall go back ?

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : There cannot be any compromise about indigenisation of the technology. There cannot be any compromise. We are not making compromise. And, as the Minister has assured this House, we are not going to encourage import of repetitive technology. But if there is any gap, then cretainly it becomes the duty of the Government to look into that.

DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Let the R & D Department take care of it.

SHRI AJITSINH DABHI : Mechanical seals are being used in thermal power stations and refineries. There are 3 units in the small scale sector in Gujrat and 15 in the rest of the country which manufacture these mechanical seals. I would like to ask the Minister whether the existing units which manufacture these things have already imported foreign technology from USA

and France and are actually using that and whether any of the Corporations like IPCL or BHEL which use these mechanical seals have complained that the mechanical seals produced by these small scale units which are at present existing are below the standards or are not sophisticated.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, these things would be borne in mind by the D.G.T.D.

MR. SPEAKER : Next Question—Q.No. 248. Shri Doongar Singh.

Creation of Indian Agriculture Service

*248. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Commission on Agriculture recommended the creation of Indian Agriculture Service rather than filling the higher posts in the Ministry on deputation basis;

(b) whether the higher posts in the Ministry are mostly filled by deputation; and

(c) action taken for creation of Indian Agriculture Service ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

SUBJECT : CREATION OF INDIAN AGRICULTURE SERVICE

The National Commission on Agriculture made the following recommendation regarding constitution of an All India Agriculture Service.

> "35. An All India Agricultural Service should be formed immediately. This service should have different wings dealing with agriculture, animal husbandry and fisheries. There should, in addition, be State agricultural service, junior and senior, with provision for inducting competent persons from the senior State services to the all-India service on a quota basis."

The recommendation of the Commission is being examined by the Ministry of Agriculture.

2. The recommendation of the Commission regarding filling up the technical posts is as follows :—

> "34. All Central technical posts should generally be filled by deputation from the States. The period of tenure should not be too short and may be fixed at five years. In the selection of these officers on deputation their position in the cadre and their competence rather than their pay scales should be the criteria."

3. The higher technical posts in the Ministry of Agriculture (proper) are mostly filled by deputation on tenure basis.

श्री डूंगर सिंह : श्रीमन्, कमीशन ने बड़ी पुरजोर सिफारिश की थी कि इंडियन एग्रीकल्चर सर्विस का फार्मेशन इम्मेडिएटली होना चाहिए और उसके बहुत ही साउंड रीजन्ज दिए थे। लेकिन सात साल हो गए और अभी तक उस पर विचार ही हो रहा है। मैं मंत्री महोदय से जानना चाहता हूं कि इतनी डिले का क्या कारण है और अभी इसमें कितने वर्ष और लगेंगे?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : 1977 में नई अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं का प्रकरण तत्कालीन सरकार के सामने गया था। उस समय प्रधान मंत्री, श्री मोरारजी देसाई ने कहा था कि इस पर पुन: विचार कर के कैबिनेट के सामने लाया जाए। फिर यह कैबिनेट के सामने 1978 में गया और

कैबिनेट ने तय किया कि फिलहाल इस पर विचार करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है। लेकिन हाल ही में एग्रीकल्चर मिनिस्ट्री को फिर से इसका पुनरीक्षण करने को कहा गया है और उनकी रिपोर्ट आने पर इस पर विचार किया जाएगा।

श्री डूंगर सिंह : पार्ट (बी) के उत्तर से ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि उच्च पदों को इस तरह से फिल अप करने से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कोटा संविधान के हिसाब से पूरा नहीं हो रहा है। क्या मंत्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कोटा पूरा करने के लिए क्या कार्यवाही कर रही है, और अगर वह नहीं कर रही है, तो क्या यह संविधान का उल्लंघन नहीं है ?

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : एक अलग भारतीय कृषि सेवा गठित होने से वह कोटा पूरा हो जाएगा, यह सवाल पहली बार मेरे सामने इस प्रकार आया है। जहां तक शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कोटा पूरा करने का सवाल है, सरकार का पूरा प्रयत्न है कि यह कोटा पूरा किया जाए और यदि किसी साल वह पूरा नहीं होता है, तो उसको तीन साल आगे बढ़ाया जाता है।

श्री डूंगर सिंह : क्या मन्त्री महोदय बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि सरकार ने इस बात का पता क्यों नहीं लगाया कि हरिजनों का कोटा पूरा हो रहा है या नहीं। क्या मन्त्री महोदय इसका पता लगाने की कृपा करेंगे और इस बारे में हाउस को जल्दी सूचित करने की कृपा करेंगे ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : How does this question arise out of this ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अधिकांश डिपार्टमेंट्स में काफी संख्या में उच्चाधिकारी डेपूटेशन पर रखे हुए हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या डेपूटेशन द्वारा भरे जाने वाले पदों में शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज का कोटा लागू है या नहीं; अगर नहीं है, तो क्या सरकार उसको लागू करने का विचार रखती है। मैं यह भी जानना चाहता हूं कि इस समय कितने उच्चाधिकारी डेपूटेशन पर हैं और उनमें से शिड्यूल्ड कास्ट्स और शिड्यूल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कितने हैं?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : There is again a digression of the question. I would request the Hon. Member to table a separate question.

श्री राम विलास पासवान : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप क्वेश्चन पढ़िए। सीधा प्रश्न है : "(क) क्या कृषि सम्बन्धी राष्ट्रीय आयोग ने सिफारिश की है कि मंत्रालय में उच्च पदों को प्रति-नियुक्ति के आधार पर भरने के स्थान पर भारतीय कृषि सेवा बनाई जाए," मंत्री महोदय ने उसके संबंध में एक विवरण दिया है। मैं प्रति-नियुक्तियों के सम्बन्ध में प्रश्न पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या सरकार की पालिसी प्रति-नियुक्तियों में अनुसूचित जातियों और अनुसूचित जनजातियों को पूरा प्रतिनिधित्व देने की है? यह प्रश्न होम मिनिस्ट्री से सम्बन्धित है।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : 76 हाई टेन्युर पोस्ट्स में से 35 के करीब राज्यों से टेन्युर पर लिए गए हैं, डेपूटेशन पर। दूसरी सिफारिश पांच साल की अवधि के बारे में है। मेरे पास यह जानकारी उपलब्ध नहीं है कि उनमें से शिड्यूल्स कास्ट्स और शिड्युल्ड ट्राइब्ज के कितने हैं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप यह पूछना चाहते हैं कि जो डेपूटेशन पर आए हैं उनमें भी रिजर्वेशन है या नहीं। whether the Deputationists also have a reserved quota in the matter of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ?

SHRI P.C. SETHI : Sir, I don't have the information.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप दूसरा सवाल कर लीजिए, मैं मंगवा दूंगा।

श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी : जी हां, आप सवाल कीजिए, मैं इंफार्मेशन दे दूंगा।

Setting up of Enriched Uranium Plant in India

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*249 SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :
SHRI B.V. DESAI :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government proposes to set up an enriched Uranium Plant in India in the near future;

(b) if so, the time by which it will be set up and the proposed location thereof; and

(c) if not, the main difficulties in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Our present requirment of enriched uranium does not justify the setting up of a uranium enrichment plant.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : अध्यक्ष जी, मैं आपके माध्यम से एक बात प्रधान मन्त्री जी से जानना चाहता हूं। उन्होंने अपने ढंग से इसका जवाब दिया है कि इसकी जरूरत क्यों नहीं है। आप इसको पढ़ने के बाद सवाल देखिए।

क्या सरकार को इस बात की जानकारी है कि भारत के पास यूरेनियम का एक रूप 92 यू-235 खनिज तत्व के रूप में उपलब्ध है, जिसको संवर्धित करके परमाणु ईंधन के रूप में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ? यदि हां, तो ऐसा क्यों नहीं किया गया ?

इसी तरह से क्या सरकार को इस बात की भी जानकारी है कि एक तत्व थोरियम भारत मे प्रचुर मात्रा में उपलब्ध है· · ·**(व्यवधान)**

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह : आप कहते हैं कि टेक्नालाजी यहां पर आनी चाहिए और जब आ रही है तो उसको रोक रहे हैं। **(व्यवधान)**

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : उसको 92 यू-235 यूरेनिया में परिवर्तित करके परमाणु ईंधन के रूप में प्रयुक्त किया जा सकता है और उससे हमारे देश की ईंधन की पूरी आवश्यकता की पूर्ति हो सकती है ? **(व्यवधान)** प्रधान मन्त्री जी को मालूम है, आप रेगन साहब से इस ईंधन के वास्ते मिलने के लिए गई थीं अमरीका में और फ्रांस से मांगने की आपको जरूरत पड़ी। एक बात को आप याद रखना, गांधीजी विलायत गए थे बादशाह से मिलने के लिए तो उन्होंने कहा था कि लंगोटी वाले से नहीं मिल सकता हूं, जिस पर गांधी जी ने कहा था कि मैं भूखे देश का प्रतिनिधि हूं, मैं तो इसी रूप में मिलूंगा। एक तिहाई आबादी की प्रधान मन्त्री जब रेगन साहब से मिलने के लिए गईं तो उन्हें

मेटल डेटेक्टर के सामने से होकर जाना पड़ा। (व्यवधान)

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : बागड़ी साहब का प्रश्न बहुत महत्वपूर्ण है। (व्यवधान)

DR. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : Sir, there is a difference between uranium and urinium.

श्री मनी राम बागड़ी : मैंने तो विद्वता का कभी दावा किया नहीं। डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी, बाल-बच्चेदार स्वामी ही दावा करता है जो कभी चीन में लड़ता रहता है और कभी तिब्बत में लड़ता रहा है। मैं विद्वान नहीं हूं लेकिन प्रधान मन्त्री जी मुझे यह बात बतलाने की कृपा करें कि ईंधन का तत्व जिनसे यूरेनियम बन सकता है, आप बना नहीं रहे हैं, उस पर कितना खर्चा होगा और उसमें क्या कठिनाई है ? क्या यह सत्य है कि जब आप रेगन साहब से ईंधन मांगने के लिए गईं तो मेटल डेटेक्टर के आगे से होकर आपको जाना पड़ा— इसका जवाब आप दीजिए।

प्रधान मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : मैंने इस विषय में बात नहीं की है, न प्रेसीडेन्ट रेगन से और न दूसरे राष्ट्र के नेता से हमारे आफिसर्स ही बात करते हैं।

SHRI B.V. DESAI : Sir, to establish a uranium plant it takes a very long time. Even Japan and other big countries who are advanced technologicaliy, take a longer time. The reply given by the Hon. Minister says that the present requirement does not justify it; but in due course it may justify. Therefore, may I ask the Hon. Prime Minister, whether a start can be made in this regard; otherwise, it will take a longer time to get this plant established ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL *rose*

MR. SPEAKER : The Question Hour is over.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

पश्चिम जर्मनी और स्वीडन से अद्यतन प्रौद्योगिकी का आयात

*245. **श्री मंगल राम प्रेमी :** क्या **इस्पात और** खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) अद्यतन करारों के अनुसार पश्चिम जर्मनी और स्वीडन से आयात की जाने वाली अद्यतन प्रौद्योगिकी का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ख) नई प्रौद्योगिकी के बदले में स्वीडन और पश्चिम जर्मनी को अलग-अलग कितना कोयला (कच्चा माल) निर्यात किया जाएगा और उसकी क्या कीमत होगी; और

(ग) उन कारखानों के नाम क्या हैं जिनमें इन नई प्रौद्योगिकियों का उपयोग किया जाएगा और उसके परिणामस्वरूप उन कारखानों की क्षमता में किस सीमा तक वृद्धि होगी ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) पश्चिमी जर्मनी में केरल के स्थान पर के० आर० प्रायोगिक संयंत्र तथा स्वीडन में लुलिया के स्थान पर इनरेड प्रायोगिक संयंत्र में लोहा बनाने की नई प्रौद्योगिकी का विकास किया जा रहा है और इसमें काफी सफलता प्राप्त की जा चुकी है। इन

प्रौद्योगिकियों का, जिनका विकास किया जा रहा है और जिसके लिए अभी तक केवल प्रायोगिक संयंत्र ही लगाए गए हैं, मूल्यांकन करने के लिए इन प्रायोगिक संयंत्रों में भारतीय कच्चे माल का परीक्षण करने के लिए व्यवस्था की गई है।

(ख) और (ग) प्रश्न नहीं उठते।

Explosions at Heavy Water Plant, Baroda

*246. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons of the two explosions at the Heavy Water Plant, Baroda;

(b) estimates of the damage suffered in each; and

(c) findings of the enquiry Commissions about the explosions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) There was only one explosion in the Heavy Water Plant, Baroda which occurred in December, 1977 as a result of one of the injection blocks in the high pressure synthesis gas line giving way.

(b) The cost of repairs for the damages suffered was around Rs. 270 lakhs.

(c) The cause of the mishap was failure of material.

Pak Spies Infiltrated in Punjab as Nihangs

*251 SHRI M. RAMGOPAL REDDY :
SHRI SATYENDRA NARAIN SINHA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that a number of Pak spies have infiltrated in Punjab as Nihangs;

(b) if so, whether Government have investigated these reports;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to meet the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P.C. SETHI) : (a) Government do not have any such information.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Construction of Wall on Indo-Bangladesh Border

*252 SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV :
SHRI JAIPAL SINGH KASHYAP :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Government had agreed to make available funds to Assam for construction of a boundary wall to prevent illegal entry from Bangladesh; and

(b) if so, the details of the plan, the amount of funds and schedule for commencement and completion of plan for construction of the wall ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Government of India had appointed an expert-Group for studying in depth the problem of infiltration from Bangladesh. This Group has recently submitted its report and their recommendations cover a number of measures to be taken for checking infiltration. The report is under consideration of Government.

Major Thrust to Power and coal During Seventh Plan Period

*253 SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether in the Seventh Five Year Plan major thrust is being given to power and coal availability;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission had already readied the draft model of the next plan to be launched in April, 1985;

(c) if so, what are the other projects which will be given preference; and

(d) whether district planning is to be decentralised ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (d) Only preliminary discussions have begun in the Planning Commission in regard to the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Hence it is too early to comment on this.

No Industry Districts in Drought Prone areas

*254 SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the desirability of setting up industries in the "No industry districts" in the drought prone area so that the suffering and yearly exodus of people from the rural areas to urban areas can be checked and they get a permanent means of livelihood;

(b) if so, the Central assistance Government propose to give to States for such ventures;

(c) whether any guideline has been drawn up in this regard; and

d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) The concept of No-Industry District was evolved to find out those districts in India where there was no large or medium industry. The Government of India decided to accelerate the pace of industrial development in these districts and with this end in view embarked upon a series of measures.

2. It was decided to grant overriding priority in licensing for these districts. People setting up industries in these districts are eligible for a subsidy at 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs, concessional finance facilities, tax concessions, consultancy facilities for technical services, special facilities for import of raw material and facilities for hire-purchase of machineries for small scale industries. MRTP/FERA companies have been allowed with effect from 1.4.1983 to set up industries in non-appendix-I item not reserved for small scale sector with an expert obligation of 30% only. Government have also decided to give assistance for infrastructural development in No-Industry Districts to the extent of 1/3rd of the total cost incurred by the State Governments, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per No-Industry District.

3. All 'No Industry' Districts including those with the drought-proned areas are entitled to the same benefits.

Progress of National Aluminium Company, Orissa

*255. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the details regarding the progress of National Aluminium Company Limited which came into being about one year back in the district of koraput in Orissa; and

(b) when it is likely to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

1. The National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) was formed on 7th January, 1981, to implement the Rs. 1242.4 crores Alumina/Aluminium Project in Orissa. sanctioned by Government in December, 1980. The main components of the Project are :—

(i) A 2.4 million tpa Bauxite Mine at Panchpatmali (Koraput District);

(ii) An 800,000 tpa Alumina Plant at Damanjodi (Koraput District);

(iii) A 218,000 tpa Aluminium Smelter at Angul (Dhenkanal District); and

(iv) A 600 MW Captive Power Plant for supply of power to the Smelter at Angul.

Immediately after its formation, NALCO formally signed an agreement for an Euro-currency loan of US $ 680 million with a consortium of international Banks for financing the Project. The Government of France signed an agreement in January, 1981 with Government of India to make available French Credit to the extent of US $ 400 million. The Company also concluded an agreement with M/s. Aluminium Pechiney (AP) of France for technical assistance in setting up the Complex. The Company has appointed Indian Consultants for major activities. These include:—

(i) Engineers India Limited (EIL) for detailed engineering, construction supervision, procurement assistance and overall monitoring of the Project;

(ii) M/s. Development Consultants Private Limited (DCPL) for the Captive Power Plant;

(iii) M/s. Rail India Technical and Economic Services (RITES) for the required railway facilities; and

(iv) M/s. Howe (India) Private Limited for the port handling facilities at Vizag.

M/s. AP have supplied the know-how and basic engineering work and this is progressing satisfactorily. Long delivery items of equipments have been identified and procurement action initiated. Work on major civil structures has started on sites. Land required for immediate work of the Project has been acquired and possession taken. Enabling work like site grading, temporary housing, approach roads, ware houses etc. are in progress. Arrangements for construction power and construction materials like steel and cement have been made.

The physical progress of work at various sites is briefly as follows :

(a) *Mine at Panchpatmali* :—Access road to the Mine has been completed. Contracts have been awarded and work taken up for Crusher house and Belt conveyor. Exploratory drilling has commenced.

(b) *Alumina Plant at Damanjodi*:—Approach road to Alumina Plant from Semiliguda to Damanjodi has been opened. Site grading work for major areas has been completed and piling has progressed releasing sufficient workfronts for civil construction. Several temporary houses have been completed. Contracts have been awarded and work taken up for civil/structural work in respect of tankage, filtration areas and Crusher building.

(c) *Aluminium Smelter at Angul*:—Site grading has been completed for major areas and piling has progressed releasing sufficient workfronts for civil construction. Several temporary houses have been completed. Contracts have been awarded and work taken up for civil/structural work for Potlines I and II and Carbon area.

(d) *Captive Power Plant at Angul*:— Major portion of site grading has been completed releasing sufficient workfronts for civil construction. Contracts have been awarded and work taken up for civil/structural work in respect of foundation/excavation for Boiler Column and Power House including Turbo generator and Cooling Tower for unit I and Chimney, Track hopper area.

2. The Complex is scheduled to be commissioned in 1985-86.

Capacity Utilisation of the Manufacturers of Controls and Instrumentation Packages

*256. SHRI AMAL DATTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the capacity utilisation of the four manufacturers of controls and instrumentation packages that had been functioning in the country giving details for last three years ending on 31 March, 1983;

(b) whether they are ever fully utilised so far in any year;

(c) whether they have reached optimum level so far as improvement in the utilisation is concerned;

(d) whether Government propose to initiate expansion of these concerns in view of increasing needs and demands for the equipments produced by them;

(e) if so, details of the expansion programme, if any; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (c) Licensed capacity and actual production from 1980 of the four manufacturers of process control instruments who supply control and Instrumentation packages on turn-key basis are given below :—

S. No.	Manufacturer	Licensed Capacity		Production (in crores of rupees)			
		Number	Approx. value in monetary terms. (Rs. crores)	1980	1981	1982	1983 Jan. to Mar.
(i)	M/s. Instrumentation Ltd., Kota.	3,58,640	30	21.28	28.27	36.16	12 87
(ii)	M/s. Taylor Instruments Co. (India) Ltd., Faridabad.	16,500	17	9.32	13 09	93.96	4.7
(iii)	M/s. Bells Control Ltd , Calcutta.	14,314	3	2.86	3.56	3.67	1.02
(iv)	M/s. Siemens India Ltd , Bombay	8,640	0.5	0.50	0.54	0.39	0.1

In addition to the above four manufacturers, M/s Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum, also supply control and instrumentation packages on turn-key basis. This company commenced production in 1982 Against licenced capacity of 25,500 numbers (approximate value of Rs. 12 crores), production during 1982 was Rs. 1.64 crores and during 1983 (January-March) Rs. 0.7 Crores.

(d) to (f) If any application for substantial expansion is received from existing units, it will be considered on merits. M/s. Taylor Instrument Company (India) Limited, M/s. Bells Controls Limited and M/s. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Limited have already been allowed substantial expansion; the application of M/s. Siemens India Limited is under consideration of the Government.

Reprocessing of Spent Fuel at Tarapur

*257. SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the dispute on the question of reprocessing the spent fuel from the U.S. supplied fuel for Tarapur Atomic plant has not been resolved at yet;

(b) whether the Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission had visited the United States of America recently for this purpose; and

(c) the details and the outcome thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) The 1963 cooperation agreement between India and USA envisaged the reprocessing of the spent fuel in India facilities upon "joint determination" on the "safeguardability" of the reprocessing plant. Since the safeguarding responsibility was transferred to the International Atomic Energy Agency by a trilateral agreement signed between India, USA and IAEA in 1971 and the subsidiary arrangement concluded between India and IAEA in 1980 on the safeguarding modalities of the reprocessing plant, we have maintained that the need for a "joint determination" has been obviated. A decision for reprocessing will be taken at an appropriate time.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Gold Deposits in West Bengal

*258. SHRI SUBHAS YADAV :
SHRI BASUDEV ACHARYA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen the press reports appearing in the Hindustan Times dated the 19th July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that there are rich gold deposits in the mines adjoining Purulia in West Bengal;

(b) whether it has also been stated that there are deposits of silver, copper, nickel and alumina in the same mines;

(c) whether Government propose to take over the said mines and procure gold and other metals in big quantity which will help the national economy in a big way; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) Presumably the Hon'ble Members are referring to a report that appeared in the Hindustan Times of 19th July, 1983 which states that there are rich gold deposits in Lowa adjoining Purulia in West Bengal.

According to the data available, there are no gold or other minerals deposits of any significance in Lowa and, therefore, the question of Government taking over the gold or other mines in Lowa does not arise.

कागज के मूल्यों में वृद्धि

* 259. श्री बीजू पटनायक :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या उद्योग मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि लिखाई और

छपाई के कागज के मूल्य हाल ही में बढ़ा दिये गए हैं;

(ख) यदि हां, तो मूल्यों में कितनी वृद्धि की गई है और इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या यह सच है कि इस मूल्य-वृद्धि के कारण बाजार में कागज की कमी हो गई है तथा उपभोक्ताओं को पाठ्य पुस्तकें तथा कापियां प्राप्त करने में कठिनाई हो रही है; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कार्यवाही का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (घ) एक विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

(क) और (ख) शिक्षण क्षेत्र को सप्लाई किए जाने वाले मुद्रण के रियायती सफेद कागज का जो नियंत्रण के अधीन आने वाली कागज की एक मात्र किस्म है, मूल्य निविष्टयों की लागत में हुई वृद्धि को ध्यान में रखते हुए 11-4-1983 से बढ़ाकर 5400 रुपये प्रति मी० टन कर दिया गया है। यह बताया गया है कि क्रीमलेड/वोव कागज को खुले बाजार में लिखाई और छपाई के कागज की सामान्यत: अत्यधिक उपयोग की जाने वाली किस्म है, के मूल्य में बजट पूर्व मूल्य स्तर की तुलना के लगभग 1000/- रुपये प्रति मी० टन तक की वृद्धि हुई है। ऐसा कुछ तो उत्पादन शुल्क में वृद्धि हो जाने तथा कुछ निविष्टियों की लागत बढ़ जाने के कारण की गई है।

(ग) शिक्षण क्षेत्र को मुद्रण के रियायती सफेद कागज के संभरण में पिछले वर्ष कागज के उत्पादन और मूल्य के सम्बन्ध में कुछ कागज मिलों द्वारा न्यायालयों से अन्तरिम आदेश प्राप्त कर लेने के फलस्वरूप रुकावट आ गई थी। औद्योगिक विवादों और वित्तीय कठिनाइयों के कारण पिछले कुछ महीनों में कागज की कुछ बड़ी मिलें भी बंद हो गई थीं और इसके फलस्वरूप उत्पादन में गिरावट आ गई थी।

(घ) बातचीत हो जाने के बाद उत्पादकों ने अब शिक्षण क्षेत्र को मुद्रण के सफेद कागज का संभरण करना पुन: शुरू कर दिया है। जहां तक वित्तीय कठिनाइयों का सामना कर रहे कुछ बड़े एककों का सम्बन्ध है, सम्बन्धित राज्य सरकारों और वित्तीय संस्थानों के परामर्श से पुनर्स्थापन योजनाएं तैयार की जा रही हैं।

Setting up of Small Industrial Units by Women

*260. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to lay a statement showing :

(a) the special steps proposed by Government to support and encourage women entrepreneurs in setting up small industrial units in households and make them financial independent;

(b) the details of infrastructural and training facilities available to them at their homes or through correspondence;

(c) the existing agency to provide women entrepreneurs consultancy services since the women entrepreneurs also have to look after their houses and children; and

(d) the special arrangement made by Government to help them in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) Small Industries Service Institutes in various parts of the country have been conducting training courses for women entrepreneurs. In these training courses stipend is also paid. So far 5037 women entrepreneurs have been trained. 114 items specially suited for women have also been identified and project profiles prepared on them. All facilities including financial arrangements and consultancy through correspondence and otherwise are being given to women entrepreneurs.

Sealing of Indo-Bangla Border

*261 SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of Government to construct a wall to seal Indo-Bangla border;

(b) if so, whether the Assam State Government had requested Centre to give clearance in this regard;

(c) if so, whether the Centre has given its clearance and approval; and

(d) if not, by when Government are likely to give its clearance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) The Government of India in the Ministry of Home Affairs had appointed an expert-Group for studying in depth the problem of infiltration from Bangladesh. This Group has recently submitted its report and their recommendations cover a number of measures to be taken for checking infiltration. The report is under consideration of the Government of India.

पंजाब में जब्त किये गये पाकिस्तानी चिन्ह वाले हथियार

*262. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द पांडे :**
श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पंजाब में पाकिस्तानी चिह्न वाले हथियार जब्त किये गये हैं;

(ख) क्या सरकार ने यह पता लगाने के लिए कि ये हथियार पंजाब में कैसे पहुंचे, कोई जांच की है; और

(ग) जांच कार्य के क्या निष्कर्ष निकले ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान। 1982 के दौरान पाकिस्तानी चिह्न वाले निम्नलिखित हथियार जब्त किए गए थे— एक राईफल, दो रिवाल्वर, एक स्टेनगन, 12 बोर की दो बन्दूकें तथा चौबीस कारतूस। 1983 के दौरान 31 जुलाई, 1983 तक निम्नलिखित हथियार जब्त किए गए थे— चार रिवाल्वर, एक स्टेनगन, 12 बोर की चार बन्दूकें और बाईस कारतूस।

(ख) और (ग) पंजाब सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उपर्युक्त हथियार पुलिस द्वारा तस्करों से जब्त किए गए थे और उनके विरुद्ध मामले दर्ज किए गए थे। 1982 के दौरान पुलिस द्वारा पांच मामले दर्ज किए गए थे जिनमें से तीन मामले न्यायालयों में विचाराधीन हैं। एक मामले की जांच की जा रही है तथा एक मामला लापता है। 1983 के दौरान नौ मामले दर्ज किए गए थे, जिनमें से सात मामलों

की जांच की जा रही है और दो मामले न्यायालयों में विचारणाधीन हैं।

स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन के बारे में गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक

* 263 **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या 6 जून, 1983 को स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन के बारे में गैर-सरकारी सलाहकार समिति की एक बैठक बुलाई गई थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसमें विचार किये गये विषयों का ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(ग) सरकार ने उनके विषय में क्या निर्णय लिया है?

गृह मंत्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान।

(ख) और (ग) विवरण सभा पटल पर रखा जाता है।

विवरण

6 जून, 1983 को हुई गैर सरकारी सलाहकार समिति की बैठक में जिन मदों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया उनका और प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई का विवरण।

जिन विषयों पर विचार-विमर्श किया गया	प्रस्तावित कार्रवाई/लिया गया निर्णय
1	2
1. भूमिगत यातना के संबंध में प्रमाणीकरण के प्रयोजनों के लिए "प्रशासनिक एकक" शब्द की व्याख्या।	विचाराधीन
2. अखिल भारतीय स्वतंत्रता सेनानी संगठन के लिए आवास।	विचाराधीन
3. रानी झांसी रेजीमेंट की भूतपूर्व आजाद हिंद फौज की महिला सदस्यों को पेंशन की स्वीकृति।	विचाराधीन
4. स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की पेंशन को उनके आश्रितों को हस्तान्तरित करना।	विधवाओं को पेंशन स्वत: हस्तान्तरित हो जाने की प्रक्रिया को नियंत्रक तथा महालेखा परीक्षक और महा लेखा नियंत्रक द्वारा स्वीकृत कर लिया गया है तथा आदेश जारी किए जा रहे हैं।

1	2
5. न्यू गुयाना और उसके आसपास के द्वीपों के भेजे गए भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के कार्मिकों को सम्मान पेंशन की स्वीकृति-उप-समिति का गठन।	भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज के कार्मिकों की एक उप-समिति गठित की गई है।
6. कुछ स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को बढ़ी हुई पेंशन की स्वीकृति।	कुछ मानदण्डों के अनुसार आपवादिक परिस्थितियों में स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों को बढ़ी हुई पेंशन स्वीकृत की जा रही है। ऐसी स्वीकृति के लिए प्रक्रिया को सरल बनाने हेतु समिति का सुझाव विचाराधीन है।
7. गोरखा राइफल बटालियन, जो अब नेपाल में रह रही है, के भूतपूर्व आजाद हिन्द फौज कार्मिकों को सम्मान पेंशन की स्वीकृति।	अंतिम आदेश जारी किये जा रहे हैं।
8. भूतपूर्व हैदराबाद राज्य के भूमिगत स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की समस्याएं।	इन आवेदन पत्रों की जांच करने के लिए एक समिति गठित की जा रही है।
9. पांडिचेरी के स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों की समस्या।	विचाराधीन है।

Proposal to allow non-residents to start New Industrial Units

*265. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under the consideration of Government to allow non-residents to start new industrial units in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry have also represented to Government in this regard;

(c) if so, whether Government have taken any final decision in the matter; and

(d) if not, the main features under the consideration of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Government have already announced a scheme for allowing non-resident Indians to set up new industrial units in the country. A Special Cell has been set up since

January, 1983 in Secretariat for Industrial Approvals to receive and expedite processing of industrial investment and licence applications from non-resident Indians.

(b) No specific representations has been received from the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry regarding this in the recent past.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Tariff protection to Engineering Industry

2790. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to accord tariff protection to the domestic engineering industry as part of the strategy to facilitate the indigenisation of the oil equipment procurement programme;

(b) whether any inter-ministerial Committee was appointed in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details regarding its suggestions/recommendations and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The Inter-Ministrial Committee which has been set up to identify measures for the indigenisation of oil equipment etc has suggested the need for appropriate support to indigenous manufacturers. In this context relief from whole of the customs duty for imported raw materials and components for indigenously supplied equipment, to oil & Natural Gas Commission and Oil India Ltd., has been given.

Removal of many Tribals from the Roll of Bhandaridah unit of Bharat Resfractories Ltd.

2791. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether he is aware that many tribals have removed from the roll of Bhandaridah unit of Bharat Refractories Ltd., for alleged unauthorised absence;

(b) whether it is a fact that no chargesheet was given nor any enquiry was held in most of the cases; if so facts in detail; and

(c) whether such termination of service without following normal procedure is an illegal measure ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) During the last four years (1978 to 1982) the services of four Scheduled Tribe workers of Bhandaridah Unit of Refractories Limited. who unauthorisedly remained absent from duty for long periods, stood terminated automatically in terms of the Standing Orders of the Company.

(b) and (c) The Standing Orders of the Company provide that if a workman remains absent without permission or overstays the leave originally granted or subsequently extended, he shall lose his lien on his appointment and his services will automatically stand terminated unless he returns within 8 days of the expiry of the leave or the leave or the date from which he absented and explains to the satisfaction of the management his absence without permission or inability to return before the expiry of the leave. The question of issuing a chargesheet or holding an inquiry does not arise in such cases.

Recruitment in Indian Photo Institute, Dehradun

2792. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether some persons retired from Survey of India have been recruited in the Indian Photo Institute,

Dehradun and whether it is an irregularity;

(b) if so, the action taken by Government against the recruiting officers; and

(c) if no action has been taken, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A few persons who had retired from Survey of India were appointed in specific projects undertaken by the Indian Photo Interpretation Institute, Dehradun. The projects needed experienced personnel with specialisation in the relevant fields and retired personnel from Survey of India who met the requirements were appointed to the projects. The appointments so made are project appointments. These appointments were made with appropriate approvals and in public interest and no irregularity was involved.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

Mobilisation of Resources for Sixth Plan

2793. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether necessary measures have been taken to mobilise the resources for Sixth Plan from the agricultural sector besides land revenues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Discussions with the States in October/November 1982 when a mid-term assessment of their financial resources was made, showed that the total yield in the Sixth Plan period from fresh measures in the agricultural sector excluding land revenue in the case of Bihar, Gujarat, Kerala, Punjab, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal could be estimated at about Rs. 114 crores. The important measures adopted by these States include increase in agricultural income tax, revision of irrigaiton rates, cess on marketable agricultural produce and imposition of line service charges for irrigation tubewells.

In pursuance of the recommendations made in Chapters 5 & 7 of the Sixth Five Year Plan document 1980-85, the Planning Commission has requested the State Governments from time to time to mobilise adequate resources through various measures including from the agricultural sector.

Increase in Cement Price

2794. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that after having succeeded in getting the price of levy cement raised, the Cement Manufacturers Association are now pressing Government to raise the price of non-levy cement also;

(b) whether Government are aware that the stockists/retailers are already selling non-levy cement as per demand in the local market unmindful of the fixed price and making black money;

(c) whether Government have after getting cost audit of the manufacturing cost, fixed per tonne margin of profit both for new and old units; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and whether Government will ensure that they do not succumb to the pressure of the Cement lobby ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The recent increase in the F.o.r. price of levy cement was to provide for the increase in rail freight on cement. Non-

levy cement being outside the purview of statutory controls both in regard to price & distribution, the question of any revision of its price by Government does not arise. Cement Manufacturers Association had indicated the maximum selling price of non- levy cement in different parts of the country and the cement producers are expected to adhere to these prices.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. Cost Audit of Companies is ordered by the Department of Company Affairs in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 with a view to ensuring that proper books of accounts are maintained by such companies. Cost Audit Report aim at proper maintenance of cost records and cost control. Retention prices of cement factories which provide a reasonable return on investment are fixed by Government after their working is reviewed in depth by appropriate authorities. Retention prices were last revised and refixed on 28th February, 1982, following introduction of the scheme of partial de-control of cement and it has not been revised since then.

Communal Riots

2795. SHRI A. NEELALOHITHADASAN NADAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of communal riots which have taken place during 1983 upto July, 1983 give State-wise list ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : There has been communal violence notably at Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Nagercoil (Tamil Nadu), Ballabgarh-Faridabad (Haryana), Bijapur (Karnataka), Ujjain (Madhya Pradesh), Washim Sangli-Miraj and Malegaon (Maharashtra), Malerkotla (Punjab) and Aligarh and Khurja (Uttar Pradesh), from January to July, 1983. There have also been widespread disturbances in Assam, some of which assumed a communal character.

Special Cell in the Department of Industrial Development for Licence Applications

2796. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have created a special cell in the Department of Industrial Development to receive and process investment and licensing applications from non-resident Indians;

(b) if so, the number of applications received so far;

(c) the details of the applications received; and

(d) the action Government have taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 43 applications have been received for Industrial Approvals since the inception of the Special Cell in Jan., 83.

(c) The details of industrial applications are not revealed, as a matter of policy.

(d) 21 applications have been disposed of.

Use of Trade Mark 'Vespa' by M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd.

2797. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applicants registered with M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. for 'Vespa' Scooter;

(b) whether Government have granted permission to M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. to use the trade mark 'Vespa' which is already being used by M/s. Bajaj Automobiles Ltd.; and

(a) the latest position of manufac-

turing scooter by M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd. and by when it will start Manufacturing and allotting to the customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) About 21 lakhs applications have been received by M/s. Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur for their proposed scooter.

(b) No, Sir. The policy of Government is that foreign brand names will not ordinarily be allowed for use on products for internal sales although there is no objection to their use on products to be exported.

(c) The company have reported that the project is progressing as per schedule and they expect to start delivery of scooter by the end of 1983.

Reservation of Industrial Flats and Plots for Women Entrepreneurs in Delhi

2798. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to the news item 'All women centres of production' appearing in Hindustan Times dated July 19, 1983 and state :

(a) the number of flats and plots in Delhi's industrial complexes at Jhandewalan, Patparganj and Narela which would be reserved for women entrepreneurs;

(b) the total number of flats constructed at Jhandewalan (floor-wise), the manner in which they would be sold to new and existing entrepreneurs and the fixed or reserved price at which they would be disposed; and

(c) by what time the flats would be ready for disposal, to what industrial uses can they be put and the procedure and criteria under which reserved flats would be allotted to women entrepreneurs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The question of fixing of reservation for women entrepreneurs for allotment of Industrial plots/flats has not yet been finalised.

(b) The number of flats being constructed at Jhandewalan is given below floor-wise :

(i) Ground Floor	136 flats
(ii) First Floor	145 flats
(iii) Second Floor	145 flats
(iv) Third Floor	145 flats
Total :	571 flats

The policy regarding disposal and fixation of price/rent would be formulated on completion of these flats.

(c) The flats are expected to be completed by the end of the financial year. As per original scheme these flatted factories will be used for the following categories of industries :

(a) Readymade garments.

(b) Hosiery and knitting garments.

(c) Light Engineering.

(d) Fountain pen industries.

(e) Printing and bookbinding.

(f) Handicrafts.

The criteria for allotment of flats to women entrepreneurs are yet to be finalised.

'Acid Rain Threat to India"

2799. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have seen a news item appearing in the Times of India dated 2 June, 1983 under the captions Acid rain threat to India on increase';

(b) if so, how many air pollution net works have been monitored during the past two years and the ratio of acidity in the air in India;

(c) whether Government have thoroughly examined the report received by them in this regard, if so, full details thereof together with the causes of air pollution in the country; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken to eliminate the acidity from the air and remove the pollution for the protection of the life and crops ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) There are 10 monitoring stations set up by India Meteorological Department in the country. In general, the PH values as recorded in these monitoring stations are between 6.0—7.0. This suggests that rain fall over India does not fall under acid rain category. However, during the beginning of the monsoons slightly higher values were observed on some occasions which are not taken as significant. Even so, the Government is watching the situation closely.

Shivaraman Committee on the Development of Backward Areas

2800. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shivaraman Committee on the Development of Backward Areas has suggested the creation and promotion of 100 "growth centres" in the country, so as to serve as focal points for industrial development;

(b) if so, whether these growth centres have since been identified and the names thereof, State-wise;

(c) if not whether they would be identified and the date by which it would be done; and

(d) what is the exact 'concept' of the growth centre and what are the facilities/incentives sought to be provided at such centres ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) The Sivaraman Committee Report on 'Industrial Dispersal' has been laid on the Table of the House on 2.12.81.

After detailed examination of the various recommendations contained therein the Government have decided, as promulgated vide Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.83 (copies available in Parliament Library), to recategorise the backward areas of the country into 3 categories viz. Category 'A', Category 'B' and Category 'C' with graded Central Investment Subsidy. Govt. have also decided to assist the State Governments to take up infrastructure development in one or more growth centres (to be identified by the State Govts) in each 'no-industry' district. The Central assistance will be limited to 1/3rd of the total cost of infrastructural development subject to a maximum of Rs. 2.0 crores per district.

Setting up of New Cement Units and Achievement of self sufficiency

2801. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH :
SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA:
SHRI VIRDA RAM PHULWARIYA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the particulars of the new Cement units proposed to be set up and already set up during the current year—both in the private and public sectors, their production capacity and location;

(b) the existing units which have been permitted expansion and by how much;

(c) what is the present estimated demand of cement throughout the country and what would be the target expected to be achieved by the end of the current plan; and

(d) the gap left to achieve self-sufficiency and how long will it take to reach that stage ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Statement-I is attached.

(b) Statement-II is attached.

(c) and (d) Working Group on Cement Industry (1980-85) had on the basis of certain assumptions indicated a projected demand of 35 25 million tonnes of cement within the country by 1983-84, and 38 million tonnes by 1984-85. An annual production target of 34.5 million tonnes is expected to be achieved by the end of the Sixth Plan Period, leaving a gap of over three million tonnes between the demand and domestic production. With the materialisation of additional capacity in the early part of the Seventh Five Year Plan period, the availability position of cement is expected to ease considerably.

Statement-I

Particula.s of new cement units set up/proposed to be set up during 1983-84.

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Sector	Location	Capacity/annum (lakh tonnes)
1.	Cement Corporation of India	Public Sector	Adilabad (A.P.)	4 (on trial runs)
2.	Malabar Cements Ltd.	-do-	Palghat (Kerala)	4.20
3.	Damodar Cement & Slag Ltd.	-do-	Madhukunda (W.B.)	2.6
4.	Coromandel Fertilizers Ltd.	Private Sector	Kalamalla (A.P.)	10
5.	Tex-maco Ltd.	-do-	Yerraguntla (A P.)	5
6.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	-do-	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	11.09
7.	A.C.C. Ltd.	-do-	Gagal (H.P.)	5.60
8.	Andhra Cement Ltd.	-do-	Nadikudi (A.P.)	2.5
9.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	-do-	Gotan (Rajasthan)	0.50 (White Cement)
10.	Arbuda Cements	-do-	Dolad (Gujarat)	0.45 (White Cement)
11.	Nagarjun Cements	-do-	Nalgonda (A.P.)	0.66 (Mini)

Statement-II

Particulars of expansion schemes approved for installatioa by existing cement factories.

S. No	Name of the Existing	Unit & Location	Expansion capacity approved lakh tonnes/annam
1.	Cement Corporation of India Ltd.	Yerraguntla (A.P.)	11.2
2.	-do-	Adilabad (A.P.)	2.5
3.	-do-	Rajban (H.P.)	2
4.	-do-	Kurkunta (Karnataka)	6.5
5.	-do-	Neemuch (M.P.)	10 (with grinding units at Delhi & Bhatinda
6.	-do-	Akaltara (M.P.)	5.00
7.	U.P. State Cement Corporation	Dalla/Chunar (U.P.)	8.4
8.	Visvesvaraya Iron & Steel Co.	Bhadravati (Karnataka)	3.8
9.	I.D.C. of Orissa Ltd.	Bargarh (Orissa)	1.65
10.	Andhra Cement Ltd.	Nadikude & Vizag (A.P.)	5.00
11.	Raasi Cement	Nalgonda (A.P.)	8.00
12.	Panyam Cement & Minerals	Buggainipalli (A.P.)	2.00
13.	A.C.C. Ltd.	Mancherial (A.P.)	0.85
14.	-do-	Sahabad (Karnataka)	10.76
15.	-do-	Wadi (Karnataka)	10.00
16.	-do-	Sevalia (Gujarat)	0.80
17.	-do-	Jamul (M.P.)	2.00
18.	-do-	Kymore (M.P.)	0.50 (White Cement)
19.	Sone Valley Portland Cement Co.	Japla (Bihar)	3.30
20.	Shree Digvijay Cement Co.	Sikka (Gujarat)	4.85
21.	Mysore Cement Ltd.	Ammasandra (Karnataka)	1.90
22.	Satna Cement Works	Satna (M.P.)	8.00
23.	Raymond Woollen Mills	Janjgir (M.P.)	5
24.	J.K. Synthetics Ltd.	Nimbahera (Raj.)	4.20
25.	Hindustan Sugar Mills	Udaipur (Raj.)	4
26.	Birla Jute & Inds. Ltd.	Chittorgarh (Raj.)	3.3
27.	Chettinad Cement Corporation	Karur (Tamil Nadu)	1.80
28.	Larsen & Toubro Ltd.	Chandrapur (Maharashtra)	11.09

Steps to Increase output of Electronic Industries

2802. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Electronic Industry output has risen in the year 1982 as against the year 1981;

(b) if so, by how much and what are the main reasons; and

(c) steps being taken to increase the output during the year 1983 ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reviews of Zero Industries Scheme

2803. SHRI D S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state ;

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu have made any request for review of Zero Industry Scheme; and

(b) if so, the response of Government of India to this request ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) The Government of Tamil Nadu has requested that Taluka should be treated as a unit for identifying 'No Industry' areas. That Government has been informed that the No Industry District concept relates to District as a unit and it should not be altered at present.

Recommendations made by Small Scale Industries Board

2804. SHRI SUBODH SEN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) The Recommendations made by the Small Scale Industries Board in the month of June, 1983;

(b) whether Government are going to accept all the recommendations;

(c) if so, what are those; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) The main recommendations are as follows:—

(i) Ancillary development had to be taken care of at the conceptual stage i.e. while granting industrial licences to new projects. Detailed project profiles of the items to be produced in the large scale units and those to be farmed out to small scale units need to be prepared initially. Its implementation should be monitored at various stages including that of financial assistance by term lending institutions. DGTD and DCSSI should work in close collaboration in matters of identification of fields of ancillarisation in large projects and that for the purpose an Ancillary Development Cell may be created in DGTD. Fiscal incentives and benefits may be extended to large undertakings, engaged in promoting ancillaries and also to large marketing organisations engaged in marketing the products of small scale units;

(ii) the four Standing Committees of the SSI Board viz. on Policies and Programmes, Development of Small Scale Industries in the North Eastern Region, Ancillary Development and Marketing Assistance and on Credit Facilities & Taxation Problems would continue. In addition, there would be a Standing Committee on Industrial Sickness, to monitor the efforts of State Level Inter-In-

stitutional Committees, to look into various problems connected with sickness among small scale industrial units and to suggest remedial measures to protect and nurse the sick units;

(iii) Governwent of India may impress upon the financial institutions to streamline their procedures so that finance was made available to the small scale sector with the minimum time lag;

(iv) Industriai Development Bank of India should consider extending refinance facilities in regard to loans advanced by the commercial banks and State Financial Corporations to units engaged in ship breaking, salt making and service industries.

(b) to (d) Standing Committees in pursuance of recommendation (ii) above have been set up. The other recommendations are at various stages of examination.

Approval Sought for Ad-Hoc Appointments to Group 'A' Posts by Department of Civil Supplies

2805. SHRI MATILAL HASDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) in how many cases the Department of Civil Supplies asked his Ministry for approval of ad-hoc appointments to Group 'A' posts during the last one year;

(b) in how many of these cases, the ad-hoc appointments were irregular, the appointees being ineligible to hold such posts;

(c) whether the approval for such irregular appointments has been rejected by his Ministry and such appointments terminated; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to available information, five cases of ad-hoc appointments of Group A were referred by the Department of Civil Supplies to the Department of Personnel and A.R.

(b) to (d) In one case an officer not having the educational qualifications prescribed in the Recruitment Rules was appointed on ad-hoc basis to a Group 'A' post in that Department. The Recruitment Rules for the post provide that the qualifications are relaxable at the discretion of the UPSC in case of a candidate otherwise well qualified. When the matter was referred to the Department of Personnel and A R., the Department of Civil Supplies were advised that the post may be circulated before the question of relaxation of the qualifications of the Departmental Officer was considered. Appointment to the post on regular basis is to be made in consultation with the UPSC. The ad-hoc appointment made in this case has not been terminated as the period for which the ad-hoc appointment was made pending regular appointment through the UPSC, is within the period specified in the UPSC (Exemption from Consultation) Regulations, 1958.

Procedure of Issuing Scheduled Caste/Tribe Certificates

2806. SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have simplified the procedure for issue of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe certificates to migrants from other States;

(b) if so, details of the procedure that has been simplified; and

(c) the procedure for the issue of S.T. certificates to the tribals from West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa and other States who have

migrated to Assam and Andaman and Nicobar Islands ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State Governments/Union Territory Administrations have been authorised to issue the Scheduled Caste/Tribe certificate to a person who has migrated from one State to another on the production of the genuine certificate issued to his father/mother by the prescribed authority of the State of the father's/mother's origin except where the prescribed authority feels that detailed enquiry is necessary through the State of origin before issue of the certificate. The certificate will be issued irrespective of whether the cast/tribe in question is scheduled or not in relation to the State/Union Territory to which the person has migrated. This facility does not alter the Scheduled Caste/Tribe status of the person in relation to one or the other State.

(c) The procedure for the issue of S.T. Certificates to the tribals from West Bengal, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa. and other States who have migrated to Assam and Andaman and Nicobar Islands is the same as stated in reply to part (b) above.

Karnataka-Maharastra Border Dispute

2807. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made by the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra in working out a solution of the long pending Karnataka-Maharashtra border dispute; and

(b) assistance offered by the Central Government to hammer out the solution ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to available information, the Chief Ministers of Karnataka and Maharashtra met at Bangalore on 30th July, 1983 and discussed the problems of development in the border area of the two States.

(b) The border dispute between Karnataka and Maharashtra can be solved only with the willing cooperation of the State Governments and towards this end the Central Government would be glad to extend all assistance to them.

Special Programmes for Tribal Areas

2808. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has asked the Central Ministries/Departments to prepare with reference to problems of the tribal areas, special programmes ralating to each concerned sector and adopt the ongoing programme in consultation with the State/UT Governments keeping in view the requirments of tribal areas;

(b) if so, reactions in that respect of Ministry-wise as also results achieved, if any, also Ministry-wise; and

(c) the follow up actions, if any, in this regard, called for on the part of ths Planning Commisssion and accordingly steps proposed to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministries of Agriculture and Cooperation, Education and Culture, Health and Family Welfare and Labour have identified the schemes and quantified the outlays for tribal areas. Some other Ministries/Departments which have beneficiary-oriented programmes have initiated the work.

(c) The Planning Commission has been taking up with the Central Ministries the question of schemes, quantification of outlays and preparation of tribal sub-Plan and Special Component Plan for Scheduled Castes as part of their Plan. These matters will continue to be pursued.

Review of Prices of Television

2809. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to review the working production targets and prices of both black and white colour Television sets; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Licences for Manufacturing of Colour T.V. Sets

2810. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have, in view of the anticipated expansion of the T.V. network during the next few years, issued further licences for the manufacture of Colour T.V. sets both in the organised and small sectors; and

(b) if so, the expansion programme of the existing units and the manufacturing capacity of the new units licensed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Till now there is no regular production of Colour TV Recievers in the country. However, to meet the immediate and urgent reqirement of ASIAD-82, a one time, ad-hoc, policy was adopted by the Government wherein 90,000 CTV kits were imported and offered to the existing manufacturers of Black & White TV receivers. The Industrial and Licensing Policy (I & L Policy) for manufacture of colour television receivers was announced by the Government on 25th February, 1983. Applications for Industrial Licences/Small Scale Approvals are being received. So far, 50 applications in the organised sector and 107 applications in the small scale sector have been received. As on date, 21 Letters of Intent have been issued to the organised sector units and 14 industrial approvals have been issued to small scale units. For the rest of the cases, Government is in the process of issuing approval letters to these parties after examinations of each application/scheme as per the I & L Policy.

(b) The question of expansion programme of existing units in CTV manufacture does not arise, since the units are yet to commence production of CTV. Total applied capacity of all the applications so far received added together works out to 2.9 million nos. in the organised sector and 1.9 million nos. in the small scale sector.

Inclusion of Jhalawar District in 'No Industry District' List

2811. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jhalawar district of Rajasthan has no industry and whether it has been included in the no-industry district list for purpose of Central schemes for industrial development; and

(b) if so, the details of the Central assistance available for entrepreneurs in the districts ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) and (b) Jhalawar District does not come under the category of No-industry districts. However it is included in Category 'C' of the identified backward areas. Entrepreneurs setting up industries in this District are entitled to Central Investment Subsidy @ 10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs (w.e.f. 1.4.83), concessional finance facilities from the All India Term Lending Institutions, Tax concessions, margin money assistance, consultancy facilities for Technical Services, Hire-purchase machinery for Small Scale Industry, special facilities for import of raw-materials, comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres. MRTP/FERA companies have allowed with effect from 1.4.83 to set up Non-Appendix-I industries not reserved for Small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 50% only in respect of Category 'B' & 'C' districts. For setting up Nucleus Plants in Jhalawar District entrepreneurs are entitled to enhanced rate of Central Investment Subsidy i.e. @ 15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs together with other concessions available for setting up Nucleus Plants in backward areas.

L.P.G. Cylinders

2812. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great shortage of L.P.G. Cylinders; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to manufacture LPG cylinders to meet the increasing demand of empty cylinders?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) Due to sudden spurt in the availability of LPG and release of second cylinders to LPG consumers, the requirement of LPG Cylinders has increased considerably in the recent past, and there is a shortage of LPG Cylinders at present.

(b) No licence under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act is required for manufacture of LPG Cylinders. Manufacturing facilities can be created by getting the unit registered with the Directorate General of Technical Development (DGTD). Presently, there are 13 such units manufacturing LPG Cylinders, with an installed capacity of around 32 lakh numbers per annum. To cope with the increased demand, DGTD have registered a number of new units for manufacture of LPG Cylinders.

Production of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi

2813. SHRI RAMPRASAD AHIRWAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state the production targets and actual production of Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi in each of the last three years and the current year along with H.E.C.'s rated capacity and capacity utilisation in the same years?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): In view of the changing product-mix from year to year and other factors, the achievable capacity also changes and is reflected in the yearly targets that are set for the Corporation. The required information on the above basis is as follows:—

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Target	Actual Production	%achievement of targets i.e. % utilization of achievable capacity
1980-81	129.16	78.58	60%
1981-82	177.16	150.49	85%
1982-83	211.48	145.61*	69%
1983-84 (April-(July).	88.56	32.46*	37%

*Provisional figures.

Suspension of Employees of Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd.

2814. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of employees working in the Central Government Employees Consumer Cooperative Society Ltd., New Delhi who have been placed under suspension or against whom departmental action is being taken together with reasons for the above;

(b) when they were suspended and whether their suspension has been reviewed, if not the reasons thereof;

(c) how much subsistence allowance is being given to them; and

(d) what is the present position of the case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) At present there are five employees in the Society who are under suspension due to the following reasons :—

(i) Two salesmen for alleged heavy misappropriation of Society's stock and cash.

(ii) Two supervisory officers of the Society for certain alleged irregularities in the purchase with malafide intention.

(iii) One Junior Salesman for showing continuous wilful negligence of duties and resorting to unauthorised absentism for last several years inspite of several warnings.

(b) (i) The employees at Sl. No. 1 above were suspended w.e.f. 8.11.78 and 16 8.78 respectively. Since criminal cases are in progress in the court of law against these two persons, the question of any review of their suspension or re-instatement does not arise.

(ii) Two Supervisory Officers at Sl. No. 2 above were suspended w.e.f. 8.4.83 and the employee at Sl. No. 3 w.e.f. 2.5.83. Domestic enquiries are being conducted in all the cases. As these suspension are recent the question of review does not arise.

(c) The subsistence allowance to these employees are being paid strictly according to the provision of the Industrial Disputes Act, in terms of which those who are under suspension for less than 6 months are entitled to 50% of their pay and those who are under suspension for more than 6 months are entitled to 75% of their pay.

(d) Reply to this part is already covered at (b) above.

Shortage of Coal and Power in Cement Industry

2815. SHRI ANANTHA RAMULU MALLU : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any complaints that the poor quality of coal being supplied to the cement industry has become a constraint to production;

(b) whether it is also a fact that inadequate, power is also another major constraint to production and has caused low capacity utilisation by the cement units;

(c) whether it is a fact that permission to set up captive generating sets was a step in the right direction, but electricity from this source led to a substantial cost push;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the availability of coal had been reduced to about 52 per cent of the original availability, if so, whether some States have expressed their concern in this regard; and

(e) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Avalability of coal to cement industry during the period January-June, 1983 had ranged within 53 to 68% of the quantity fixed by the Standing Linkage Committee. While there have been no specific complaints from the State Governments in this regard, cement factories have been complaining of the poor quality of coal and short supply thereof. Every effort is being made to improve the situation.

Competition Faced by Indian Watch Industry

2816. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian watch industry is in serious trouble these days owning to the unequel competition from its own products;

(b) whether it is also a fact that counterfeit watches have hurt the sales of established makes, as most of the components being smuggled into the country without import duty which is very high;

(c) whether there have also been noticed-illicit inflow of watch parts of Indian brands; and

(d) if so, whether Government would review its policy in such circumstances ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Some Watch units in the organised sector have reported difficulties in sales of their products owing to competition.

(b) and (c) Instances have been reported of import of watch dials bearing the brand names of Indian companies,

(d) Government's policy is constantly kept under watch and necessary corrective steps, wherever, and as and when called for, are initiated.

Allocation Towards R. & D.

2817. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the amount spent on Research and Development and related science activities in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) whether Government have enhanced the allocation towards R & D and related science activities in 1983-84;

(c) if so, the allocation made in the financial year for the above purpose; and

(d) what are the various research programmes proposed to be undertaken in different fields under the above programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S B. CHAVAN) : (a) A statement indicating the expenditure on Science & Technology in the Central Sector in 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is attached.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The BE for 1983-84 for science & Technology programmes is as follows :

(Rs. crores)

Plan	*Non-Plan*	*Total*
478.95	349.55	828.50

(d) Major research programmes proposed to be under-taken are listed under different fields in the Annexure laid on the Table of the House. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT—6856/83].

Statement

Expenditure on Science & Technology in the Central Sector

(Rs. crores)

	1980-81 (Achual)	1981-82 (Achual)	1982-83 (RE)
Plan	211.01	300.35	407.45
Non-Plan	257.13	288.72	329.91
Total	468.14	589.07	737.36

Special Central Assistance for Rural Poor

2818. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States which asked for Special Central Assistance for rehabilitation of rural poor to his Ministry during the Sixth Plan period;

(b) the assistance provided so far; State-wise.

(b) the aims and objectives of Integrated Tribal Development Projects and Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor therefor; and

(d) if the E.R.R.P. is implemented in I.T.D.Ps areas the reasons for not extending this scheme to other States by his Ministry by providing Special Central Assistance therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme is being implemented by the Government of Orissa only as a State Plan Scheme. Rs. 2169.50 lakhs have been provided from Special Central Assistance by this Ministry upto 1983-84 of the Sixth Plan for this Scheme of the State.

(c) Integrated Tribal Development Projects aim at comprehensive development of the tribal sub-plan area with focus on the tribals whereas Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Scheme aims to help through the various land-based, animal husbandry, fisheries, and non-agricultural employment schemes, the poorest of he poor families (including the tribals) having annual income below Rs. 1200/-

(d) Economic Rehabilitation of Rural Poor Programme is a State Plan Scheme of Government of Orissa and is not a Centrally sponsored Scheme. It can be taken up by the other States, if they consider it suitable.

Losses to Public Sector Undertakings under Department of Mines

2819. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:
SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that seven public sector undertakings under the Department of Mines which sustained losses amounting to Rs. 93 crores in 1982-83, have been asked to improve their performance and start making profits from next year;

(b) if so, which are the seven public sector undertakings that have incurred losses;

(c) the extent to which each unit has suffered loss;

(d) the steps being taken by Government to see that these public units improve their performance; and

(e) whether any warning has been issued by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The seven enterprises referred to include the National Aluminium Company Limited (under construction) and Sikkim Mining Corporation Limited, Rangpo (Sikkim) in which the Govt. of India hold only 49% of the equity. Excluding these two, the five operating enterprises of the Department of Mines which have incurred a total loss of Rs. 92 crores (provisional) in 1982-83, have been asked to improve their performance in 1983-84.

(b) and (c) The five enterprises which have made losses and the extent of their losses in 1982-83 are as under :

(losses in Rs. crores)
(figures are provisional)

Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	51.00
Hindustan Copper Ltd.	28.00
Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	9.90
Bharat Gold Mines Ltd.	3.11
Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited	0.20
Total :	92.21

(d) and (e) Availability of adequate power has been a major constraint in the production of aluminium, copper, lead and zinc. Action has been initiated by the Govt. for installation of captive power plants in Bharat Aluminium Company Limited, Hindustan Copper Limited and Hindustan Zinc Limited. Action has also been initiated to revise the rates for drilling work undertaken by Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited on contract basis taking into account the increased costs of inputs. Similarly, rates for promotional drilling are also being revised. A suitable pricing formula for the gold produced by Bharat Gold Mines Limited is under consideration. All enterprises have been exhorted to achieve higher capacity utilisation and improved productivity, and thereby, reduce costs of production. A conference of Chief Executives of public sector enterprises and Heads of the National organisations of the Department of Mines was held on the 16th July, 1983 when revised production-cum-profit plans for 1983-84 were discussed and adopted.

Employment to Employees of M/s. Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd., Dhanbad (Bihar)

2820. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether M/s. Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd., Dhanbad (Bihar), went into liquidation and is lying closed for the last four years; and

(b) whether its 3,000 workers and employees have been provided with alternative employment or any other relief ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) with a view to reviving the unit, the State Government of Bihar have initiated action.

Resignations by IAS/IPS Officers

2821. SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many IAS/IPS officers have resigned during January, 1980 todate; and

(b) the reasons for their resignations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) During January, 1980 to-date, thirteen IAS officers and four IPS officers resigned from service.

(b) Eleven IAS officers and three IPS officers resigned for personal reasons. Two IAS officers resigned without assigning any reasons, and one IPS officer resigned on health ground.

Problem of Electronic Industries

2822. SHRI A.C. DAS : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Department of Electronics is aware of the problem of electronic industry due to non-availability of concessional finance;

(b) if so, what are the specific requirements of such industry; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove their difficulties ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The components industry in particular requires investment finance at concessional rates.

(c) To examine this matter in detail, a Working Group has been set up by the Department of Electronics.

Corruption Charges Against President, Indian Hockey Federation

2823. SHRI VISHWANATH SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8971 on 27 April, 1983 regarding corruption charges against President, Indian Hockey Federation and state :

(a) whether the CBI have since registered a case against the President of the Indian Hockey Federation;

(b) if so, the progress made in the matter; and

(c) if not registered so far the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The case is under investigation.

Foreign Money Recieved by Institutions

2824. SHRI E.K. IMBICHIBAVA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total amount of money recieved in the country under Foreign Contributions (Regulation) Act, 1976 by various institutions and agencies for the years 1978, 1979 and 1980;

(b) the break-up of the amounts received from abroad country-wise; and

(c) the names of the institutions which have received more than Rs. one lakh in these years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table. of the House.

Representation From Retrenched Census Employees, Hyderabad

2825. SHRI T.S. NEGI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from the retrenched census employees, Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, action taken to minimise human suffering arising from retrenchment without making arrangements for their absorption elsewhere ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A large number of temporary employees had been recruited by the Directorate of Census Operations on consolidated salary for compilation of the Primary Census Abstract based on 1981 Census for coding and editing of the Census Schedules. These persons were recruited on the clear understanding that the job was purely temporary and that they would be retrenched after the work was over. However, to assist them in finding alternative jobs, the Ministries/Departments of Government of India and Public Undertakings under them have been requested to consider the appointment of the retrenched census employees in preference to raw candidates. The State Governments and U.T. Administrations have also been requested to consider their absorption in posts under them on a priority basis. Such of the temporary census employees as were recruited through Employment Exchange and have put in a service of six months or more before retrenchement on account of reduction in establishment, are granted the following concessions :

(i) Relaxation in upper age limit for a period of three years *plus* service rendered in the census organisation for appointment in Grade 'C' and 'D' posts only. This concession is, however, admissible only for recruitment to the posts to which the appointment is made by direct recruitment otherwise than through an open competitive examinations.

(ii) Grant of priority-III in the submission roster of Employment Exchanges for the purpose of responserment through the Employment Exchanges. This priority is to enable the retrenched census employees to be sponsored by the Employment Exchanges for Group 'C' and Group 'D' posts in preference to the general run of candidates on the employment roster.

(iii) They were made eligible to appear for the competitive examinations conducted by the Staff Selection Commission and the Railway Service Commission for recruitment to Group 'C' posts, upto the end of 1983, even if they had crossed the upper age limit provided they were within the prescribed age limit to appear for these examinations at the time they were appointed in the census organisation and satisfied the educational or other qualifications prescribed.

The Government of Andhra Pradesh have issued an order on Ist December, 1982, to all Departments of the State Government, Collectors and Districts Judges, Director of Employment and Training, Andhra Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission, etc regarding the concessions admissible to the retrenched census employees of the Directorate of censsus Operations, Andhra Pradesh. These concessions are as under :—

1. Retrenched employees of the census organisation, with not less than six months service, will be placed in Priority-III list under Group III for employment assistance through Employment Exchanges.

2. A period of three years shall be excluded in computing their age for appointment through the Andhra Pradesh Public Service Commission and the Employment Exchanges, provided they have rendered temporary service of atleast six months in the census organisation of this state.

3. The rule of reservation shall be followed in making appointment of retrenched census employees.

To the extend possible, all reasonable measures for the absorption of the retrenched census employees of Andhra

Pradesh in alternative employment have been taken.

Fixation of Family Income Below the Minimum Income Tax Limit for Job Reservation for Backward Classes

2826. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 682 on 27 July, 1983 regarding recommendations of Mandal Commission and state :

(a) whether it is proposed to fix family income below the minimum income tax limit as the criteria for job reservation for other backward classes, depressed backward classes, women and non-backward poorer sections provided for in Bihar while considering the recommendations of the Mandal Commission;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) As stated in parts (a) and (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 682 replied on 27 July, 1983, the recommendations of the Mandal Commission are under the consideration of the Government of India and no decisions thereupon have yet been taken.

Setting up of Coaching Centres for SC/ST in States for Central Services

2827. SHRI CHANDRABHAN ATHARE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the intake of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes people, particularly the tribal people, in the Central Services has not improved so well during the last 25 years;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some States are not doing very well so far as the competitive examinations for Central Services are concerned;

(c) if so, whether any study has been made in this regard and if so, the grey areas where the deficiency has been marked;

(d) whether Government would consider setting up more coaching centres in these States so that the students could be helped to come up to the Standard of other States; and

(e) if so, the Government's programme in this matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The requisite information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(c) to (e) An analysis of the information so collected will be taken up for appropriate action.

Missing/Thefts of Arms and Ammunition

2828. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a steep increase in thefts or missing of arms and ammunition from Government, police court custodies, malkhanas, stores, armoury etc;

(b) if so, the number of incidents of thefts or missing of arms and ammunition as above, the cost of the arms involved and the type of costly or important arms lost in each case during 1980, 1981, 1982 and 1983 (June ending); and

(c) what concrete steps have been taken by Government to recover the lost armoury and success achieved and future protection against such incidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Information about theft or loss of arms and also recovery of lost arms is being collected from all the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations and will be laid on the Table of the House. The Central Government have from time to time given instructions to State Governments in vulnerable areas to ensure fool-proof arrangements for protection of Government fire arms.

Complaints Regarding Harassment of Labourers Returning from Gulf Countries at Delhi Airport

2829. SARI BALKRISHNA WASNIK:
SHRI V. SREENIVASH PRASAD:
SHRI D.S.A. SHIVPRAKASHAM:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleaed to state:

(a) whether Government have received any complaints from the labourers returning from Gulf and other countries about their harassment by immigration officials at Delhi Airport;

(b) if so, whether there are also allegations that the immigration officials are demanding money from the labourers illegally otherwise detaining them under one pretext or the other; and

(c) if so, steps contemplated by Government to streamline the procedure in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) No complaints have been received from such labourers. An assistant Foreigners Registration Officers in the rank of Assistant Commissioner of Police is posted in each immigration shift to provide supervision and ensure smooth and orderly clearance of International Passengers. Surprise inspections by senior officers are also made frequently. The immigration staff is briefed regularly to do their work with maximum possible speed and without causing any harassment,

Forged Passport and Fake Stamps, Racket

2830. SHRI BHIKU RAM JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen the press report which appeared in the National Herald dated 21 July, 1983 wherein it has been stated that a Gang of Forged Passport and fake stamps, racket has been unearthed wihch was in operation in New Delhi;

(b) if so, nature of documents seized from them; and

(c) the action taken by Government in regard thereto;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 62 Passports, 31 Fake stamps, 2 bottles of ink and ink remover and tracing papers have been recovered.

(c) A case under Sections 420/468/471 IPC has been registered at Police Station Mandir Marg on 19.7.1983. Three persons have been arrested and the case is under investigation.

Rapes on Women Belonging to SC/ST

2831. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI:
SHRI ASHFAQ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rapes committed on women belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in mofussil areas

in various States during the year 1981-82, 82-83 and 83-84;

(b) the cases registered with police stations, State-wise; and

(c) the cases challaned so far by the police ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) This is not maintained on All India basis, as it is a State subject.

Statement

S.No.	State	Cases of rape on women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes		
		1981	1982	1983 (upto the month shown against each)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	30	28	7 (March)
2.	Bihar	124	118	18 (February)
3.	Gujarat	11	08	07 (April)
4.	Haryana	17	59	15 (June)
5.	Himachal Pradesh	09	02	Nil (June)
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	04	05	N.A.
7.	Karnataka	07	07	01 (May)
8.	Kerala	09	09	02 (May)
9.	Madhya Pradesh	277	312	132 (April)
10.	Maharashtra	84	68	28 (May)
11.	Orissa	13	26	07 (May)
12.	Punjab	12	08	01 (May)
13.	Rajasthan	75	72	50 (June)
14.	Tamil Nadu	07	02	Nil (January)
15.	Tripura	N.A.	01	N.A.
16.	Uttar Pradesh	169	152	73 (May)
17.	West Bengal	16	09	02 (April)

Note: Information in respect of remaining States/Union Territories is Nil.

Breakdowns and Closures in the Atomic Power Plants

2832. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that frequent breakdowns and closures occur in the Atomic Power Plants of Gujarat, Rajasthan and other States;

(b) if so, the details of such breakdowns which occurred during the last three years;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received reports and recommendations of the Committees and/or Commission appointed to go in for the same;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(f) whether it is also a fact that due to such breakdowns and closures it has adversely affected the industrial growth of various States; and

(g) if so, the steps taken to eliminate breakdowns and closures ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) The yearwise outages excluding annual maintenance/refuelling outages and reasons for the same in respect of Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TARS) and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) are given below :

Year	Station	Number of outages caused by		
		Grid	Equipment	Human error
1980	TAPS Unit-I	1	4	—
	TAPS Unit-II	4	7	1
	RAPS Unit-I	3	14	2
1981	TAPS Unit-I	3	8	—
	TAPS Unit-II	3	5	—
	RAPS Unit-I	5	8	—
	RAPS Unit-II	5	19	—
1982	TAPS Unit-I	7	6	—
	TAPS Unit-II	2	7	—
	RAPS Unit-I	—	4	—
	RAPS Unit-II	2	5	2

Unit-I of Madras Atomic Power Station is undergoing commissioning tests.

(d) and (e) Government had appointed Committee of exports to make a technical assessment of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Station. It has recommended certain measures to improve the performance of the station and action is being taken to implement some of these measures.

(f) The atomic power stations supply power to the regional grids. However, their outages do affect the availability of power in the recipient states.

(g) The operation of the power stations is under continuous review and necessary measures are taken to bring about further improvements in their performance.

Cases of Bogus Freedom Fighters

2833. SHRI RAMJIBHAI MAVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn that some cases asking for freedom fighters pension are bogus, cheating and fraud and hence rejected;

(b) if so, the details of such cases received from Gujarat and other States since the inception of this scheme,

(c) the procedure for scrutinising of such cases;

(d) what action has been taken against such persons who have applied for the same so that no one can apply in future as well as to avoid such malpractice and fraud; and

(e) how much amount has been given to freedom fighters during the last three years in Gujarat and other States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) Every effort is made to sanction pension to genuine freedom fighters after proper verification and careful scrutiny of the documents submitted by the freedom fighters. The verification is generally done by the State Governments, who verify the authenticity of documents/certificates with reference to available records and/or through local inquiry. However, complaints have been received against some pensioners, alleging that they have managed or are trying to manipulate to get the pension by fraudulent means or by furnishing incorrect or false information. Such complaints are promptly referred to the concerned State Government for verification. In doubtful cases, where the complaint appears prima-facie genuine, the pension sanctioned is suspended and show-cause notice is issued to the pensioner. Such cases are finally reviewed on the basis of explanation received from the freedom fighter and the verification report of the State Government Pension has since been cancelled in about 880 cases due to the undermentioned reasons :

(i) production of false/forged evidence; or

(ii) suffering was subsequently found to be not connected with Freedom Struggle; or

(iii) suffering found to be less than six months.

State-wise break-up of such cases where pension has been cancelled is indicated in the enclosed statement.

(d) In case the pensioner is found to have furnished false information to get the Samman Pension, the pension sanctioned to him is cancelled and the State Government concerned is advised to take steps to recover the wrongly drawn amount of pension. The recovery is, however, not insisted upon in reppect of cases where pensioner had not suppressed any information.

(e) A provision of Rs. 32 crores and Rs. 36 crores was made for Samman pension during the past three years, 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83. The Budget Estimate for the current financial year is Rs. 39 crores. State-wise break-up of this amount is not available.

Statement

S. No.	Name of the State/UT	No. of cases where pension has been cancelled.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8
2.	Assam	37

1	2	3
3.	And. & Nicobar	—
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	—
5.	Bihar	86
6.	Chandigarh	—
7.	Delhi	3
8.	Gujarat	16
9.	Goa	—
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3
11.	Haryana	21
12.	J & K	—
13.	Kerala	27
14.	Karnataka	91
15.	Meghalaya	2
16.	Manipur	—
17.	Maharashtra	10
18.	Madhya Pradesh	53
19.	Mizoram	—
20.	Nagaland	—
21.	Orissa	88
22.	Pondicherry	21
23.	Punjab	21
24.	Rajasthan	8
25.	Tripura	8
26.	Tamil Nadu	76
27.	Uttar Pradesh	184
28.	West Bengal	110
29.	INA Personnel	7
	Total :	880

Review of Whole Sale Price Index

2834. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to revise the index numbers of wholesale prices;

(b) if so, the terms of reference;

(c) whether any time schedule has also been fixed; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) This Ministry has constituted a Working Group with the following terms of reference :—

(i) To select a base year for the preparation of a new series of Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India.

(ii) To determine the period relevant for calculating the value of transactions for assigning weights.

(iii) To determine the systems of allocating weights.

(iv) To examine the adequacy of the commodities included in the construction of Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices.

(v) To consider the representativeness of the sources from which price quotations are obtained.

(vi) To examine the possibility of liaison between a field scrutiny cell in the Office of the Economic Adviser and the State Statistical Bureau.

(vii) To suggest any other improvements in the compilation of Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in India.

No time schedule has been fixed for submission of the report of the Working Group.

Report of the I.A.E.A.

2835. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the safeguards information report for 1982 of the International Atomic Energy Agency has equated Pakistan's Kanup reactor and India's Rana Pratap Sagar reactor safeguards position;

(b) whether this report has left out reference to Israeli non-safeguarded nuclear reactor; and

(c) the reaction of Government to this report and what steps have been taken to correct these distortions ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Safeguards Implementation Report for 1982 of the International Atomic Energy Agency has not specifically mentioned any countries by name. The report however, contains a statement of the effect that the Agency was unable to draw conclusions in two cases that nuclear material under Agency's safeguards in 1982 remained in peaceful activities or was otherwise adequately accounted for.

(b) The report has also a reference to the existence of unsafeguarded nuclear reactors in non-nuclear Weapon States which could include Israel also.

(c) On account of our strong objection, the Director-General at the Board of Governors meeting mentioned that even in the two cases, significant progress has been made since the end of

1982 and the safeguard measures implemented now enable the Agency once more to perform effective verification. India will continue to lodge its protest in this matter.

Crimes in Trains During the Last Six Months

2836. DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many crimes have been committed on the railways during the last six months, details thereof; and

(b) what safeguards are proposed to be provided to the travelling public so as to infuse confidence in them which has already shattered badly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The State Governments and U.T. Administrations are responsible for enforcing law relating to offences. No data in regard to the number of crimes committed on the Railways during the last six months and details thereof is complied on all India basis as law and order including crime is a State subject.

The Railways are taking following measures to prevent in incidents of crimes on the Railways :—

1. The drivers of the trains have been directed to sound the distress whistle if the train is brought to a sudden unscheduled halt so that the escort party is put on the alert.

2. Coach attendants have been instructed to remain vigilant and prevent entry of unauthorised passengers into reserved compartments.

3. The Research, Design and Standards Organisation of the Railways has been advised to suggest improvement in the voching arrangement of sliding doors of compartments, improvement in the vestibules to prevent unauthorised entry and provision of better lighting facilities in and outside the compartments.

Government Railway Police, who are responsible for safety and security of passengers travelling in trains and their belongings, are making all efforts to control crime on the Railway by providing escorts on trains, surveillance over criminals, arresting and prosecuting them in specific cases. Railway Protection Force is assisting the Government Railway Police in this regard.

केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद द्वारा आयोजित हिन्दी आशुलिपि प्रतियोगिता

2837. **श्री केशव राव पारधी** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दो परिषद द्वारा अखिल भारतीय स्तर पर पिछले 20 वर्षों से हिन्दी आशुलिपि प्रतियोगिताओं का आयोजन किया जा रहा है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस प्रतियोगिता का क्या उद्देश्य है;

(ग) इन प्रतियोगिताओं के आधार पर हिन्दी आशुलिपि में उच्चतम गति का कीर्तिमान क्या है और उसके विवरण क्या हैं ;

(घ) क्या परिषद ने इस कला को सम्मानित करने के लिए, मंत्रालय को कोई

सुझाव दिया है कि उस अभ्यार्थी को कोई पुरस्कार दिया जाये जो उच्चतम गति का कीर्तिमान स्थापित करता है :

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इस पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) उपलब्ध सूचनाओं के आधार पर केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद द्वारा इस प्रकार की प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया जा रहा है।

(ख) परिषद एक स्वैच्छिक हिंदी संस्था है और ऐसा प्रतीत होता है कि हिंदी आशुलिपि पद्धति को बढ़ावा देने एवं लोकप्रिय बनाने हेतु इस प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया जाता है।

(ग) इस स्वैच्छिक संस्था द्वारा भेजी गई सूचनाओं के अनुसार हिंदी आशुलिपि में उच्चतम गति 250 शब्द प्रति मिनट है जो वर्ष 1979 में हासिल की गई बताई जाती है।

(घ) परिषद का ऐसा सुझाव शिक्षा मंत्रालय को भेजा गया था।

(ङ) चूंकि आशुलिपि न तो मान्यता प्राप्त ललित कलाओं में थी जैसे चित्र, नृत्य, संगीत, शिल्प इत्यादि और न ही प्रदर्शन कला में। इसीलिए अभी तक इस पर सरकार की ओर से पुरस्कार दिए जाने का कोई प्रस्ताव नहीं है। केन्द्रीय सचिवालय हिन्दी परिषद जो कि सरकार की ओर से सहायता प्राप्त संस्था है और इस प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन करती है, स्वत: ही आशुलिपि प्रतियोगिता में उच्च गति प्राप्त करने वालों को सम्मानित करती है।

Advance Central Assistance to Kerala in 1983

2838. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state ;

(a) how much amount Kerala has secured as advance Central assistance in 1983; and

(b) what is the criteria for giving advance Central assistance ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) An amount of Rs. 8 crores has been allocated as advance Plan assistance to Kerala for the Annual Plan 1983-84.

(b) Advance Plan assistance is given to a State where it is necessary to enable it to have an Annual Plan of a reasonable size and to maintain the tempo of socio-economic development keeping in view all relevent factors such as State's resources position, its ARM effort etc. This is distinct from the advance Plan assistance given to a State, where necessary for drought relief activities.

Families Brought Above Poverty Line

2839. SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the State/Union Territory-wise total number of families or individuals earlier living below the poverty line who have since been brought above the poverty line after Sixth Five Year Plan and particularly the number of such people in Pali district of Rajasthan; and

(b) the State/Union Territory-wise number of persons indentified as living below the poverty line so far ever since the beginning of Sixth Five Year Plan ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The latest available estimates of State/Union Territory-wise number of persons below the poverty line are for the year

1977-78. The State-wise poverty estimates are based on the periodic surveys of consumer expenditure conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation. The next survey is scheduled for 1983. The number of people below the poverty line in the country has been estimated for 1980-81 and 1981-82. The figures have been worked out by general extrapolation and after taking into account the growth of the economy and the progress in the different poverty alleviation programmes. The estimated number of people below the poverty line moved down from 302.8 million in 1977-78 to 292.3 million in 1980-81 and to 282.0 million in 1981-82. District-wise estimates of poverty are not available.

"Report of the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution"

2840. SHRI CHITTA MAHATA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution has recently submitted its reports on rivers water pollution; and

(b) if so, the main recommendations of the Board ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The industries should discharge their effluents into the river only after appropriate treatment. All major cities should be sewered for the control of pollution from domestic sources.

उच्च न्यायालयों तथा उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा मृत्यु दण्ड दिए गए कैदी

2841. **श्री चतुर्भुज** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1980-81, 1981-82 और 1982-83 में जुलाई, 1983 तक विभिन्न उच्च न्यायालयों और उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा कितने लोगों को मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया है;

(ख) राज्यवार कितने लोगों को फांसी द्वारा मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया है; और

(ग) इस बात को ध्यान में रखते हुये कानून अनावश्यक विवाद का विषय न बने फांसी द्वारा मृत्यु दण्ड उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा लगाये गए प्रतिबन्ध से राज्यवार कितने कैदी प्रभावित हुये है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) कोई मृत्यु दण्ड विचारण न्यायालय द्वारा दिया जाता है, उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा उसकी पुष्टि की जाती है और यदि उच्चतम न्यायालय के समक्ष मौत की सजा प्राप्त कैदी द्वारा कोई याचिका दायर की जाए तो उच्चतम न्यायालय द्वारा उसका पुनरीक्षण किया जाता है। भारत सरकार को न्यायालयों द्वारा दिए गए मृत्यु दंडों की संख्या और उनकी पुष्टि करने के बारे में सूचना प्राप्त नहीं होती। किन्तु भारत सरकार उन मृत्यु दंड प्राप्त कैदियों की दया-याचिकाएं प्राप्त करती हैं और उन पर विचार करती हैं, जिनकी दया-याचिकाएं राज्यपाल द्वारा अस्वीकृत की गई हों। सरकार को 16 दोषसिद्ध व्यक्तियों से ऐसी दया-याचिकाएं प्राप्त हुई हैं जिनमें ऐसे दोषसिद्ध व्यक्ति हैं जिनको 1980-83 के दौरान मृत्यु दण्ड दिया गया था अथवा उच्च न्यायालय द्वारा जिनके मृत्यु दण्ड की पुष्टि की गई थी, इनमें से तमिलनाडु के 5, पंजाब के 3, बिहार तथा महाराष्ट्र

प्रत्येक के 2 और गुजरात, हरियाणा, कर्नाटक तथा राजस्थान, प्रत्येक का 1 व्यक्ति है। इस देश में मौत की सजा देने के लिए कानून द्वारा प्रदान किया गया केवल एक तरीका फांसी लगाना ही है। उच्चतम न्यायालय ने देश में फांसी देने पर सामान्य स्थगन आदेश नहीं दिया है परन्तु मृत्यु दंड प्राप्त कुछ कैदियों द्वारा रिट याचिकाएं दायर करने पर उनको फांसी देने पर स्थगन आदेश दिया है। इनमें से 11 याचिकाएं जिनमें 12 कैदी अन्तर्ग्रस्त हैं और जिनमें भारत संघ को नोटिस प्राप्त हुआ है, में एक सामान्य आधार फांसी लगाकर मृत्यु दंड देने की संविधानिक वैधता को चुनौती देना है। इन 11 कैदियों में से उत्तर प्रदेश के 5, महाराष्ट्र के 4, दिल्ली के 2 और पंजाब का 1 कैदी है।

Revision of Rates of Overtime Allowance of Central Government Employees

2842. SHRI SWAMI INDERVESH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have revised the rates of OTA of Drivers;

(b) whether Government also propose to revise the rates and limit of O.T. Allowance of Central Government employees as the existing rates are minimum; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the date from which these rates will be effected ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) The rates of OTA of staff car drivers were revised w.e.f. 23rd December, 1982.

(b) and (c) Two awards of the Arbitration Board under the Joint Consultative Machinery revising the rates and ceiling of OTA are under consideration and the decision on the same will be announced as soon as possible.

जम्मू तथा काश्मीर राज्य में पाकिस्तानी जासूसों की गिरफ्तारी

2843. **श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पांडे :**
श्री सज्जन कुमार :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) भारत में, विशेषकर जम्मू तथा काश्मीर के क्षेत्रों में गत तीन महीनों के दौरान जासूसों के रूप में कुल कितने पाकिस्तानी पकड़े गये; और

(ख) पकड़े गये पाकिस्तानियों का ब्यौरा और उनकी संख्या क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

स्व-रोजगार योजना

2844. **श्री राम प्यारे पनिका** : क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने स्व-रोजगार योजना को प्रोत्साहन देने के लिए कोई ठोस कदम उठाने का निर्णय किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या गांवों को भी इस योजना के क्षेत्राधिकार के अन्तर्गत लाने के लिए प्रयास किए जायेंगे; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (घ) एक योजना सरकार के विचाराधीन है। निर्णय ले लिए जाने के बाद ही ब्यौरा उपलब्ध हो सकेगा।

उड़ीसा में पारादीप इस्पात संयंत्र

2845. **श्री त्रिलोक चन्द्र :**
श्री छोटे सिंह यादव :

क्या इस्पात और खान मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि उड़ीसा के पारादीप इस्पात संयंत्र परियोजना को स्थगित कर दिया गया है तथा वर्ष 1983-84 के दौरान किसी नई इस्पात परियोजना का काम शुरू नहीं किया जाएगा;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) उड़ीसा के पारादीप संयंत्र परियोजना पर कितनी धनराशि खर्च होने का अनुमान था तथा इस परियोजना के स्थगित हो जाने के परिणामस्वरूप कितनी हानि होने की आशंका है ?

इस्पात और खान मन्त्रालय के राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एन० के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (ग) जी, नहीं। नए इस्पात कारखानों—एक उड़ीसा (दैतारी) में तथा दूसरा कर्नाटक (विजयनगर) में—की विस्तृत परियोजना रिपोर्टें तैयार की जा रही हैं। परियोजना रिपोर्टों पर विचार करने तथा पूंजी-निवेश सम्बन्धी निर्णय लेने के पश्चात् ही इस परियोजना पर आने वाली लागत तथा निर्माण की समय-सूची आदि के ब्यौरों का पता चल सकेगा।

स्कूटर्स इंडिया में लाभ और हानि

2846. **श्री सत्य नारायण जटिया :** क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) सरकारी क्षेत्र की कम्पनी "स्कूटर्स इंडिया" में निरन्तर हानि होने के मुख्य कारण क्या हैं, तथा हाल के वर्षों के लाभ और हानि के विवरण क्या हैं; और

(ख) देश में अन्य दोपहिया स्कूटर उद्योग में प्रमुख निर्माता कम्पनियों तथा स्कूटर्स इंडिया को लाभ और हानि की तुलनात्मक स्थिति क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) स्कूटर्स इंडिया लि० को गत कई वर्षों से हानियां हो रही हैं जैसा नीचे दिया गया है :—

वर्ष		हानि (लाख रु० में)
1977-78	...	357
1978-79	...	474
1979-80	...	445
1980-81	...	490
1981-82	...	735

हानियां होने के मुख्य कारण ये हैं :—

(1) उत्पादन सम्बन्धी अड़चनों के परिणामस्वरूप क्षमता का उपयोग कम होना।

(2) तनावपूर्ण औद्योगिक सम्बन्ध।

(3) उपभोक्ता द्वारा अन्य मेकों के स्कूटरों को पसन्द किया जाना।

(4) लगातार हो रही हानियों के कारण खराब वित्तीय स्थिति।

(ख) दो प्रमुख स्कूटर बनाने वाली कम्पनियों की लाभ/हानि के बारे में जानकारी नीचे दी गई है :—

(लाख रुपये में)

वर्ष	बजाज आटो लाभ (+) हानि (—)	ए० पी० आई० लाभ (+) हानि (—)
1977-78	(+) 1041	(—) 75
1978-79	(+) 880	(+) 115
1979-80	(+) 926	(+) 94
1980-81	(+) 1206	(+) 89
1981-82	(+) 630	(+) 109

राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग का प्रतिवेदन

2847. **श्री मोती भाई आर० चौधरी :**
श्रीमती किशोरी सिन्हा :
श्री सूरज भान :
श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी :
श्री मूल चन्द डागा :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग पुलिस कर्मचारियों की बेहतर सेवा की शर्तों तथा बेहतर जीवन यापन के सम्बन्ध में सरकार को अपना प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत करता है;

(ख) क्या राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग ने अपना अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन सरकार को प्रस्तुत कर दिया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो सरकार को प्रतिवेदन किस-किस तारीख को मिला; और

(घ) किन सिफारिशों को अस्वीकार किया गया है और किन को स्वीकार किया गया है तथा सरकार के विचारार्थ रखा गया है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ)

राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग ने सरकार को निम्नलिखित आठ प्रतिवेदन प्रस्तुत किए :

प्रथम	7 फरवरी, 1979
द्वितीय	16 अगस्त, 1979
तृतीय	1 फरवरी, 1980
चतुर्थ	19 जून, 1980
पांचवां	26 नवम्बर, 1980
छठा	4 मार्च, 1981
सातवां	12 मई, 1981
आठवां (और अंतिम रिपोर्ट)	31 मई, 1981

पुलिस कर्मचारियों की सेवा और जीवन स्तर की दशाओं से संबंधित सिफारिशें आयोग के प्रथम प्रतिवेदन में निहित हैं। इस प्रतिवेदन पर 6 जून, 1979 को हुई मुख्य मंत्रियों के सम्मेलन में विचार-विमर्श किया गया और सम्मेलन में लिए गए निष्कर्षों को आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए सभी राज्य सरकारों और संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भेजा गया। इनमें से अधिकांश निष्कर्षों को या तो कार्यान्वित कर दिया गया है या वे कार्यान्वयन के विभिन्न स्तरों पर हैं।

शेष सात रिपोर्टों को भी विचारार्थ सभी राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को भेजा गया है।

"पुलिस राज्य का विषय होने के कारण राष्ट्रीय पुलिस आयोग की सिफारिशों पर कार्रवाई राज्य सरकारों/संघ शासित क्षेत्र प्रशासनों को करनी है। जो सिफारिशें केन्द्र सरकार से सम्बन्धित हैं उन पर विचार करना प्रारम्भ कर दिया गया है।

Modernisation of Tisco.

2848. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between TISCO and Tiaj-promexport for modernisation of TISCO;

(b) if so, whether two major alternatives for modernisation are being considered;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) when will the work for modernisation start; and

(e) what has been done to put TISCO on its feet so far after modernisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The details will be known after the feasibility report is finalised.

(d) Commencement of work on modernisation will depend on investment decision which will be taken after considering the feasibility report and the availability of resources.

(e) The purpose of modernisation is to put TISCO back on its feet and this is expected to be served after modernisation.

Tube manufacturing Industry

2849. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there is something fishy in the tube manufacturing industry of the country as is evident from the verbal battle going on amongst the tube manufacturers over the possibility of ITC-TISCO deal;

(b) if so, whether Government intend to conduct an indepth inquiry into the whole functioning of the tube industry in the country soon;

(c) if so, the details of the said inquiry; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) No concrete case has been brought to the notice of the Government. As such no enquiry is proposed to be made.

Steps taken to Implement New 20-Point Programme

2850. SHRI VIRDHI CHANDER JAIN : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the details in regard to concrete steps taken and proposed to be taken by Central Government and State Governments to implement the new 20-Point Economic Programme; and

(b) the details of best performance of States on the basis of merit ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) A number of steps have been taken by the Central Government and State Governments for speedy and effective implementation of the new 20-Point Economic Programme. These include : setting-up of review committees at different levels at the Centre and setting-up in the States of review committees at the Chief Minister and Chief Secretary level and of Departmental review committees and District and Taluka level committees. In the District and Taluka level committees, people's representatives are also associated. Departmental heads and other senior Central and State Officers make field visits to see the progress of implementation of projects/schemes under the 20-Point Programme and to take measures to remove the constraints on effective and speedy implementation. At the Centre, a Cabinet Committee on 20-Point Programme under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister has also been set-up.

(b) The performance of the States cannot be assessed on the basis of any one simple criteria. A statement giving itemwise the names of the States which have achieved 90% or more of the target in 1982-83 is attached.

Statement

Point	State
1	2
3(A)—IRDP	Karnataka, Haryana, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra.
3(B)—N.R.E.P.	Tamil Nadu, Gujarat, Rajasthan, Kerala, West Bengal, Himachal Pradesh, Sikkim, Orissa, Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Manipur and Tripura.
4—Surplus Land	Andhra Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tripura, Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
6—Bonded Labour	Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh.

1	2
7(A)—S.C. Families Assisted	Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Sikkim, Gujarat, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and Orissa.
7(B)—S.T. Families Assisted	Gujarat, Kerala, Andhra Pradesh, Sikkim, Bihar, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Orissa and Manipur.
8—Drinking Water	Uttar Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Jammu & Kashmir, Sikkim, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, Kerala, Punjab, Haryana, Manipur, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu.
9(A)—House Sites	Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.
9(B)—Construction Assistance	Haryana, West Bengal, Gujarat, Orissa, Tripura and Tamil Nadu.
10(A)—Slum Population	Gujarat; Punjab, Orissa, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Madhya Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh.
10(B)—EWS House	Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Haryana and Karnataka.
11(A)—Village Electrification	Nagaland, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Sikkim, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh.
11(B)—Pumpsets Energised	Jammu & Kashmir, Punjab, Karnataka, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh.
12(A)—Trees Plantation	Maharashtra, Kerala, Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Meghalaya, Rajasthan, Orissa, Gujarat, Tripura, Manipur, West Bengal, Tamil Nadu, Jammu & Kashmir, Bihar, Punjab, Nagaland, and Andhra Pradesh
12(B)—Bio-gas Plants	Meghalaya, Manipur, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Bihar and Assam.
13—Sterilisations	Sikkim, Punjab, Maharashtra, Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Tamil Nadu and Gujarat.

Implementation of 20-Point Programme in Tamil Nadu

2851. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to the monitoring cell in the Planning Commission, Tamil Nadu has given the best performance in 1982-83 in the implementation of 20-Point Programme;

(b) if so, the details of steps taken by Government of Tamil Nadu for the implementation of 20-Point Programme; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to evaluate Tamil Nadu's achievement ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The Planning Commission classifies the performance of a State for a year under each point of the programme into one or the other of three categories—Category 'A' where 90% of the target has been achieved, Category 'B' where the achievement is more than the national average but below 90% of the target and Category 'C' where the performance is below the national average. Based on a scale of 2 marks for every 'A' category point, marks for every 'B' category point and mark for every 'C' category, Tamil Nadu secured the largest number of marks in the evaluation of performance of 16 out of the 20 points where comparable figures were available.

(b) The steps taken by the Government of Tamil Nadu for the implementation of 20-Point Programme include the Setting up of Review Committees at the Chief Minister and the Chief Secretary level, as also Departmental Review Committees and District and Taluka Level Committees. In the District and Taluka level Committees people's representatives are also associated. Departmental Heads and other Senior State Level Officers make field visits to see the progress of implementation of projects/schemes under the 20-Point Programme and to take measures to remove the constraints on effective and speedy implementation.

(c) There is no proposal at present to take up evaluation of the 20-Point Programme in any state. However, for overseeing the progress of the 20-Point Programme, the Central Ministries have been advised to depute Senior Officers to visit all States and inspect the projects/schemes.

Tribal Research Institutes

2852. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Tribal Research Institutes in Various States alongwith their addresses and administrative expenditure incurred on them during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) how far they have achieved the objective for which they were set up;

(c) whether recommendations/findings of there institutes are taken into consideration while formulating T.D.P./I.T.D.P.;

(d) if not, what is the utility of these institutes, details thereof; and

(e) the administrative set up of these institutes and the percentage of ST employees vis-a-vis others in each of these institutes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The list of Tribal Research Institutes is attached. The Administrative expenditure incurred on them during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

(b) By and large, the Institutes have fulfilled their objective by providing research, evaluation and planning support to tribal development efforts,

(c) Yes, Sir,

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The information is being collected from the State Governments and will be laid on the Table of the House when received.

Statement

List of Tribal Research Institutes

1. Director,
Tribal, Cultural Research and
Training Institute,
Govt. of Andhra Pradesh,
Ravindranagar Colony,
No. No. 6-2-6 2819,
P.O. Kairtabad,
Hyderabad-4.

2. Director,
Tribal Research Institute,
Government of Assam,
New Sarania,
Gauhati-781003.

3. Director,
Tribal Welfare Research
Institute,
Government of Bihar,
Morabad Road,
Ranchi.

4. Director,
Tribal Research & Training
Centre,
Gujarat Vidyapith,
Ahmedabad.

5 Director,
Kerala Institute for Research
Training & Development
Studies of Scheduled Castes
and Scheduled Tribes,
Government of Kerala,
Kozhikode.

6. Director,
M.P Tribal Research and
Development Institute,
Government of Madhya Pradesh,
35, Shimla Hills,
Bhopal,

7. Director,
Tribal Research Institute,
Government of Maharashtra,
28, Queens Road,
Pune.

8. Director,
Tribal & Harijan Research-cum-
Training Institute,
Government of Orissa,
Bhubaneswar.

9. Director,
Cultural Research Institute,
Sch. Castes & Sch. Tribes,
Deptt., Govt. of West Bengal,
P 1/4 C.I.T. Scheme,
VII M. VI. P. Road,
Manichtola,
Calcutta.

10. Principal,
Tribal Research & Training
Institute,
Government of Rajasthan,
Udaipur.

11. Research Cell,
Directorate of Harijan and Social
Welfare,
Govt. of Uttar Pradesh,
Lucknow.

गुजरात में अनुसूचित जाति के लिए संघटक योजना का क्रियान्वयन

2853. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गुजरात में अनुसूचित जाति के लिए क्रियान्वित की जा रही संघटक योजना का ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) आदिवासियों के लिए क्रियान्वित की जा रही विकास परियोजनाओं की ही तरह हरिजनों के लिए विकास परियोजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन में क्या कठिनाईयां हैं; और

(ग) क्या गुजरात में योजनाएं केन्द्रीय सरकार के निर्देशानुसार क्रियान्वित की जा रही है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) गुजरात में विशेष कम्पोनेंट योजना के अन्तर्गत लगभग 150 स्कीमें कार्यान्वित की जा रही हैं। ये विभिन्न योजना उप क्षेत्रों से हैं जैसे काश्तकारी, भूमि सुधार, लघु सिंचाई, भू-संरक्षण, नियंत्रित क्षेत्र विकास, पशुपालन, वानिकी, एन० ई० आर० ई० पी०, आई० आर० डी० पी०, अन्तोदय, स्थानीय विकास कार्य, अभिनव ग्राम निर्माण, सहकारिता, विद्युत विकास, ग्राम तथा लघु उद्योग, ग्रामीण सड़कें, सामान्य शिक्षा, सामाजिक निवेश, ग्रामीण जल आपूर्ति, आवास, शहरी विकास, श्रम तथा श्रम कल्याण, पिछड़े वर्गों का कल्याण और विकेन्द्रीकृत जिला नियोजन अलग-अलग स्कीमों के पूरे ब्यौरे राज्य योजना दस्तावेजों में दिए गए हैं।

(ख) अनुसूचित जन-जातियों की तरह अनुसूचित जातियां मुख्यत: किन्हीं विशिष्ट भौगोलिक क्षेत्रों में इकट्ठी बसी हुई नहीं है। इसलिए अनुसूचित जातियों के लिए विकास परियोजनाएं पूर्णत: अनुसूचित जन-जातियों के लिए ऐसी परियोजनाओं के नमूने पर नहीं है।

(ग) गुजरात में विशेष कम्पोनेंट योजना स्कीमें कुल मिलाकर केन्द्र द्वारा दिए गए दिशा-निर्देशों के अनुसार कार्यान्वित की जा रही है।

Nationalisation of J.K. Aluminium Factory

2854. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the setting up of new units for finished alumiuium products would be irrational in view of the J.K. Nagar factory near Asansol being already there;

(b) if so, the reasons why Government are delaying to nationalise the J.K. Nagar factory; and

(c) how long it will require to take a decision in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) The matter regarding future disposition of the J.K. Nagar Industrial Undertaking, Asansol, West Bengal is under consideration of the Government and a decision is expected to be taken shortly.

Government's approval for manufacture of fabricated aluminium items would, inter alia, depend of the quantum of existing capacity and projected demand for the specific items applied for.

Progress of bringing Industries to Central backward District in Maharashtra

2855. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the progress of bringing industries to the central backward districts in Maharashtra as per recommendations made by the Task Force in 1981 has been extremely slow;

(b) the steps taken by Central Government to expedite action on the recommendations made by the Task Force of Central Government; and

(c) whether there are instances that the slow progress in this regard is due

to lack of interest on the part of Government of Maharashtra ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The establishment of Nucleus Plants recommended by the Task Force is primarily the responsibility of State Governments. Central Government supplements their efforts by providing various incentives and concessions. Recently Government has announced special concessions for setting up Nucleus Plants in backward areas *vide* Press Note issued on 27.4.83, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library. The enhanced concessions will certainly expedite the establishment of Nucleus Plants.

Selling of CSIR's Processes

2856. SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that at present CSIR is not selling its processes;

(b) whether it is also a fact that huge expenditure is incurred by Government in developing their processes without a positive field where they can be utilised; and

(c) the number of processes which are still with the CSIR and which have not been sold and the cost involved in developing them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

उत्तर प्रदेश की योजना उपलब्धि की समीक्षा

2857. **श्री राम अवध : क्या योजना** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या योजना के लक्ष्य की उपलब्धि के संबंध में उत्तर प्रदेश राज्य के कार्य निष्पादन की अभी समीक्षा की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसके क्या निष्कर्ष निकले हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को क्या सलाह दी गई है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण): (क) जी, हां।

(ख) छठी योजना के लक्ष्यों के मुकाबले, बड़ी तथा मझौली सिंचाई के अन्तर्गत उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार का निष्पादन अभी तक बहुत अच्छा रहा है हालांकि सृजित विकास क्षमता का वास्तविक उपयोग कुछ धीमा रहा है। राज्य सरकार ने पक्की सड़कों के निर्माण में भी अच्छी प्रगति की है। उन्होंने प्राथमिक शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य तथा परिवार कल्याण, ग्रामीण जलपूर्ति तथा आवास कार्यक्रम के अन्तर्गत संतोषजनक प्रगति की है। परन्तु खाद्यान्न, कपास, गन्ने तथा तिलहनों के उत्पादन में कमी रही है। रासायनिक उर्वरकों के उपयोग में सुधार होना है। 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम के कुछ सूत्रों के अन्तर्गत जैसे एकीकृत ग्रामीण विकास कार्यक्रम, राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार कार्यक्रम, बेशी भूमि के आवंटन, सहायता पाने वाले परिवार, ग्रामीण विद्युतीकरण तथा बायोगैस संयंत्र की स्थापना के संबंध

में निष्पादन सुधार की आवश्यकता है। योजना के लिए राज्य के अपने संसाधनों में वर्तमान राजस्व से शेष और राज्य बिजली बोर्डों तथा राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम की हानियों में वृद्धि के कारण काफी गिरावट आई है। लेकिन अतिरिक्त संसाधन जुटाने के सम्बन्ध में राज्य की उपलब्धि छठी योजना के लक्ष्यों से अधिक रही है।

(ग) विद्युत क्षेत्रक में, इस बात पर बल दिया गया है कि राज्य सरकार को अनानुमोदित परियोजनाएं आरंभ नहीं करनी चाहिए क्योंकि अनुमोदित जारी परियोजनाओं को पर्याप्त धनराशियों के अभाव के कारण क्षति उठानी पड़ती है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप लागत में वृद्धि और समय अनुसूची में वृद्धि (विसर्पण) होती है। इस बात के लिए भी आग्रह किया गया है कि जारी परियोजनाओं को शीघ्र पूरा किया जाना चाहिए और परियोजनाओं के प्रबन्ध में अधिक दक्षता होनी चाहिए ताकि बिजली उत्पादन में कोई कमी न होने पाए। राज्य सरकार से 20-सूत्री कार्यक्रम का प्रभावी रूप से प्रबोधन करने तथा सभी संस्वीकृतियां समय पर जारी करने के लिए अनुरोध किया गया है ताकि लक्ष्य प्राप्त किए जा सकें। राज्य सरकारों से राज्य बिजली बोर्डों तथा राज्य सड़क परिवहन निगम के कार्य संचालन में सुधार करने और करों तथा करेतर राजस्व की बकाया राशि को एकत्र करने के लिए भी अनुरोध किया गया है ताकि योजना के लिए संसाधनों की स्थिति में सुधार हो सके।

Loss in HEC (Ranchi)

2858. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the accumulated loss in term of rupees incurred by the Heavy Engineering Corporation (HEC), Ranchi; and

(b) the steps taken to stop unnecessary tours of the officers in different parts of the country and abroad, misuse of Corporation cars inspite of drawing of conveyance allowances by the concerned persons etc. ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Based on audited accounts available upto 31.3 1982 the accumulated loss is Rs. 278.77 crores.

(b) No steps appear necessary as HEC management attempt to keep tours of officers in India and abroad to the minimum, for meeting the work requirements. Rules do not permit officers sanctioned conveyance allowance to use Corporation cars for local movements.

Introduction of Sixth Schedule for Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Councils

2859. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISHRA :
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :
SHRI R.P. DAS :
SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the Tripura Assembly passed two resolutions urging the Central Government to introduce the Sixth Schedule in Tripura by amending the Constitution for the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Councils;

(b) if so, when and the salient points raised in those resluotions;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether Government are going to honour these resolutions passed by the representatives of the Tripura State;

(e) if so, when and the details thereof;

(f) steps taken in this regard;

(g) if not, how long Government will neglect the will of a State; and

(h) whether Government have recieved a letter from the Chief Minister of Tripura demanding for introducing the Sixth Schedule of the Constitution for Tripura Areas Autonomous District Council ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One on 19.3.1982—urging introduction of Sixth Schedule in Tripura in the interest of all round development of down trodden tribals of Tripura, and the other on 11.2 1983—requesting for conferring of powers envisaged under Sixth Schedule upon Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council elected on the basis of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution.

(c) to (g) Having regard to the fact that powers of District Council under the Sixth Schedule and those of the District Council set up under the Tripura Tribal Areas Autonomous District Council Act 1979 are more or less similar, the need for introduction of sixth Schedule in Tripura is under consideration.

(h) Yes, Sir.

Appraisal of Tribal Development Programme

2860. SHRI DALBIR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any appraisal of the working of tribal development programme under the Fifth Five Year Plan was made, if so, what were the financial and physical targets and achievements;

(b) whether there was any shortfall under any programme; if so, what were the factors for slow progress; and

(c) how are those difficulties proposed to be met in the Sixth Five Year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The Working Group on Tribal Development during the Sixth Plan 1980-85 reviewed the working of tribal development programmes under the Fifth Five Year Plan. The financial and physical achievements as given in the Working Group Report are contained in the statements I & II attached.

(b) There has been some shortfall, particularly in the earlier years of the Plan. According to the Working Group, these were attributable to inadequate preparadness for investments in the tribal sub-Plan areas, weak administrative machinery, deficient accounting system procedural dclays, delays in issue of sanctions, etc.

(c) The deficiencies noticed are sought to be eliminated during the Sixth Plan by (a) strengthening administrative machinery (b) introduction of seperate accounting and budgetry procedure for tribal sub-Plan funds by exhibition of tribal sub-Plan funds under seperate demands or major heads (c) strengthening sanctioning procedure, and (d) improving monitoring and evaluation machinery.

Statement-I

Quality and Expenditure Tribal Sub-Plan 1974-75 to 1978-79

(Rs. in crores)

S. No.	Year	Qutlay	Expenditure	Percentage Utilisation
			State Plan	
1	2	3	4	5
(1)	1974-75	23	25	109
(2)	1975-76	72	60	83
(3)	1976-77	181	154	85
(4)	1977-78	248	223	90
(5)	1978-79	332	290	87
		856	752	89

Special Central Assistance

S. No.	Year	Qutlay	Expenditure	Percentage Utilisation
(1)	1974-75	4.30	3.08	72
(2)	1975-76	20.00	14.59	73
(3)	1976-77	40.00	30.99	77
(4)	1977-78	55.00	51.49	94
(5)	1978-79	67.00	64.96	97
		186.30	165.11	89

Statement-II

Selected Physical Achievements
(1974—79)

I. Additional area brought under Minor Irrigation (Hectares)

Andhra Pradesh	...	60,768
Assam	...	21,485
Bihar	...	45,000

Gujarat	...	7,200
Maharashtra	...	3,33,000
Manipur	...	600
Orissa	...	1,03,400
Tripura	...	432
II. Additional area brought under Sail Conservation		(Hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	...	6,804
Assam	...	8,564
Bihar	...	62,940
Gujarat	...	46,608
Himachal Pradesh	...	280
Manipur	...	649
Orissa	...	32,970
Rajasthan	...	3,315
Tripura	...	4,127
West Bengal	...	2,061
III. Villages Electrified		(Number)
Andhra Pradesh	...	926
Bihar	...	2342
Gujarat	...	95
Maharashtra	...	1178
Manipur	...	175
Orissa	...	1119
Rajasthan	...	632
Tripura	...	41
IV. Area under Horticulture		(Hectares)
Andhra Pradesh	...	12,082
Bihar	...	50,080
Himachal Pradesh	...	2,661
Karnataka	...	46
Orissa	...	14,000
Rajasthan	...	930

V. Villages provided with water supply (Number)

Andhra Pradesh	...	340
Himachal Pradesh	...	21
Karnataka	...	1927
Orissa	...	5792
Uttar Pradesh	...	20
A & N Islands	...	6
Gujarat	...	300
Rajasthan	...	273

VI. Alienated land restored to tribals (in Hectares) (Approx)

Andhra Pradesh	...	20,000
Bihar	...	8,960
Gujarat	...	7,085
Maharashtra	...	7,920
Orissa	...	6,250
Tripura	...	550
Madhya Pradesh	...	1,200

VII. Enrolment of tribal children (1977-78)

	(Percentage)	
	6-11 Years	11-14 Years
Andhra Pradesh	49.4	8.7
Assam	79.0	43.0
Bihar	68.13	33.18
Himachal Pradesh	78.0	32.0
Madhya Pradesh	41.5	10.5
Maharashtra	72.0	22.9
Orissa	62.2	8.8
Rajasthan	35.6	12.9
Tamil Nadu	50.9	17.3
Uttar Pradesh	55.0	27.0
West Bengal	52 24	13.1

वैज्ञानिकों और अभियन्ताओं में बेरोजगारी

2861. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) प्रति वर्ष देश के विभिन्न संस्थानों से कितने अभियन्ता (स्नातक या स्नातकोत्तर) उत्तीर्ण होते हैं;

(ख) प्रत्येक छात्र की शिक्षा पर सरकार कुल कितनी धनराशि खर्च करती है और क्या उन्हें राष्ट्रीय कार्यों में नियोजित करने की व्यवस्था के आधार पर प्रशिक्षित किया जाता है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो इस समय ऐसे प्रशिक्षित बेरोजगार अभियन्ताओं और वैज्ञानिकों की संख्या क्या है तथा कितने विदेश जाकर नियोजित हो गये; और

(घ) इन क्षेत्रों के मेधावी और विशेष व्यक्तियों द्वारा देश छोड़कर विदेशों की ओर भागने के क्या कारण हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) वर्ष 1979 के लिए विज्ञान और इंजीनियरी में उत्तीर्ण होने वाले स्नातकों तथा स्नातकोत्तर के बारे में अनुमान नीचे दिये गये हैं :

संकाय	उत्तीर्ण होने वाले (हजारों में)	
	स्नातक	स्नातकोत्तर
विज्ञान	105	20
इंजीनियरी और प्रौद्योगिकी	22	2
चिकित्सा (आयुर्वेद और यूनानी सहित)	15	3

(ख) शिक्षा मंत्रालय ने अनुमान लगाया है कि वर्ष 1980-81 के लिए रीजनल इंजीनियरिंग कालेज में प्रति विद्यार्थी वार्षिक आवर्ती व्यय 5,400/- रुपये था। भारतीय प्रौद्योगिकी संस्थानों के लिए समतुल्य व्यय 15,000 रुपये से लेकर 17,000 रुपये तक है। विभिन्न पाठ्यक्रमों के लिए पाठ्य चर्चाओं का मूल्यांकन एक सतत प्रक्रिया है जिससे कि उन पाठ्यक्रमों को राष्ट्रीय परियोजनाओं सहित विभिन्न उद्योगों में वास्तविक कार्य परिस्थितियों के लिए उपयुक्त बनाया जा सके।

(ग) और (घ) 31 दिसम्बर, 1982 को रोजगार कार्यालयों के सक्रिय रजिस्टर में वैज्ञानिकों और इंजीनियरों की संख्या नीचे दी गई है :

कोटि	सक्रिय रजिस्टर में संख्या	
	स्नातक	स्नातकोत्तर
इंजीनियर	21,866	1,116
वैज्ञानिक	3,53,918	34,891

टिप्पणी : (रोजगार कार्यालयों में पंजीकरण चूंकि स्वैच्छिक है अत: हो सकता है कि सभी बेरोजगार व्यक्तियों का पंजीकरण न हुआ हो और यह भी हो सकता है कि उनमें पंजीकृत सभी व्यक्ति बेरोजगार न हों)

कुछ वैज्ञानिक और प्रौद्योगिकीविद उच्चतर अध्ययनों के लिए विदेश जाते हैं। वहां अध्ययन पूरा करके, उनमें से काफी संख्या में देश में वापिस लौट आते हैं और बहुत-सी शैक्षणिक, अनुसंधान संस्थाओं तथा उद्योगों में कार्य करते हैं। तथापि उनमें से कुछ व्यक्तियों की प्रवृत्ति उन

देशों में ठहरने की होती है, जो उन्हें रोजगार के अवसर प्रदान करते हैं।

अन्य देशों में कार्य करने वाले वैज्ञानिक और तकनीकी कार्मिकों के सम्बन्ध में कोई निश्चित सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। संयुक्त राज्य अमरीका और ग्रेट ब्रिटेन में भारतीय दूतावासों में वैज्ञानिक परामर्शदाताओं ने कुछ समय पूर्व अनुमान लगाया था कि इन देशों में लगभग 30,000 उच्च योग्यता प्राप्त वैज्ञानिक तथा तकनीकी कार्मिक कार्य कर रहे हैं।

महाराष्ट्र में रत्नगिरि में एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र की स्थापना

2862. **श्री बापू साहिब परूलेकर :**
प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता :
श्री भीम सिंह :

क्या **इस्पात और खान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि रत्नगिरि महाराष्ट्र में एक एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र लगाने के लिए योजना तैयार की गई है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह संयंत्र स्थापित करने का निर्णय कब किया गया और इसे लगाने के लिए कुल कितना धन आवंटित किया गया;

(ग) इस परियोजना पर फरवरी, 1982 में समाप्त हुए वर्ष तक प्रतिवर्ष कितना खर्चा हुआ;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि देश में एल्यूमिनियम संयंत्र लगाने के लिए इस योजना के अलावा कुछ अन्य योजनाएं भी तैयार की गई थीं; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इन परियोजनाओं के निर्माण कार्य की वर्तमान स्थिति क्या है ?

इस्पात और खान मंत्रालय के राज्य मंत्री (श्री एन०के० पी० साल्वे) : (क) से (ग) 74·825 करोड़ रुपए लागत वाली रत्नगिरि एल्यूमिनियम परियोजना को सरकार ने 1974 में मंजूरी प्रदान की थी। लेकिन वित्तीय बाधाओं के कारण परियोजना का ठोस कार्यान्वयन शुरू नहीं किया जा सका। प्रारंभिक कार्यों पर वर्ष-वार खर्च इस प्रकार रहा :—

वर्ष	व्यय लाख रुपयों में
1965-66	
1966-67	23.46
1967-68	3·94
1968-69	8·05
1969-70	18·89
1970-71	38.37
1971-72	27·87
1972-73	16·20
1973-74	12.82
1974-75	9·96
1975-76	8.58
1976-77	6.05
1977-78	1·70
1978-79	4·42
1979-80	3.70
1980-81	2.48
1981-82 (फरवरी, 82 तक)	1.99

(घ) और (ङ) उड़ीसा में सरकारी क्षेत्र के एल्यूमिना/एल्यूमिनियम कम्पलैक्स की स्थापना को सरकार द्वारा नवम्बर, 1980 में स्वीकृति प्रदान की गई थी। परियोजना को नेशनल एल्यूमिनियम कंपनी लिमिटेड चला रही है तथा इसको 1985-86 में बनाकर पूरा करने का कार्यक्रम है।

सरकार आंध्र प्रदेश में सोवियत संघ की सहायता से एक निर्यात-प्रधान एल्यूमिना संयंत्र स्थापित करने पर भी विचार कर रही है। इस परियोजना का कार्यान्वयन रुपया-स्रोत संबंधी कठिनाइयों के कारण अभी तक शुरू नहीं किया गया है। परियोजना के लिए वित्त व्यवस्था करने तथा दीर्घकालीन निर्यात करार हेतु सोवियत संघ के साथ संभावित व्यवस्था पर विचार चल रहा है।

गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र के राज्य निगमों ने एल्यूमिना संयंत्रों की स्थापना हेतु एल्यूमिना के कुछ संभावित खरीदारों के साथ कुछ प्रारम्भिक विचार-विमर्श किया है।

Puloyas Re-included in the List of Scheduled Castes

2863. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Puloyas of Kerala have been included again in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) In Kerala *Puloyas* Community has not been specified as Scheduled Castes. There is a community by the name *"Pulayan"*, "Cheramar" which has already been specified as Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Kerala according to the Constitution (Scheduled Castes) Order, 1950 amended from time to time. However, the proposal to include *PULAYA* in the list of Scheduled Castes in relation to the State of Kerala will be considered in the context of comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

Neglect of Kashmir Valley in the sphere of medium size and heavy Industry

2864. SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Kashmir valley is neglected mostly in the sphere of medium size and heavy industry, and people at large depend upon handicrafts and tourism for their livelihood; and

(b) if so, the special measures being envisaged to bring the valley on the map of the industry thus providing opportunities for development, besides chances for employment for simmering large disgrantled unemployed skilled and unskilled youth ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) The location of large & medium scale projects is decided on broad techno-economic consideration. However to attract investment in backward and less developed areas, Government gives various concessions/incentives to entrepreneurs setting up industries in such regions. Government is giving over-riding priority for licensing for setting up industries in No Industry Districts. Recently the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir including Kashmir Valley has been included in category 'A' of the identified backward areas entitled to Central Investment Subsidy @ 25% subject to a maximum of Rs. 25 lakhs. The entre preneurs setting up industries in Kashmir Valley are eligible for concessional finance facilities, Transport

subsidy, Tax concessions, consultancy facilities for technical services, hire-purchase of machinery for Small Scale Industry, Special facilities for import of raw-materials, comprehensive range of extension services and support through District Industry Centres margin money assistance. MRTP/FERA companies have been allowed with effect from 1.4.83 to set up non-Appendix-1 Industries not reserved for Small Scale Sector with an export obligation of 30% only in respect of Category 'A' districts. A Central Assistance for infrastructural development in the No Industry Districts to the extent of 1/3rd of the Cost incurred by the State Government with a ceiling of Rs. 2 crores per District will be provided to the State Government.

Supreme Courts Directions Regarding Detention of under Trials

2865. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the actual directions given by the Supreme Court to State Governments in their judgements of April 20, 1979 regarding unreasonable long detention of long-trials;

(b) how many under-trials were eligible for relief under these directions on various terms in each State and Union Territory on May 1, 1979 released, and

(c) the names of States where these Supreme Court directions have not been implemented as desired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No judgement regarding unreasonably long detention of under-trials was delivered by the Supreme Court on April 20, 1979. However, in their judgements dated 19th and 30th April, 1979, the Supreme Court had given the following directions to the State Governments :—

(i) All States should consent to release all persons who have been in custody for over six months and whose trials have not commenced or against whom charge-sheets have not been filed except in cases covered under section 303(murder) and 395(dacoity) I.P.C. The investigation in the latter cases should be completed within two months.

(ii) The undertrial prisoners who have already been in jail for periods exceeding the maximum term which could be imposed on them even if they were convicted of the multiple offences with which they were charged with, should be released forthwith;

(iii) All undertrial prisoners who are charged with bailable offences but who are still in jail persumably because no application for bail has been made on their behalf or because they are so poor that they are not able to furnish bail, should be considered for release on personal bond; and

(iv) Undertrial prisoners who have suffered incarceration exceeding half of the maximum punishment that could be awarded by the court might be considered for release on personal bond and counsel may be made available to them.

(b) 'Prisons' being State subject, Government of India do not maintain such information about the undertrials.

(c) All the State Governments are expected to comply with the directions of the Supreme Court.

छठी योजना के दौरान संसाधन का जायजा

2866. **श्री कृष्ण प्रतापसिंह : क्या योजना मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के सफल क्रियान्वयन के संदर्भ में संसाधनों का जायजा लिया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में सही स्थिति क्या है; और

(ग) चालू योजना का मध्यवर्ती मूल्यांकन कब किया जाएगा ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) : (क) से (ग) जी, हां। छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की मध्यावधि समीक्षा पूरी होने की अंतिम प्रावस्था में है और इसके तैयार हो जाने पर इसकी एक प्रति सदन के सभा पटल पर प्रस्तुत कर दी जाएगी।

Denotification of Industrial Units in W.B.

2867. SHRI AJIT BAG :
SHRI SUNIL MAITRA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether he has received a letter from Government of West Bengal protesting against IRCI Board's recommendation for denotification of five industrial units in West Bengal; and

(b) if so, whether Government are going to consider the suggestions put forward by them ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) A letter dated 17.6 63 was received from the Chief Minister of West Bengal regarding denotification of five industrial units in West Bengal which are being presently managed by IRCI under the provisions of the Industries (Development & Regulation) Act, 1951. The Chief Minister also made some suggestions for future disposition of the undertakings. He has been informed that most of the suggestions made by him had already been pursued in the past but were not found acceptable. The Government was reviewing the case of each of these units and decision on their future would be taken in the near future.

Stay of Execution of Criminals Condemned to Death

2868. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Supreme Court has in a number of cases stayed hanging of several persons;

(b) if so, the number of persons in whose cases such orders have been passed;

(c) whether Government propose to introduce a changed method for executing criminals condemned to death; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) The Government of India does not receive information regarding all cases in which execution of death sentence is stayed by the Supreme Court. However, the Government has such information in the case of condemned prisoners whose mercy petitions have been rejected by the President. The Supreme Court has stayed the execution of 27 prisoners, whose mercy petitions have been rejected by the President, on the filing of Special Leave Petitions and Writ Petitions by the prisoners. The Union of India has received notice in 11 of these petitions, in which a common ground is a challenge to the Constitutional validity of execution of death sentences by hanging. The petitions, which have been contested by the Government, are at present being heard by the Supreme Court. There is no proposal before Government to change the method of execution of convicts sentenced to death.

Registration of New Small Scale Units

2869. SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a ban on registration of new small scale units and expansion of capacity in existing units in the same sector in respect of certain item;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether there is any pressure from any quarter in this respect ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Registration of new units and expansion of capacity in existing units in the small scale sector is discouraged in respect of certain items mainly on account of shortage of imported and/or indigenous raw materials and existence of excess capacity.

(c) Does not arise.

Shortage of Drinking Water in Chandigarh

2870. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that drinking water is not sufficient to meet requirements of Chandigarh City, and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken for arrangement of drinking water in sufficient quantity?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Difficulty is experienced during the summer months in particular.

(b) Water Supply Augmentation Scheme for Chandigarh is hearing completion. With the commissioning of this Scheme, the position is expected to ease considerably.

"Air Pollution in the Capital"

2871. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of recent reports that the volume of air pollution is very high in the capital; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to control the same?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 has been enacted to regulate air pollution from point sources. The Central Board has prepared an emission inventory of the air polluting industries and conducted vehicular emission studies in Delhi. Based on these studies two Air Pollution Control Areas have been delineated and propose for declaration by the Delhi Union Territory Administration for air pollution control. Ambient air quality standards have been evolved by the Central Board. Various major air polluting industries are being made aware of requirements of air polluting control under the Air Act. Rules under the section 54 of the Air Act are in the process of being notified by the Delhi Administration, so that air pollution control measures may be implemented vigorously in the delineated areas.

Ban on Registration of New Units

2872. SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are going to lift the ban on registration of new units and expansion of capacity in existing units in the small scale sector soon;

(b) if so, by what time the ban is going to be lifted; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (c) Setting up of new capacities in the small scale sector, which was hitherto discouraged in respect of certain items, has since been permitted, provided the units are set up in backward locations in categories 'A', 'B' & 'C' announced in Department of Industrial Development's Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dt. 27.4.1983, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Special Central Assistance to Orissa for Implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan

2873. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Tribal sub-Plan of Orissa in the years 1982-83 and 1983-84; and

(b) the amount of special Central Assistance provided to Orissa for implementation of Tribal Sub-Plan for these years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) and (b) The amount allocated to the Tribal Sub-Plan of Orissa in the years 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Source of funds	1982-83	1983-84
I	State Plan	10,702.31	13,017.80
II	Centrally sponsored Schemes	2,730.75	2,677.50
III	Special Central Assistance	1200.00	1,271.00

Request from West Bengal for Nucleus Plants in Public Sector

2874. SHRI R.P. DAS: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of West Bengal have requested the Centre to set up nucleus plants in the public sector to induce development of ancillaries for generation of employment opportunities at an accelerated pace specially in the backward areas;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) whether any action was taken by Government on the request of West Bengal Government;

(e) if so, the reasons thereof;

(f) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(g) how long it will take to have a decision in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) to (g) In view of the Industrial Policy statement, 1980, Nucleus Plant Programme was initiated to seek promotion of integrated industrial complexes in identified backward areas.

On the recommendations of West Bengal Government inter-alia; the Districts of Bankura and Jalpaiguri were selected for setting up Nucleus Plants. The Task Force set up to identify the possible Nucleus Plants that could be established in these districts has not yet submitted its report, w.e.f. 1.4.83 it

has been decided that Nucleus plants could be set up in any of the identified backward areas subject to their fulfilling the conditions in regard to ancillaries etc. Once an Industrial Unit is certified as Nucleus Plant, it becomes eligible for various incentive/concessions announced by Government *vide* Press Note issued on 27.4.83, copies of which are available in the Parliament Library.

Establishment of Nucleus Plants is primarily the responsibility of the State Government with Centre Government supplementing their efforts by way of certification of Nucleus Plants and various concessions/incentives provided from time to time.

Assam Refugees in West Bengal

2875. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many refugees from Assam came over to West Bengal during recent trouble in Assam;

(b) how many of them have gone back and how many of them are yet to go back;

(c) whether Government of West Bengal had sought aid from the Centre for arranging accommodation and stay of these refugees in West Bengal;

(d) if so, what amount did the West Bengal Government seek for and what is the actual aid from the Centre as yet, and

(e) efforts made by Assam Government to take back these refugees in Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) According to the State Government of West Bengal, 28,976 evacuees from Assam came over to West Bengal as a result of recent disturbances.

(b) Out of them, 23,305 were reported to be still staying in the relief camps organised by Government of West Bengal as on 11.7.1983, the rest having returned recently to Assam.

(c) Yes Sir.

(d) The Central Government have reimbursed in full the expenditure of Rs. 47.09 lakhs reported to have been incurred so far by Government of West Bengal on relief operations for the Assam evacuees.

(e) A team of Senior Officers and Ministers of Assam Government have visited the relief camps in West Bengal to persuade the evacuees to return to their original places in Assam and held discussion with Government of West Bengal in this regard. The conerned officials of the two State Governments are also keeping in touch for this purpose.

Eve-Teasing in Delhi

2876. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE :
SHRI NAWAL KISHORE SHARMA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how many cases of eve-teasing have been rsgistered in Delhi during the last two years;

(b) the steps taken to bring the culprits to book; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to stop the menace ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) In the year 1981, 1352 cases of Eve-teasing were reported in which 2401 persons were arrested. In the year 1982, 1629 such cases were reported in which 2798 persons were arrested.

(b) Out of the 2401 persons arrested in 1981, 2276 were convicted, 69 acquitted and 56 discharged.

Out of the 2798 persons arrested in 1982, 2678 were convicted, 50 acquitted, 39 discharged and 31 are still facing trial in the courts.

(c) In order to curb the menace of eve-teasing, policemen are detailed on duty at the women's colleges and schools and also at important market places, bus stops and other places frequented by women. A special telephone, besides the telephone No. 100, has been installed at the Police Control Room for immediately attending to complaints of eve-teasing. Meetings with Principals of women's colleges are often held and their suggestions and cooperation sought in dealing with this problem.

Manufacturing Sector of Industrial output

2877. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the manufacturing sector of industrial output has suffered a set back on its performance during 1982-83; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) According to C.S.O., the rates of growth of the average monthly indices (provisional) of the "manufacturing" sector of Industrial Production during 1981-82 and 1982-83 were 7.5 per cent and 2.4 per cent respectively.

(b) The slower growth rate could be due to factors such as power shortages, international market conditions, industrial relations, short-term supply-demand imbalances, etc.

Requirement, Production and Import of Cement during 1982-83

2878. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity of cement required by India and what was the total production in the country in the year 1982-83;

(b) the total quantity of cement imported in 1982-83 and foreign exchange spent on it;

(c) what was the arrangement to distribute the locally produced cement and imported cement; and

(d) whether the State Governments were given any guidelines for distribution of cement; if so, how the distribution varied from State to State ;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Working Group on Cement Industry (1980-85) had on the basis of certain assumptions indicated a projected demand of 32.64 million tonnes of cement within the country by 1982-83. The total production of cement in the country during this period was 23.3 million tonnes.

(b) The total quantity of import of cement during 1982-83 was about 15.43 lakh tonnes. The F.O.B. prices of imported cement in 1982 varied from about $ 36 to $ 40 per metric tonne of cement.

(c) and (d) Under the scheme of partial de-control of cement introduced with effect from 28.2.82, cement producers are to supply cement at fixed percentage of their installed capacity for distribution to the priority sectors of the economy and weaker sections of the society at controlled prices, the balance being free from price and distribution control. While existing cement factories are to supply 66.6% of their installed capacity, the new cement factories which had commenced commercial production on or after 1.1.1982 and the units designated as sick are expected to give only 50% of their installed capacity.

Mini cement plants are totally free from price and distribution control. Imported cement is also free from price and distribution control.

Bulk allocations of levy cement are placed at the disposal of the State Governments who are at liberty to sub-allocate the same within the State according to the *inter-se* priorities within the State/U.T. The distribution of levy cement within the States would, therefore vary from State to State and U.T. to U.T. No central guidelines have been issued in this regard.

CBI to Cheek Corruption among Public Servant having Assets Disproportionate to their Income

2879. PROF. RUP CHAND PAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to improve the functioning of the CBI so that it should pay greater attention to the role and the conduct of industrial and business houses in spreading corruption among public servants, whose assets are found to be highly disproportionate to their known sources of income;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The CBI in the normal course of its functioning keeps an eye over the undesirable contactmen, who act as inter-mediaries between the industrial and business houses and Government servants. It also watches the corrupt elements among public services and cases of disproportionate assets beyond their known sources of income are registered against public servants whereever called for.

Capacity of Mechanical Seal Industry

2880. SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES :
SARI SUNIL MAITRA :

Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the existing capacity of the mechanical seal industry;

(b) how many of these are small scale units and their respective capacity;

(c) how nany are large scale units and their respective capacity;

(d) the capacity utilisation;

(e) whether Government are thinking of inviting foreign collaboration with John Crane of the USA; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) 1,15,000 Nos. per annum in the medium scale sector.

(b) There are reported to be 16 small scale units manufacturing mechnical seals, but information about their capacity is not available.

(c) There are no units in the large scale sector manufacturing mechanical seals.

(d) Production of mechnical seals in the medium scale sector has been as under :

1979	—	14,000 Nos.
1980	—	12,547 Nos.
1981	—	29,345 Nos.

(e) and (f) No, Sir. An application has been received for manufacture of mechnical seals in collaboration with John Crane of USA. The case would be considered on merits.

Applications Received from Gujarat, Maharashtra and Bengal for Setting up new Industries

2881. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal for setting up new industries, State-wise during the last five years;

(b) the number of letters of intent, licences issued to the States during the same period;

(c) the number of applications rejected; and

(d) the reasons for the rejection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) During the years 1979 to 1983 (upto June), 1006, 1442 and 368 industrial licence applications were received for setting up of industries in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal, respectively.

(b) During the years 1979 to 1983 (upto June), the following number of letters of intent and industrial licences were issued for setting up of industries in the three States :—

Name of the States .	Letters of Intent	Industrial Licences
Gujarat	566	333
Maharashtra	636	512
West Bengal	177	143

The number of letters of intent/industrial licences as indicated above do not necessarily correspond to the number of applications received during the above-said period.

(c) Out of 1006, 1442 and 368 industrial licence applications received for setting up of industries in Gujarat, Maharashtra and West Bengal during the above-said period, 412, 710 and 162 applications, respectively, were rejected.

(d) Various techno-economic factors, such as, demand and supply, capacity already licensed, export potential, availability of raw materials, locational constraints and viability of the scheme are taken into account while approving or rejecting an industrial licence application. Grounds of rejection vary from case to case and are duly communicated to the applicants as well as to the State Governments concerned.

Setting up of New Uranium Plants in the Country

2882. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to set up new Uranium Plants/Projects in the country to meet the requirement;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal;

(c) site selected for the purpose; and

(d) financial implications thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMEMT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), a public sector undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, is setting up three additional Uranium mines and two Uranium Mills in the Singhbhum District of Bihar.

(b) to (d) The construction of Uranium Mine at Bhatin in Singhbhum District has commenced. This Project has an estimated cost of Rs. 240 lakhs. Two other Mines and Mills at Narwapahar and Turamdih in the Singhbhum district of Bihar are proposed to be taken up shortly. The detailed project

reports are under preparation by Consultants. The cost will be firmed up after these reports are ready.

Industrial sickness in Small Scale Sector

2883. SHRI ANAND PATHAK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any plan to constitute a task force to determine the actual nature and volume of industrial sickness in the small scale sector soon;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for not setting up such a task force ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The All India Small Scale Industries Board, at its meeting held on 8th June, 1983 recommended constitution of a Standing Committee on sickness in the small scale sector The recommendation has been accepted and a Standing Committee has been constituted.

स्कूटरों और मोपेडों के बनाने के लिए लाइसेंस

2884. **श्री फूल चन्द वर्मा** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वाहन उद्योग में 30 सी० सी० से 350 सी० सी० तक के स्कूटर और मोपेड बनाने के लिए 1981-82 और 1982-83 के दौरान कितने आशय-पत्र तथा लाइसेंस जारी किए गए;

(ख) भारत में इस समय मोपेड जैसे छोटे वाहनों का प्रतिवर्ष कितनी संख्या में निर्माण होता है तथा इनकी मांग की तुलना में यह उत्पादन कितना कम पड़ता है;

(ग) उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए अन्य क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं;

(घ) क्या यह भी सच है कि इस समय इसका बाजार मूल्य इसकी लागत से अधिक है; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो इसकी कीमत में कमी करने के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा रहे है ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख) मोपेडों का उत्पादन मांग अनुमानों के अनुरूप है जैसाकि नीचे दी गई सूचना से पता चलता है :—

	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
मांग अनुमान	1,30,000	1,75,000	2,37,000
उत्पादन	1,29,894	2,09,017	2,33,000

(ग) से (ङ) कारखाने से निकलते समय का मूल्य, विक्रेताओं का कमीशन, उत्पादन शुल्क, भाड़ा, केन्द्रीय तथा राज्य बिक्रीकर, चुंगी आदि बाजार मूल्य में शामिल हैं ।

उत्पादन बढ़ाने और मूल्यों को कम करने के लिए निम्नलिखित उपाय किये गये हैं :—

(1) पुन: अनुमोदन योजना (रि-इंडोर्समेंट स्कीम) के माध्यम से क्षमता का बेहतर उपयोग;

(2) मात्रा के अनुसार बचत करने के लिए पर्याप्त क्षमता हेतु लाइसेंस देना तथा निर्माताओं के बीच प्रतियोगिता कायम करना;

(3) लागत को कम करने के लिए आधुनिक उत्पादन प्रौद्योगिकी को लागू करना;

(4) निर्माताओं को किसी भी टाइप के दुपहिए में विविधता लाने की छूट दी गई है;

(5) 100 सी० सी० तक की कम क्षमता के इंजनों वाले दुपहिए में रियायती दर का उत्पादन शुल्क लागू करना;

(6) ईंधन क्षम दुपहिए के लिए पुर्जों के आयात पर रियायती दर का सीमा शुल्क लागू करना ।

विवरण

क्रम	पार्टी का नाम	निर्माण की जाने वाली वस्तु	विद्यमान लाइसेंस प्राप्त क्षमता	जारी किया गया आशय पत्र	टिप्पणी
1	2	3	4	5	6
1981-82					
1.	चामुण्डी मोपेड लि०. बंगलौर	मोपेड 48 सी० सी०	—	1,00,000	आशय पत्र 12 जनवरी '82 को जारी किया गया।
2.	श्री एन० कृष्णन	मोपेड 49 सी० सी० और 72 सी० सी०	—	2,00,000	आशय पत्र 17 फरवरी '82 को जारी किया गया।
1982-83					
3.	बजाज आटो लि०, पूना	स्कूटर 145.45 सी० सी० एम-50 मोटरसाइकिल 49.88 सी० सी०	1,60,000	3,00,000	3,00,000 नग के लिए 7-10-1982 को आशय पत्र जारी किया गया।
4.	आन्ध्र प्रदेश स्कूटर्स लि०	स्कूटर 148 सी० सी० (उत्पादन हो रहा है)	24,000	36,000	36,000 नग हेतु 12.4.1982 को आशय पत्र जारी किया किया। (कुल क्षमता 60,000 नग)
		स्कूटर 100 सी० सी०, स्कूटर 80 सी० सी०, मोपेड 50 सी० सी० } प्रस्तावित	—	1,00,000	आशय पत्र 2-8-1982 को जारी किया गया।
5.	मैजेस्टिक आटो लि०, लुधियाना	मोपेड 48 सी० सी० (उत्पादन हो रहा है)	1,00,000	2,00,000	आशय पत्र 26-8-1982 को जारी किया गया।

1	2	3	4	5	6
		मोटरसाइकिल 100 सी० सी० तक (प्रस्तावित)			
6.	श्री आर० सी ओसवाल, लुधियाना	मोपेड	—	1,00,000	आशय पत्र 6-5-1982 को जारी किया।
7.	स्कूटर्स केरल लि०	स्कूटर्स और मोपेड 145 सी० सी०	—	50,000	आशय पत्र 6-5-1982 को जारी किया।
8.	केल्विनेटर आफ इण्डिया लि०	मोपेड 49 सी० सी०	—	1,00,000	आशय पत्र 13-7-1982 को जारी किया।
9.	श्री बलराज अग्रवाल	मोपेड	—	1,00,000	आशय पत्र 26-7-1982 को जारी किया।
1983-84					
10.	लोहिया मशीन्स लि०, कानपुर	100 सी० सी० तक स्कूटर तथा मोपेड सहित सभी दुपहिए	1,00,000	—	औद्योगिक लाइसेंस 30 4-83 को जारी किया गया।
11.	किनेटिक इंजी० लि०	मोपेड 49 सी० सी० (उत्पादन हो रहा है) 100 सी० सी० से कम की मोटरसाइकिलें/स्कूटर (प्रस्तावित)	24,000	1,50,000	1,50,000 के लिए 23-4-83 को आशय पत्र जारी किया गया। (स्कूटरों सहित)

Manufacturing of Micro-Processor Based Computer System

2885. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any progress has been made towards manufacturing of micro-processor based computer systems in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the progress made in personal computers; and

(d) how far these will go in helping the country to make rapid development ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The progress made towards manufacturing of micro-processor based computer systems in the country is given below :

Year	Organised Sector		Small Scale Sector	
	No. of units in production	Production value in Rs. Crores*	No. of units in production	Proudction value in Rs. Crores
1980	3	6.6	4	2.2
1981	4	9.5	5	2.6
1982	7	19.6	11	7.4

*In the organised sector, the production breakup of micro-processor based computer systems is not separately available. The figures, therefore, include the production of mini-computers and invoicing and accounting machines of these units also.

(c) Production of low cost limited range personal computers as are normally marketed abroad under this category, is yet to commence.

(d) Micro-processor based computer systems and personal computers are capable of making contributions to national development provided they are used for relevant applications. Examples of such applications range from industries like power, steel and cement, to communications and transportation and agriculture, medicine and education.

Proposal to protect Small Scale Industries

2886. SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to protect small scale industries in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Government has already taken steps to give protection to Small Scale Industries, e.g.

(i) exemption from obtaining Industrial License granted to them under Section 29B of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951;

(ii) reservation of certain items for exclusive manufacture by the Small Scale Sector;

(iii) Government purchase programme
(1) reservation of items for exclusive procurement from Small Scale Units;

(2) reservation of items for procurement of 75% of the requirement; and

(3) reservation of items for purchase of 50% of the requirement.

Nuclear Complex in Bolangir District of Orissa

2887. SHRI NITYANAND MISRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether site has been selected for the establishment of Nuclear Complex in Bolangir district of Orissa;

(b) whether a task force had also been set up to expedite the establishment of such complex;

(c) if so, the reasons for the delay in setting up of such complex; and

(d) when it is expected to be established ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) There is no proposal to establish a Nuclear Complex in Bolangir District of Orissa.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

कश्मीर की नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस का चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र

2888. **श्री चतुर्भुज :**
श्री चित्त बसु :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या वर्ष 1983 में अपने चुनाव घोषणा-पत्र में कश्मीर की नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस ने यह घोषित किया था कि वर्ष 1953 की स्थिति बहाल की जाएगी; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो क्या यह चुनाव-घोषणा-पत्र देश के विरुद्ध विश्वासघात की कार्यवाही नहीं है, चुनाव-घोषणा-पत्र पर सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

गृह मन्त्री (श्री प्रकाश चन्द्र सेठी) : (क) जी नहीं, श्रीमान ।

(ख) प्रश्न नही उठता ।

"Water Pollution by Industries in States"

2889. SHRI HARIHAR SOREN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether 50 per cent of the major industries in 14 States and Union Territories do not have any adequate plants to treat polluted waters;

(b) if so, the action initiated against the persons who set up such industry;

(c) whether Government have a proposal to set up "special courts" to deal with the violation of the provisions of the Central Water Prevention and Control of Pollution Act by Industries; and

(d) if so, when such courts are going to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir. According to the information avai-

lable with the Central Board for Prevention & Control of Water Pollution out of a total of 1700 water polluting industries about 711 significant water polluting industries have installed to varying extent effluent treatment plants.

(b) Many of the State Pollution Control Boards have launched prosecutions against some of the polluting industries when persuation is unsuccessful. The list of prosecutions launched by various State Boards is given statewise in the attached statement.

(c) No Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Prosecutions Launched by the Boards

State Board		No. of Prosecution made
Andhra Pradesh	...	10
Bihar	...	5
Gujarat	...	25
Himachal Pradesh	...	NIL
Haryana	...	87
Karnataka	...	3
Kerala	...	4
Punjab	...	19
Uttar Pradesh	...	6
Rajasthan	...	81
Maharashtra	...	88
West Bengal	...	2
Central Board	...	56

Guidelines to Sail to Improve Utilisation Capacity

2890. SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has suggested the Steel Authority of India Ltd. to improve utilisation capacity;

(b) if so, what guidelines have been sent by Government to various steel plants in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by those steel plants to implement those guidelines for improving the utilisation capacity; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE): (a) to (d) The objective is the maximum utilisation of installed capacity consistent with the availability of raw materials and other inputs, sales and financial viability. The plants of the Steel Au-

thority of India Ltd. are guided by this objective and endeavour to produce more of fast moving and high value items as well as those that are normally imported.

सरकारी कर्मचारियों द्वारा सम्पति खरीदे जाने की सूचना दिया जाना

2891. **श्री हीरालाल श्रार० परमार :** क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सेवा आचार नियम, 1965 के अनुसार एक सरकारी कर्मचारी अपने विभाग को सूचित किए बिना केवल 2000/- मूल्य तक की ही सम्पत्ति खरीद सकता है और क्या यह सच है कि तब से अब तक कीमतों में 10 गुना वृद्धि हो चुकी है और यह सीमा अभी तक लागू है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं; और

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में सरकार ने क्या कदम उठाए हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) अचल सम्पत्ति के लेन-देन पर ऐसी कोई वित्तीय सीमा नहीं है। अचल सम्पत्ति खरीदने के लिए चाहे उसका मूल्य कुछ भी क्यों न हो यथास्थिति पूर्व-सूचना देना अथवा पूर्व-मंजूरी लेना अपेक्षित होता है। जहां तक चल सम्पत्ति के लेन-देन का सम्बन्ध है समूह "क" अथवा समूह "ख" के सरकारी सेवक के लिए 2000 रुपए से अधिक मूल्य के लेन-देन के बारे में स्थिति अनुसार रिपोर्ट अथवा पूर्व मंजूरी लेनी आवश्यक होती है। समूह "ग" तथा समूह "घ" के सरकारी कर्मचारी के लिए यह वित्तीय सीमा 1000 रुपए है। वर्तमान सीमाएं पहले की क्रमश: 1000 रुपए और 500 रुपए की सीमाओं में आशोधन करके नवम्बर 1976 में निर्धारित की गई थी। इन वित्तीय सीमाओं में और आगे संशोधन की आवश्यकता नहीं पड़ी है।

Participation of Offices in Section Officers' Limited Departmental Competitive Examinations

2892. SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) which are the offices participating in the Section Officers' Limited Departmental Competitive Examination;

(b) how many of them are non-participating and whether a list of the non-participating offices will be laid on the Table of the House; and

(c) the difference between a participating and non-participating office in so far as the applicability of rules on promotion and recruitment and conditions of service are concerned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (c) The Union Public Service Commission conduct every year a Section Officers' Limited Departmental Competitive Examination for recruitment to the following Services :—

(1) Section Officers' Grade of the Central Secretariate Service.

(2) Section Officers' Grade (Integrated Grade II and III) of the General cadre of the Indian Foreign Service, Branch 'B'.

(3) Section Officers' Grade of the Railway Board Secretariat Service.

(4) Section Officers' Grade of the Intelligence Bureau.

These services are governed by their own rules. The Rules of the Examination are applicable uniformally to members of all the services. In so far as the afore-said examination is concerned, the distinction between a participating and a non-participating office is not material.

Alternative Fuel for Enriched Uranium

2893. SHRI DEVINDER SINGH GARCHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are considering any alternative fuel for enriched uranium;

(b) if so, whether mixed oxide fuel is being considered; and

(c) if not, reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) Mixed Oxide fuel can be used as an alternative to enriched uranium fuel. The technology for the production of the Mixed Oxide fuel has been developed and is available for application in future.

(c) Does not arise.

Introduction of Group Insurance Scheme in Riot-Prone Areas

2894. SHRI MUZAFFAR HUSSAIN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any scheme under their consideration to introduce group insurance scheme in riot-prone areas as recommended by anti-communal riot convention in Delhi;

(a) if so, by when this scheme is proposed to be introduced; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

जैसलमेर और सिरोही में उद्योग स्थापित करना

2895. **श्री विरदा राम फुलवारिया :** क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान में जैसलमेर और सिरोही जिलों को हाल में औद्योगिक रूप से पिछड़े जिले घोषित किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या यह सच है कि पश्चिमी राजस्थान में जैसलमेर और सिरोही जिले के बीच के जालौर जिले को पिछड़ा जिला घोषित नहीं किया गया है;

(ग) यदि हां, तो क्या इसके बावजूद कि राज्य में ग्रेनाइट उद्योग स्थापित करने हेतु जालौर जिला ही एक मात्र जिला है इसके साथ सौतेला व्यवहार किया जा रहा है; और

(घ) क्या सरकार इस मामले पर पुर्नविचार करेगी और जालौर जिले को पिछड़ा जिला घोषित करेगी और इसे 25 प्रतिशत अनुदान देगी और यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी): (क) जैसलमेर और सिरोही को पता लगाए गए पिछड़े जिलों की श्रेणी "क" में सम्मिलित कर दिया गया है।

(ख) जालौर जिले को पता लगाए गए पिछड़े जिलों की श्रेणी "ग" में शामिल कर लिया गया है तथा वह 10 प्रतिशत की दर से अधिकतम 10 लाख रु० तक केन्द्रीय निवेश प्राप्त करने का पात्र है।

(ग) और (घ) जालौर, जो अब तक केवल रियायती वित्त सुविधाओं के लिए ही पात्र था, 1-4-83 से पहली बार केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत शामिल कर लिया गया है। केवल उन्हीं जिलों को, जिनमें बड़े अथवा मझौले उद्योग नहीं हैं अथवा विशेष क्षेत्रों को, पता लगाए गए पिछड़े क्षेत्रों की श्रेणी "क" में सम्मिलित किया गया है, ये 25 प्रतिशत की दर से अधिकतम 25 लाख रु० की केन्द्रीय निवेश राजसहायता के पात्र हैं। अतः जालौर उक्त श्रेणी में शामिल किये जाने के पात्र नहीं हैं।

Generation of Electricity in the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

2896. SHRI ERA ANBARASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been no generation of electricity in the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project after it was commissioned on 23 July, 1983;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) how soon the ganeration of electricity is likely to be resumed in the project; and

(d) the socio-economic benefits which have accrued to the people of Tamilnadu in general and Chingleput district in particular as a result of the implementation of the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Unit-I of the Madras Atomic Power Station generated about 28,000 units of electricity after synchronisation to the grid before it tripped on July 23, 1983.

(b) The trip was to avoid carry over of water from the boiler to the turbine.

(c) After resynchronisation the unit would be test run during which period the supply of power would be 'infirm' and interruptions of power supply are to be expected. The units is expected to commence stablised operation in the last quarter of this year.

(d) Power generated from the unit will be supplied to the Southern Electricity Region which includes Chingleput District and is expected to contribute to the growth of industry and agriculture in the region.

Government Employees Entered into on Contracted Second Marriage Contract

2897. DR. KARAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) how many Government employees of the Union Territory of Delhi including employees of autonomous bodies such as the Delhi Development Authority, having a living spouse, have entered into or contracted a second marriage in contravention of the Rules of Conduct; and

(b) action taken by the concerned authorities against the erring employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) The Delhi Administration have reported that 4 such cases have come to their notice.

(b) The cases of 2 employees are under investigation of the Vigilance

Department of the Delhi Administration. The third case is being investigated by the Department. In the 4th case, the employees who had separated from her husband with his consent, has been advised to get the same legalised from a Court of law.

Assistance to District Industries Centres, Orissa

2898. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding financial assistance provided by Central Government to the State of Orissa for development of District Industries Centres during the last three years;

(b) what are the details regarding the utilisation of grant, district-wise and year-wise, during the last three years in the State of Orissa; and

(c) whether some amounts have not been utilised for development of District Industries Centres and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Financial assistance provided by Central Government to Orissa for implementation of District Industries Centres Programme during the last 3 years is as follows :—

(Rs. in lakh)

Year	Grant	Loan	Total
1980-81	38.13	2.49	40.62
1981-82	39.00	19.50	58.50
1982-83	45 50	19.50	65 00

(b) and (c) The Central grant is released to the State/UT Governments and not to individual DICs, on the basis of requirements of individual DICs assessed by the State/UT Governments. The allocation of funds to individual DICs is made by the State/UT Governments. As per Statements of expenditure furnished by Government of Orissa, the entire amount of Central assistance released to them has been fully utilised upto 1982-83.

Revision of List of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

2899. SHRI R.P. GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the proposals, recommendations and suggestions for the comprehensive revision of lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, by an Act of Parliament have been referred to State Government, Union Territories, for comments;

(b) if so, the names of States who have not sent any such comments thereon; and

(c) when the Legislation will be introduced in Parliament ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Comments from most of the State Governments/U.T. Administrations have been received. The State Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Karnataka, Bihar, Meghalaya, West Bengal, Jammu & Kashmir and the Union Territory of Arunchal Pradesh have either not furnished or furnished partial comments.

(c) As mentioned above comments from some of the State Governments are still awaited and efforts are being made to get it expedited. The bill in the Parliament would be introduced after the comments from all the State Governments have been received.

दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारियों को "राशन मनी"

2900. श्री जगपाल सिंह : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस के अधिकारियों ने पुलिस कर्मचारियों को राशन के स्थान पर धनराशि देने के बारे से सभी पुलिस यूनिटों के साथ परामर्श किया है और यह भी बताया गया है कि पुलिस कर्मचारियों को राशन अथवा उसके बदले में नकद धनराशि के बारे में अपनी इच्छा पुलिस मुख्यालय को सूचित करनी चाहिए; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो पुलिस कर्मचारियों को किस तारीख से "राशन मनी" दी जाएगी और उसकी प्रति माह दर क्या होगी ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) और (ख) विभागीय भण्डार जहां से दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारी बिना लाभ हानि के आधार पर आवश्यक वस्तुएं खरीद सकते हैं और महीने में एक बार कोई कर्मचारी उसके बिल में से 50/- रु० की छूट प्राप्त कर सकता है, खोले जाने का प्रस्ताव दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों के समक्ष रखा गया था। उन्होंने प्रस्ताव का समर्थन नहीं किया और वे नकद आर्थिक राज सहायता लेना चाहते हैं।

अब चूंकि चौथा वेतन आयोग स्थापित कर दिया गया है, अत: आयोग दिल्ली पुलिस के कर्मचारियों को विभिन्न भत्ते देने के प्रश्न पर विचार करेगा।

कटरमल (अल्मोडा) में पर्यावरण संस्थान खोलना

2901. **श्री हरीश रावत** : क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) कटरमल (अलमोड़ा) में मंत्रालय द्वारा स्वीकृत पर्यावरण संस्थान कब तक काम करना शुरू कर देगा;

(ख) इस संस्थान से संबंधित पूर्ण ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कठिनाइयां आ रही हैं; और

(घ) उन्हें सुलझाने के लिये मंत्रालय द्वारा क्या कदम उठाये जाने का विचार है ?

पर्यावरण विभाग में उप-मंत्री (श्री दिग्विजय सिंह) : (क) हिमालय पर्यावरण और विकास संस्थान की स्थापना प्रगति में है ताकि इस वर्ष के अन्त तक अथवा आगामी वर्ष के प्रारम्भ में परिचालित किया जा सके।

(ख) संस्थान का उद्देश्य प्राकृतिक संसाधनों के संरक्षण और हिमालय के दीर्घ-कालीन विकास हेतु एकीकृत प्रबन्ध योजनाओं को तैयार करना होगा। संस्थान अनुसंधान और विकास प्रशिक्षण तथा शिक्षा, जन जागरण व क्षेत्रीय कार्यवाही परियोजनाओं के लिए एकीकृत नीति योजना हेतु समन्वयनकारी निकाय होगा। इसके अतिरिक्त, संस्थान हिमालय राज्यों में सरकारी और स्वैच्छिक अभिकरणों एवं विद्यमान अनुसंधान और शैक्षणिक संस्थानों के साथ सक्रिय रूप से सम्मिलित होकर एक तंत्र संगठन के नोडीय बिन्दु के रूप में काम करेगा। संस्थान की संरचना एक स्वायत्त निकाय के रूप में होगी जिसमें अवस्थिति विशेष समस्याओं पर क्षेत्रीय कार्य के निष्पादन के लिए एक उच्च स्तरीय परामर्श समिति और बहु-अनुशासनिक टीमें होंगी।

(ग) और (घ) इस सम्बन्ध में अभी तक कोई समस्या सामने नहीं आयी है।

Danger to X-Ray Films at Udhagamandalam

2902. SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether polyester based X-ray films worth over Rupees eight crores are in danger of being spoiled with the lack of adequate power for their storage at the Hindustan Photo Films plant at Udhagamandalam;

(b) if so, the steps taken to prevent this loss; and

(c) the reasons as to why this situation has arisen at all?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Take Over of M/s Inchek and National Rubber

2903. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether any steps have been taken and relevant papers examined regarding the nationalisation of the National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. and Inchek Tyres;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that a delegation representing INTUC, AITUC and CITU had submitted a memorandum demanding their nationalisation to the Government of West Bengal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for the delay in taking a decision to nationalise these two rubber units ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. In accordance with the policy for revival of sick industries the Government is examining various alternatives including nationalisation of National Rubber Manufacturers Ltd. and Inchek Tyres Ltd.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The delegation in its memorandum of June 20, 1983 to the Governer of West Bengal has requested for early nationalisation of the units without rationalisation of the labour force of the units.

(e) A decision to nationalise these undertakings will depend on the Government being satisfied that :

(i) Such a step is in public interest; and

(ii) The undertakings would be economically viable after nationalisation.

These points are under detailed examination.

Organisations Receiving Grants from Iran and Iraq In Jammu and Kashmir

2904. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the organisations and individuals receiving contributions, grants or financial assistance from Iran and Iraq in Jammu and Kashmir either casually or regularly during the years 1981-82, 1982-83 and upto May end 1983 and the purpose of such financial assistance with details;

(b) whether Government have come across any information of misuse of such funds for sectarian propaganda, if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken for preventing such misuse; and

(d) whether the matter has been taken up with the State Government and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (d) The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as it is available.

Safety of Public money deposited in Companies

2905. SHRI MOHAMMAD ASRAR AHMAD: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any new guidelines to ensure the safety of public money given as deposits to manufacturing companies; and

(b) if so, details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The question of issuing guidelines regarding deposits from intending customers of automobiles is under consideration.

झाबुआ (मध्य प्रदेश) में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए लाइसेंस

2906. **श्री दिलीप सिंह भूरिया :** क्या उद्योग मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मध्य प्रदेश के झाबूआ जिले में उद्योग स्थापित करने के लिए कितने लाइसेंस जारी किए गए हैं;

(ख) क्या उद्योगपतियों ने लाइसंसों की शर्तों के अनुसार वहां कारखाने स्थापित किए हैं; और

(ग) तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मंत्री (नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) से (ग) मध्य प्रदेश के झबूआ जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कोई औद्योगिक लाइसेंस जारी नहीं किया गया है। किन्तु, मध्य प्रदेश के झबूआ जिले में उद्योगों की स्थापना के लिए वर्ष 1981 से 1983 (जून तक) के दौरान निम्नलिखित चार आशय पत्र जारी किए गए थे :—

	उपक्रम/पार्टी का नाम	उत्पादन की वस्तु
1.	दि दक्सा डोर्स टी० कं० (इंडिया) लि०	सिंगल सुपर फास्फेट और सल्फ्यूरिक एसिड
2.	श्री दीपक तलवार	ई० आर० डब्ल्यू० गालवेनाइज्ड ट्यूबें
3.	श्री ए० के० दास	स्टील पाइपें और ट्यूबें
4.	मधुबन केमिकल एण्ड फर्टिलाइजर लिमिटेड	एलीमेंटल फासफोरस एण्ड फोसफोरिक एसिड (केमिकल ग्रेड)

लाइसेंसीकृत औद्योगिक उपक्रमों की स्थापना लाइसेंस/आशयपत्रों में दी गई शर्तों के अनुसार और प्रत्येक मामले में दी गई अवधि में की जानी है।

उपलब्ध सूचना के अनुसार इन आशयपत्रों का अभी तक क्रियान्वयन नहीं हुआ है।

Request for Jeeps and Boats by Assam Government for Petrolling and Vigilance

2907. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Assam State Government have requested the Centre for immediate allotment of jeeps and boats fitted without board motors for patrolling and river boundry vigilance; and

(b) if so, the decision taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) A request was recently received from the Government of Assam for provision of jeeps and boats for maintanance of law and order. 48 speed boats and 20 motorized boats have been arranged for the Assam Government. Provision for jeeps can be met under the scheme for modernization of police which a sum of Rs. 50.91 lakhs has been sanctioned recently to the State Government.

As regards riverine border vigilance, 8 speed boats and 36 country boats were sanctioned to the Government of Assam. Another proposal from the State Government for strengthening riverine security arrangements has been considered by an expert-Group and their recommendations are under consideration of the Government of India.

"Animals in National Park of Hazaribagh"

2908. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the latest census figures of wild animals kept in the national park of Hazaribagh in the Bihar;

(b) whether the number of wild animals is decreasing, facts in detail for the last five years;

(c) whether Government are aware that reckless destruction of forest by the contractors and officials is turning the national park into a desert inhospitable for the wild animals; and

(d) whether he would take up the matter with the State Government and save the National Park ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) to (c) Information is being obtained from the State and would be laid on the table of the Sabha.

(d) Yes, Sir.

Expansion of Production by Tyre Manufacturing Units

2909. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some of the Tyre Manufacturing units are expending their production capacity;

(b) if so, the particulars of expension programme of each of the units and which of the units have been given clearance; and

(c) whether in the context of the bananza of tax reliefs obtained by the Tyre Industry, Government would see that it does not raise the prices of their products but lower them as demanded by transporters all over the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) Tyres and tubes are not subject to any statutory price control,

Statement

(Lakh Nos.)

Sl. No.	Name of the Unit	Existing Capacity	Capacity allowed for expansion.
1.	M/s. Vikrant Tyres Limited	5.00	5.00
2.	M/s. Apollo Tyres Limited	4.00	2.00
3.	M/s. J.K. Industries Ltd.	4.70	11.25
4.	M/s. Goodyear India Limited	6.00	1.50
5.	M/s. Modi Rubber Limited	7.64	5.25
6.	M/s. Ceat Tyres of India Ltd.	10.10	4.00

Soviet Offer of Steel for Vizag Steel Plant

2910. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Soviet Union has offered steel for use at the Vizag Steel Plant, at reported in the "Business Standard" dated 10 April, 1983;

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of Indian delegation who visited Soviet Union in this connection, details of discussions held with Soviet counterparts and outcome thereof;

(c) the names and status of the signatories to the agreement on both the sides; and

(d) how much quantity of steel is to be supplied by the Soviet Union and what will be its quality, what are the terms and conditions of payment and the extent to which this steel will meet the requirements of the steel plant ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P SALVE) : (a) to (d) An agreement has been signed by Heavy Engineering Corporation, Ranchi, with Prommashexport, USSR in January, 1983 for supply of 3970.3 tonnes of alloy steel plates in different specifications at a price of Rs. 1.58 crores. This steel is required for manufacturing blast furnace for the Visakhapatnam Steel Project. Another agreement with Prommashexport for meeting the additional requirement of 1265.3 tonnes of alloy steel plates for similar purpose is under negotiation.

The names and status of the signatories of the above mentioned Agreement already concluded and the terms and conditions of payments are being obtained and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Preservation of Ecological Balance in the Himalayan Region"

2911. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive plan has been drawn up for the preservation of the ecological balance in the Himalayan region of the country;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of this plan and the mechanism for its execution as also the resources for the implementation; and

(c) if not, whether any such plan would be drawn up and the likely date by which it would be drawn up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir. The following action has been taken :

(i) Action-oriented research in eco-development has been started in all the Himalayan Universities since 1981-82.

(ii) An institute for Himalayan Environment and Development is being set up near Almora to study the problems and evolve an Action Strategy for achieving ecological balance in the region.

Setting up of Cement Plants in J & K, Punjab, H.P., Haryana and Rajasthan

2912. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the latest progress in the setting up of (i) cement factories and (ii) mini cement plants in the North Western States of (i) J & K, (ii) Punjab, (iii) Himachal Pradesh, (iv) Haryana, and (v) Rajasthan;

(b) whether any time bound plan has been drawn up to exploit the rich lime stone deposits in these States by setting up the cement factories and mini cement plants;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, whether such a plan would be drawn up and the likely date by which it would be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (d) Government have been following a liberal policy in regard to setting up of cement factories (both large and mini cement plants) to exploit the limestone deposits in the country; and in pursuance of this policy, a capacity of 35.95 million tonnes has already been installed and an additional capacity of 42.64 million tonnes have been approved for installation by way of grant of industrial licences, letters of intent and registration with Directorate General of Technical Development. The Sixth Five Year Plan document envisages installation of 43 million tonnes capacity by the end of Sixth Five Year Plan period.

Present installed capacity in these North Western States is 5.27 million tonnes and an additional capacity of 7.72 million tonnes is under various stages of implementation.

Shut Down of the Unit of Tarapur Atomic Power Station

2913. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the unit at the Tarapur Atomic Power Station was shut down since June for repairs in the reactor recirculating pumps;

(b) if so, to what extent this unit was shut down and total loss suffered due to this; and

(c) to what extent the unit has been repaired and by what time it will operate again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) Unit-II of the Tarapur Atomic Power Station was shut down between July 25, 1983 and August 3, 1983 for refurbishment of mechanical seal of one of its recirculation pumps. Unit-I was operating throughout this period.

Setting Up a Smelter Plant to Process Rare Tin Ore

2914. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Commission is setting up a plant at Raipur as a prelude to setting up of a smelter plant to process rare tin ore;

(b) if so, whether the large deposits of the ore have been found in Bastar district in M.P.;

(c) whether a team of senior State officials recently visited Bombay to finalise the arrangements for the processing of the tin ore;

(d) whether it is also a fact that the officials of the Atomic Energy Commision had recently visited Raipur to supervise the arrangements for the plant;

(e) if so; the details of the same; and

(f) by what time the plant is likely to be commissioned ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Department of Atomic Energy has agreed to set up a Demonstration Plant at Raipur based on technology developed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre for extracting tin from cassiterite ore.

(b) Yes, Sir. Deposits of tin estimated in Bastar district can be commercially exploited.

(c) and (d) Yes Sir. There has been exchange of visits by the officials of the Department of Atômic Energy and Govt. of Madhya Pradesh. As a result of these visits the Department of Atomic Energy has agreed to set up a Demonstration Plant for extracting tin from carsiterite ore.

(e) and (f) The Demonstration Plant would have a capacity of two tonnes per annum and it would be set up soon.

Change in Pattern of Production of Steel Plants

2915. SHRI K. PRADHANI :
SHRI G.Y. KRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have asked the Steel Plants to change their pattern of production so that the plants are able to sell what they produce or produce only those items which they can sell; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the necessity of change in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The production plans of integrated steel plants of Steel Authority of India Limited are more market oriented. These plants have been told to sell what they produce and to produce what they can sell. This has been done in view of large stocks of steel and with a view to import subsitution.

Ancillary Industries Around Bokaro Steel Plant

2917. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) number of ancillary industries developed around Bokaro Steel Plant, facts in detail;

(b) amount of materials purchased by the Bokaro Steel Limited from those industries in the last three years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that Bokaro Steel Ltd., is neglecting the ancillary industries in the matter of giving orders ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) As on 30.3. 983,44 ancillary units and 78 small scale units have been developed around the Bokaro Steel Plant. In addition, there are another 32 Small Scale Industries in the area which are not registered with the Plant.

(b) and (c) The yearwise purchases made from the ancillary and small scale units around Bokaro are :—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Ancillary Units	*Small Scale Units*
1980-81	228.00	282.00
1981-82	323.41	311.89
1982-83	381.11	373.82

The above figures show that Bokaro Steel Plant is not neglecting the ancillary and small scale units and in fact the plant is helping them by making purchases from them.

Production in Steel Plants During 1982-83

2918. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the target fixed for steel production in 1982-83 and that has been achieved so far, both for integrated steel plants and mini steel plants, facts in detail with factory-wise break-up for integrated steel plants;

(b) capacity utilisation for each steel plant for the year 1982-83;

(c) same for the last two years;

(d) whether the target has not been achieved and capacity utilisation has fallen down; and

(e) if so, reasons thereof, giving detail of the factors responsible ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (e) The targets, production and capacity utilisation of each integrated steel plant during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 is given below :—

('000 tonnes)

Year/ Plant	Ingot Steel				Saleable Steel			
	Target	Actual	Fulfilment (%)		Target	Actual	Fulfilment (%)	
			Target	Capacity			Target	Capacity
1980-81								
Bhilai	2200	2041	92.8	81.6	1830	1818	99.3	92.5
Durgapur	1070	741	69.3	46.3	855	598	69.9	48.3
Rourkela	1460	1165	79.8	64.7	1080	985	91.2	80.4
Bokaro	1820	923	50.7	36.9	1500	844	56.3	42.8
IISCO	670	609	90.9	60.9	530	523	98.7	65.4
SAIL	7220	5479	75.9	58 3	5770	4746	82.3	65.9
TISCO	1940	1874	96.6	93.7	1550	1537	99.2	102.5
TOTAL	9160	7353	80.3	64.5	7320	6283	85.8	72.2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Year/Plant								
1981-82								
Bhilai	2414	2115	88	85	1965	1818	93	93
Durgapur	1142	930	81	58	910	782	86	63
Kourkela	1646	1203	73	67	1225	1091	89	89
Bokaro	2050	1792	87	72	1600	1472	92	75
IISCO	758	600	79	60	600	488	81	61
SAIL	8010	6641	83	71	6300	5651	90	78
TISCO	1940	1956	101	98		1605	104	107
TOTAL	9950	8598	86	72	7850	7256	92	83
1982-83								
Bhilai	2525	2130	84	85	1980	1838	93	94
Durgapur	1200	952	79	60	965	812	84	66
Rourkela	1530	1144	75	64	1187	992	84	81
Bokaro	2250	1829	81	73	1758	1529	87	78
IISCO	760	624	82	62	600	500	83	63
SAIL	8265	6679	81	71	6490	6571	87	79
TISCO	1940	1946	100.2	97	1550	1620	105	106
TOTAL	10205	8625	85	76	8040	7291	91	84

In 1982-83 the mini-steel plants produced 2.04 million tonnes of steel against the installed capacity of 3.43 million tonnes.

(d) and (e) The capacity utilisation of SAIL plants has steadily increased over the years. The main reasons for non-fulfiment of the targets have been restrictions on power supply to the steel plants, inadequate availability and poor quality of coking coal supply.

स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी संसद सदस्यों/विधायकों को पेंशन

2919. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या स्वतन्त्रता सेनानी संसद सदस्यों/विधायकों ने भी स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन के लिये आवेदन किया है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उनका अलग-अलग ब्यौरा क्या है;

(ग) जिन लोगों के नाम से पेंशन की स्वीकृति मिल चुकी है, उनका ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) लम्बित आवेदनों पर सरकार

का विचार कब तक अन्तिम निर्णय लेने का है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) जी हां, श्रीमान् ।

(ख) और (ग) 67 वर्तमान सांसदों/विधायकों ने स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना के अन्तर्गत सम्मान पेंशन के लिए आवेदन किया है, इनमें से 53 व्यक्तियों को पेंशन स्वीकृत कर दी गयी है। 4 मामलों को अस्वीकृत कर दिया गया है और 10 मामले लम्बित पड़े हैं। इन व्यक्तियों के ब्यौरा का एक विवरण संलग्न है।

(घ) मामले राज्य सरकारों से सत्यापन/पात्रता की रिपोर्टों और/या आवेदक से स्वीकार्य दस्तावेजी साक्ष्य के अभाव में लम्बित पड़े हैं। इन मामलों पर राज्य सरकार या आवेदकों से पूरी सूचना प्राप्त होने पर अन्तिम निर्णय लिया जाएगा।

विवरण

स्वतंत्रता सैनिक सम्मान पेंशन योजना 1980 के अन्तर्गत स्वतंत्रता सेना सांसदों/विधायकों के ब्यौरों का विवरण

(1) वर्तमान विधायक जिन्हें पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई है।

1. श्री ए० बी० बेदागे, विधायक (कर्नाटक)
2. श्री बलदेव सिंह आर्य, विधायक (उत्तर प्रदेश)
3. श्री बी० एम० देशमुख, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)
4. श्री भोला प्रसाद, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)
5. श्री भगवती सिंह विशारद, विधायक (उत्तर प्रदेश)
6. श्री भोगेन्द्र झा, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)
7. श्री बी० ए० भोंसले, भूतपूर्व मुख्य मंत्री (महाराष्ट्र) अब विधायक
8. श्री चन्द्र देव प्रसाद वर्मा, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)
9. श्री सी० एम० स्टीफन, संसद सदस्य
10. श्री दिगाम्बर सिंह, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)
11. श्री एफ० एस० तवारे, विधायक (कर्नाटक)
12. श्री आई० के० चन्द्र, संसद सदस्य
13. श्री जसवन्त सिंह डी० जी० चौहान, विधायक (गुजरात)
14. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)
15. श्री जय राम वर्मा, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)
16. श्री जगन्नाथ सिंह, एम० एल० सी० (उत्तर प्रदेश)
    (21.6.81 को मृत्यु हो गई, विधवा पेंशन स्वीकृत की गई)
17. श्री झार खण्डे राय, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)
18. श्री के० वी० सुरेन्द्र नाथ, विधायक (केरल)

19. श्री काजी जलील अभासी, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)

20. श्री कमल नाथ झा, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)

21. श्री के० करुनाकरण, विधायक (केरल)

22. श्री के० एल० महन्दर, एम० एल० सी० (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)

23. श्री के० टी० कोसल राम, संसद सदस्य

24. श्री कृष्णन पाल सिंह, विधायक (मध्य प्रदेश)

25. श्री ललन शुक्ला, एम० एल० सी० (बिहार)

26. श्री लोक मणी शर्मा, विधायक (उत्तर प्रदेश)

27. श्री एम० कल्याण सुन्द्रम, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)

28. श्री एम० सी० पैरुमल, एम० एल० सी० (कर्नाटक)

29. श्री मगनती अंकनीडू, संसद सदस्य

30. श्री मथुरा प्रसाद दूबे, विधायक (मध्य प्रदेश)

31. श्री एम० जयारामुलु, विधायक (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)

32. श्री मधुसूदन आत्माराम बैराले, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)

33. श्री एन० के० भट्ट, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)

34. श्री नामदेव राव महादेव राव जगताप, विधायक (महाराष्ट्र)

35. प्रो० एन० जी० रंगा, संसद सदस्य

36. श्री नवल किशोर सिन्हा, विधायक (बिहार)

37. श्री पी० रंगा रेड्डी, विधायक (आन्ध्र प्रदेश)

38. श्री पी० पार्थसार्थी, संसद सदस्य

39. श्री रामअवतार शास्त्री, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)

40. श्री रमेश झा, विधायक (बिहार)

41. श्री रामायन राय, संसद सदस्य

42. श्री रामानन्द यादव, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)

43. श्री आर० वी० स्वामीनाथन, संसद सदस्य

44. श्री एस० कुमारन्, संसद सदस्य

45. श्री एस० के० वैशमपायेन, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा) (अक्तूबर, 81 को मृत्यु हो गई)

46. श्री एस० एल० बगाईतकर, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)

47. श्री सैयद अहमद सयीद, विधायक (जम्मू व कश्मीर)

48. श्रीमती शीला कौल, उप मंत्री, पत्नी श्री के० एन० कौल—विधवा पेंशन

49. श्री टी० आर० शर्मा, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)

50. श्रीमती विद्यावती चतुर्वेदी, संसद सदस्य (मध्य प्रदेश)

51. श्री वसन्त राव बी० पाटिल, विधायक (महाराष्ट्र)

52. श्री यशपाल, विधायक (पंजाब)

53. श्री योगेन्द्र शर्मा, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)

(2) वर्तमान विधायक जिनके मामले रद्द कर दिए गए

1. श्री भूपेश गुप्ता, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा) (6-8-1981 को मृत्यु हो गई)

2. श्री एम० बासवाराजू, संसद सदस्य

3. श्री साडूशरन सिंह, विधायक (बिहार)

4. श्री बदरी प्रसाद गुप्ता, विधायक (राजस्थान)

(3) वर्तमान विधायक जिनके मामले लम्बित पड़े हैं

1. श्री डी० एल० बेथा, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)

2. श्री कृष्णा नन्द जोशी, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)

3. श्री एन० सुब्रामनिआ शेनोय, विधायक (केरल)

4. श्री नरसिंह प्रसाद नन्दा, संसद सदस्य (उड़ीसा)

5. श्री प्रभु नारायण टंडन, संसद सदस्य (लोक सभा)

6. श्री रोबिन काकती, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)

7. श्री सुरेन्द्र मोहन्ती, संसद सदस्य (राज्य सभा)

8. श्री एस० बी० डोताले, विधायक (महाराष्ट्र)

9. श्री एस० मुथु, एम० एल० सी० (मद्रास)

10. श्रीमती ऊषा वर्मा, संसद सदस्य, पत्नी स्व० बाल गोविन्द वर्मा

Nucleus Leather Complex in T.N.

2920. SHRI D.S.A. SIVAPRAKASHAM : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government of Tamil Nadu had submitted a proposal of nucleus leather complex for sanction; and

(b) when the scheme was received by Government and the sanction taken on the scheme so far ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) and (b) The Task Force set up to identify Nucleus Plants in Tamil Nadu has recommended establishment of a Leather Industry Complex at Dindigul. The report of the Task Force has since been remitted to the State Government to examine the techno-economic feasibility of the recommended projects.

Revision of Seniority List of Grade IV Officers of IES/ISS

2921. SHRI MATILAL HASDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the seniority list of Grade IV officers of IES/ISS circulated this year which shows many direct recruits still under training as senior to promotees with several years of service in the Grade and which is not in consonence with the Supreme Court judgement of April, 1983 in the case of Shri A. Janardhane Vs. Govt. of India, being violative of Articles 14 to 16 of the Constitution;

(b) the action being taken by his Ministry to immediately revise and cir-

culate the new seniority list of Grade IV of the IES/ISS officers in accordance with judgement of the Supreme Court; and

(c) whether Government have issued general instructions about seniority to all the Ministries based on the judgement pending circulation of the revised seniority list of Grade IV officers of the IES/ISS ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The judgement of the Supreme Court in the case of Janardhane Vs. Union of India does not relate to fixation of seniority of officers in Grade IV of the IES/ISS. The Hon'ble Court has, however made certain observations in regard to general question of fixation of seniority between the promotees and the direct recruits and the promotees in Grade IV of the IES/ISS is fixed in accordance with the general principles of seniority laid down in consultation with the U.P.S.C. So long as these principles are not changed, the question of revising the seniority of Grade IV officers of the IES/ISS does not arise.

Issue of Instructions Regarding Fixation of Seniority Among Direct Recruits and Departmental Promotee

2922. SHRI MATILAL HASDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the Supreme Court judgement of April 1983 in the case of Shri A. Janardhana Vs. Government of India which has declared that a direct recruit into Government service should not be permitted by any principles of seniority to score a march over a promotee who has already put in many years of service as it is arbitrary and violative of Articles of 15 and 16 of the Constitution;

(b) whether revised instructions based on the Supreme Court judgement regarding seniority have been circulated to all the Ministries for their compliance; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) Yes, Sir. The Supreme Court judgement referred to in the Question is applicable only to the Military Engineering Service to which it relates. However, certain general observations have been made in the judgement regarding the manner in which seniority shou'd be determined amongst direct recruits and departmental promotees. It will take some time for Government to examine the various implications of the judgement and to see whether the existing general principles of seniority require to be modified in the light of the general observations contained in the said judgement.

Data Transmitted by the Last Satellite

2923. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have since monitored and studied the data transmitted by the last satellite launched sometime back; and

(b) if so, the space so far orbited by it and how the data received has been processed from the scientific and technological point of view?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir

(b) RS-D2 Satellite has completed over 1500 orbits as on August 1, 1983. Good quality imageries on Indian land mass have been obtained. The date has indicated the areas of drought in certain parts of the Country. Forest areas over the various parts of the Indian land mass have also been indenti-

fied and anlysed as part of remote sensing studies over the Indian sub-continent.

Permission Sought by Government Servants for Accepting Employment for Family Members in Foreign Organisations in India

2924, SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the details of Senior Government servents who had sought the permission of Central Govt, for accepting employment for their family members in foreign organisations in India during the last three Years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : There are certain restrictions on the acceptance of employment in foreign mission and related organisations/international organisations/foreign commercial organisations in India by any member of family of a Government servant. In view of the security implications involved, it is not considered desirable in public interest to disclose the details of specific cases.

'C' Class Industries

2925. SHRIMATI SANYOGITA RANE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had created a new category of industries called the 'C' Class industries ;

(b) if so, the norms and details of areas specified under this new category; and

(c) the details of incentives and subsidy available for starting industries in the above category ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Government has not classified any 'C' class Industries. It has however recategorised the backward areas of the country into 3 Categories viz. Category 'A', Category 'B' and Category 'C'. Central Investment Subsidy in these categories will be as follows :—

Category 'A'—25% of the investment subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs.

Category B'—15% subject to a maximum of Rs. 15 lakhs.

Category 'C'—10% subject to a maximum of Rs. 10 lakhs.

The above scheme accepted by Government was promulgated vide Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27-4-1983. Copies of the same are available in the Parliament Library.

Amount Allocated for Tribal Sub-Plan of Orissa

2926. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the amount allocated for Tribal sub-plan of Orissa for the year 1982-83;

(b) the amount actually spent;

(c) the details of work done for the welfare of the tribals under the Plan and

(d) the amount earmarked for the year 1983-84 for implementing the Tribal sub-plan of Orissa ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (d) The amount allocated to Tribal sub-Plan of Orissa in the year 1982-83 and 1983-84 is as follows:—

(Rs. in lakhs)

	Source of funds	1982-83	1983-84
I	State Plan	10,702.31	13,017.80
II	Centrally sponsored Schemes	2,730.75	2,677.50
III	Special Central Assistance.	1200.00	1,271.00

(b) An amount of Rs. 11,901.79 lakhs is reported to have been spent by the Government of Orissa out of the State Plan and Special Central Assistance allocations, for implementation of Tribal sub-Plan 1982-83;

(c) 92,942 Scheduled Tribe families have been economically assisted in Orissa during the year 1982-83. Schemes of family benefit and infrastructure development have been impiemented in Agriculture, Horticulture; Soil Conservation, Animal Husbandry, Roads, Drinking Water Supply, Fisheries, Forest, Industries, Sericulture, Technical Education, Rural Electrification, Irrigation, Cooperation, Education and Health sectors under Tribal sub-Plan Programme in the State.

Suspension of Employees in Ministry of Home Affairs

2927. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Government servants working in his Ministry, or under the attached and subordinate officers who are under suspension or were placed under suspension on grounds other than criminal or against whom disciplinary proceedings are in progress or are instituted during the last three years together with reasons;

(b) when they were suspended or disciplinary proceedings instituted or disciplinary procçedings contemplated and in how many cases suspension was reviewed by the disciplinary authorities of its own and the decision communicated to the public servant;

(c) whether the subsistance allowance was reviewd immediately after 90 days of their suspension; if not reasons thereof, steps taken to authorise the increase or decrease therein with retrospective effect;

(d) in how many cases the charges were not communicated to the Government servants after suspension; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite investigation of pending case ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Discharge of Effluents in Jamuna"

2928. SHRI HARISH KUMAR GANGWAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 333 on 3 November, 1982 regarding discharge of effluents in the Jamuna and state :

(a) whether the directions of the Court have since been implemented; and

(b) if not, details of action proposed to be taken ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) Yes, Sir. In compliance with the court order, M/s. Delhi Cloth Mills, Delhi, commissioned an effluent treatment plant by November 30, 1982.

(b) Does not arise.

Promotion to SC/ST in Grade IV of Indian Statistical Service by DPC

2929. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that while drawing up the panel of Departmental condidates for promotion to Grade IV of the Indian Statistical Service by the Departmental Promotion Committee held in November, 1982, a large number of Scheduled Castes who possessed higher educational and other professional qualifications were ignored though they were within the considerations zone fixed by the D.P.C.; and

(b) if so, the reasons for not giving due weightage to the higher academic qualifications of the Departmental promotees—both general and Scheduled Castes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) and (b) In accordance with the provisions contained in the Indian Statistical Rules, 1961, the selections for promotion to Grade IV of the Service are to be made on the basis of "Merit with due regard to seniority." There is no provision in the rules to give any weightage for higher educational or professional qualifications for promotions either for the general category of officers or to those belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

Committee on Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur

2930. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) the composition of the Committee set up to look into the affairs of the Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur, its broad recommendations and Government's reaction thereto; and

(b) whether he will lay on the Table a copy of this Report and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) No Committee has been set up to look into the affairs of M/s Lohia Machines Ltd., Kanpur.

Annual Plan for 1983-84 for State of Madhya Pradesh

2931 SHRI MADHAVARAO SCINDIA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the annual plan for 1983-84 for the State of Madhya Pradesh has been financed/approved; and

(b) if so, the total and area-wise layouts of the plan, as proposed by the State Government and as approved by the Planning Commission and Central Government ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) The Annual Plan, 1983-84, of Madhya Pradesh has been approved at Rs. 855 crores as against Rs. 1004.85 crores proposed by the State Government. The sectoral details are :

(Rs. Crores)

Head of Development	1883-84 outlay	
	Proposed by M.P. Govt.	Approved by Planning Commission
Agriculture	147.11	116.27
Special Programme for Rural Development.	40.25	40.25

1	2	3
Cooperation	10.75	10.75
Irrigation and Flood Control	196.95	165.10
Power	380.00	343.80
Industry & Minerals	34.81	20.85
Transport and Communications	56.35	36.75
Social and Community Services	137.58	119.92
Economic Services	0.82	1.08
General Services	0.23	0.23
Grand Total	1004.85	855.00

Anomalies in Fixation of Pay of Government Officers Promoted after 1 May, 1981

2932. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 500 on 27th July, 1983 and state :

(a) whether a number of anomaly cases relating to officers promoted to the grade of Rs. 650-1200 after 1 May, 1981 have arisen as those promotees did not exercise option for fixation of pay as the same was neither compulsory nor beneficial to them but they are drawing less pay since the pay of junior officers promoted in the same grade later on was refixed on the date of accrual of their next increment under Rule FR. 22-C;

(b) if so, facts thereof;

(c) whether the latest orders issued by Government in any way debar removal of disparity between the pay drawn by a senior officer vis-a-vis his junior promotees; and

(d) the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) With effect from 1 May, 1981 on promotion, a Government servant has an option to get his pay fixed either directly under FR. 22-C or first under FR. 22(a)(i) on the date of promotion and then have his pay refixed under FR. 22-C on the date of accrual of next increment in the lower post. As the Government servant can exercise judiciously the option which will give him the maximum benefits there is no proposal to rectify anomalies arising out of the options so exercised.

Return of Nationals Awards

2933. SHRI RAM PRASAD AHIRWAR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the names of persons who have returned the National Awards, Bharat Ratna, Padam Vibhashan, Padam Shree, etc. so far;

(b) the particulars of the place where the National Awards returned have been kept;

(c) the particulars of the place where

Bharat Ratna Award given to Acharya Vinoba Bhave is being kept; and

(d) whether the facility to have a view of it would be provided to the public and if so, in what manner ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Till date the following recipients of National Awards have returned the Awards conferred on them.

1. Gen. P.P. Kumaramangalam	—Padma Vibhushan
2. Shri M. Chalapathi Rau	—Padma Bhushan
3. Shrimati Mahadevi Varma	—Padma Bhushan
4. Shri Sumitranandan Pant	—Padma Bhushan
5. Shri Govind Das	—Padma Bhushan
6. Shri Haribhau Upadhaya	—Padma Bhushan
7. Shri Akshaykumar Jain	—Padma Bhushan
8. Dr. K.S. Karanth	—Padma Bhushan
9. Shri Gopal Prasad Vyas	—Padma Shri
10. Shri Phanishwar Nath Renu	—Padma Shri
11. Shri Brij Krishan Chandiwala	—Padma Shri

(b) The medals received back from the awardees were taken back.

(c) and (d) Acharya Vinobha Bhave was awarded Bharat Ratna posthumously. The award (Medal & Sanad) has been preserved as a national heritage for posteirty at the National Museum, New Delhi.

Violence in Srinagar After Elections

2934. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKHARA MURTHY :
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state ·

(a) whether it is a fact that disturbances started in J & K State on June 14, 1983 after the results of the elections were announced;

(b) if so, whether large number of persons died and were killed due to the police firings;

(c) whether Pakistani elements were found indulging in large scale disturbances;

(d) whether Union Government had issued instructions to State Government to deal the situation firmly; and

(e) whether BSF and CRP were not used by this State ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) According to information received from the Jammu and Kashmir Government, following the announcement of the result of the Pattan Assembly constituency on 13th June, 1983, there were disturbances in Zadi-bal area of Srinagar city when victory procession were taken out.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) There is no information to indicate involvement of such elements in these disturbances.

(d) The Government of India had written to the State Government advising them to take urgent steps to restore normalcy.

(e) According to information available, contingents of the BSF and the CRPF were deployed in the affected areas of Srinagar city.

Per Capita Income of States/Union Territories

2935. SHRI A.K. ROY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Five Year Plans have failed to bring down the regional disparity in economic development making rich States richer and poor States poorer;

(b) if so, facts in detail giving the per capita income of the States and Union Territories at the end of each Plan at the constant price starting from 1950-51;

(c) whether capitalist mode of development has led to this uneven development in the country creating new tension; and

(d) whether even in this late hour, Government would give a socialistic task in the planning ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) According to the Central Statistical Organisation, the statewise per capita net domestic product figures (at constant prices) for the majority of the states are available from 1960-61 onwards from 1960-61 to 1969-70 at 1960-61 prices (Statement-I), and from 1970-71 onwards at 1970-71 prices (Statement-II). Regional inequality (measured in terms of coefficient of variation between per capita income of states), in the end years of the different Plans, does not show any consistent trend. The concentration coefficients vary from 0.35 in 1960-61 to 0.36 in 1965-66 to 0.32 in 1973-74 to 0.39 in 1978-79.

(c) and (d) The main thrust of devlopment has been socialistic in character all through.

Statement-I

Estimates of per Capita net Domestic Product
(at constant prices)

(Rs.)

State	Base year	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-168	968-69	1969-70
1. Andhra Pradesh	1960-61	275	291	285	294	309	276	281	295	276	283
2. Assam	1948-49	251	—	—	—	—	265	—	—	272	271
3. Bihar	1960-61	215	222	222	222	219	221	188	202	205	206
4. Gujarat	,,	362	389	376	391	414	375	375	400	363	389
5. Haryana	,,	327	—	—	—	—	319	343	399	354	429
6. Himachal Pradesh	,,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	314	331	331
7. Jammu & Kashmir	,,	269	268	267	269	281	232	265	277	276	288
8. Karnataka	,,	296	310	320	326	319	291	323	316	337	352
9. Kerala	,,	259	256	260	259	264	261	268	280	286	292
10. Madhya Pradesh	,,	260	251	241	256	265	216	213	266	244	253
11. Maharashtra	,,	409	399	401	407	410	386	397	408	423	425
12. Manipur	,,	154	146	142	150	153	160	195	186	204	196
13. Orissa	,,	216	222	238	260	273	239	253	245	262	261
14. Punjab	,,	366	—	—	—	—	396	417	460	476	497
15. Rajasthan	,,	284	309	292	265	297	262	269	316	249	271
16. Tamil Nadu	,,	334	325	327	326	331	317	321	329	329	335
17. Tripura	,,	249	—	—	—	—	253	251	245	239	244
18. Uttar Pradesh	,,	252	252	244	235	266	252	227	243	241	263
19. West Bengal	,,	390	378	380	405	415	397	383	384	385	392
20. Delhi	,,	668	685	675	670	701	689	688	698	710	726
All India	1970-71	559	564	560	576	608	559	552	587	589	613

NOTE : Owing to differences in source material used and the base year, the figures for different states are not comparable.
—not available

Source : State Statistical census.

Statement-II

Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at Constant Prices
(at 1970-71 prices)

(Rs.)

State/Union Territory	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	1977-78	1978-79	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82Q
1. Andhra Pradesh	586	592	534	624	628	625	556	616	659	631	649	718
2. Assam	535	544	552	549	530	559	538	565	545	516	558	546
3. Bihar	402	406	397	382	394	413	423	437	438	406	447	448
4. Gujarat	829	832	650	775	652	818	851	877	914	852	856	950
5. Haryana	877	887	846	819	802	939	976	991	1064	957	1051	1034
6. Himachal Pradesh	678	680	669	693	678	738	686	729	742	646	694	719
7. Jammu & Kashmir	548	547	538	559	566	573	553	611	648	633	673	681
8. Karnataka	685	683	629	719	696	702	631	723	723	675	637	664
9. Kerala	567	585	587	573	567	581	564	566	571	589	590	—
10. Madhya Pradesh	484	508	476	479	470	501	452	511	484	395	489	501
11. Maharashtra	783	786	729	799	855	878	914	964	1002	998	980	1008
12. Manipur	377	390	375	444	470	469	464	488	444	430	462	462
13. Orissa	482	434	457	481	427	490	421	500	519	424	525	530
14. Punjab	1070	1084	1098	1107	1120	1192	1244	1320	1388	1365	1367	1429
15. Rajasthan	520	536	498	541	499	572	584	600	642	534	555	585
16. Tamil Nadu	581	559	589	603	514	598	606	655	669	646	615	667
17. Tripura	502	540	461	553	512	518	567	558	558	—	—	—
18. Uttar Pradesh	486	450	867	436	446	474	477	506	514	426	515	522
19. West Bengal	722	738	701	708	715	747	753	794	761	716	761	720
20. Delhi	1186	1226	1205	1195	1195	1258	1300	1339	1378	1399	1415	—
21. Goa, Daman & Diu	916	1006	992	1016	1148	1224	1238	1293	1240	1296	1421	—
22. Pondichery	832	918	898	974	848	913	966	1080	1324	1335	1138	—
All India (Per capita. NNp)	633	627	604	621	618	661	650	693	716	662	700	720

Q :—Quick Estimates

—Not available

Note : Owing to differences in source material used, the figures are not strictly comparable.

Source : State Statistical Bureaus, for estimates at State level National Accounts Statistics, C.S.O., for all-India estimates.

Technical Education for Tribals

2936. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that despite Government's earnest efforts the economic status of the tribals in the country has not improved as much as the Government would like to do;

(b) whether it is a fact that lack of education both formal and technical, is the reason for not attaining the height;

(c) whether it is also a fact that Government have set up Ashram schools in most of the tribal areas and the area which remains to be covered by such schools; and

(d) whether Government have considered the desirability of introducing some technical courses of elementary nature like irrigation making, fifteen plumber, etc. jobs in such schools so that as soon as they complete their schooling or even for the dropouts, there is something for them to fall back upon and if so, what is Government thinking in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Considerable progress has been achieved in improving the economic status of the tribals. It is estimated that during the first three years of the Sixth Plan about 23.30 lakh scheduled tribe families have been economically assisted.

(b) Lack of education might be a contributory factor for not attaining higher economic levels. Factors like low productivity of soil, lack of infrastructural development such as irrigation, marketing and credit facilities are other contributing factors.

(c) and (d) Yes, Sir. The selection of the type of educational institutions such as Ashrams, is generally determined by the backwardness of the area and inaccessibility factors. Technical and craft-oriented education is also imparted in the schools in the tribal areas.

National Laboratories Under C. S. I. R.

2937. SHRI KRISHNA KUMAR GOYAL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the number and location of National Laboratories under the control of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research;

(b) whether any avaluation had been done about the basic research and creative work done in these laboratories;

(c) whether it is also a fact that she had recently expressed her frustration about the failure of these institutions; and

(d) if so, the details in regard thereto and measures proposed to improve the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A statement is appended.

(b) Results of such research are regularly published in well known-national and international journals and CSIR scientists are invited to several International congresses and Symposia etc.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

CSIR ESTABLISHMENTS
National Laboratories/Institutes

1. Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee.

2. Central Drug Research Institute, Lucknow.

3. Central Electrochemical Research Institute, Karaikudi.

4. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani.

5. Central Food Technological Research Institute, Mysore.

6. Central Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad.

7. Central Glass & Ceramic Research Institute, Calcutta.

8. Central Leather Research Institute, Madras.

9. Central Institute of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, Lucknow.

10. Central for Cellular and Molecular Biology, Hyderabad.

11. Central Mechanical Engineering Research Institute, Durgapur.

12. Central Mining Research Station; Dhanbad.

13. Central Road Researeh Institute, New Delhi.

14. Central Scientific Instruments Organisation, Chandigarh.

15. Central Salt & Marine Chemical Research Institute, Bhavnagar.

16. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun.

17. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Calcutta.

18. Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi.

19. Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh.

20. Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow.

21. National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore.

22. National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.

23. National Chemical Laboratory, Pune.

24. National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur.

25. National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad.

26. National Institute of Oceanography, Dona Paula (Goa).

27. National Institute of Science, Technology and Development Studies, New Delhi.

28. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur.

29. National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi.

30. Publications and Information Directorate, New Delhi.

31. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal.

32. Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneshwar.

33. Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.

34. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu-Tawi.

35. Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat.

36. Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum.

37. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Roorkee.

38. Structural Engineering Research Centre, Madras.

Industrial Research Associations

39. Tea Research Association, Calcutta (Research Establishment at Tocklai Jorhat, Assam).

40. Electricals Research & Development Association, Baroda.

शासकीय गोपनीयता अधिनियम में संशोधन

2938. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार शासकीय गोपनीयता अधिनियम, 1923 में संशोधन करना चाहती है;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं;

(ग) क्या प्रेस परिषद के अध्यक्ष ने शासकीय गोपनीयता अधिनियम के बारे में 26 जून, 1982 को कई विभिन्न लिखित सिफारिशें भेजी;

(घ) यदि हां, तो इन सिफारिशों की मुख्य बातें क्या हैं और सरकार ने उन पर क्या कार्यवाही की है; और

(ङ) सरकार इनमें से किन-किन सिफारिशों को स्वीकार और किन-किन को अस्वीकार करना चाहती है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ङ) शासकीय गोपनीयता अधिनियम, 1923 में संशोधन के लिए सिफारिशों का कोई पत्र 26 जून, 1982 को भारतीय प्रेस परिषद द्वारा नहीं भेजा गया था। फिर भी सूचना और प्रसारण मंत्रालय को तारीख 12 अप्रैल, 1982 को भेजे गए पत्र में परिषद ने भारतीय विधि संस्थान के सहयोग से इसके द्वारा किए गए अध्ययन के आधार पर उपर्युक्त अधिनियम में संशोधन के लिए अपनी सिफारिशें भेजी थी।

यह उल्लेख किया जाता है कि द्वितीय प्रेस आयोग ने भी सरकार को प्रस्तुत की गई अपनी रिपोर्ट में शासकीय गोपनीयता अधिनियम को संशोधित करने के लिए कुछ सिफारिशें की थी। इन सिफारिशों की जांच की जा रही है।

Setting up of an Administrative Tribunal on Service matters

2939. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to set up an Administrative Tribunal to hear service matters;

(b) if so, the main object of setting up such a tribunal; and

(c) when it is expected to start functioning ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIRTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Tribunal is proposed to be set up in pursuance of article 323-A of the Constitution with a view to reduce the burden on Courts and to ensure speedy justice to Govt. employees in respect of service matters

(c) The Tribunal will be set up. after the law in this regard is enacted by parliament.

Technologies Developed for Welfare of Common Man

2940. SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the details of technologies and researches developed by the CSIR laboratories benefiting and brining improvement in the life of common man; and

(b) the details of processes released for commercialisation and processes utilised by industry ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) CSIR technologies particularly in the areas of agro, forest, poultry and marine based industries; cultivation and processing of medicinal and aromatic plants; leather processing and tanning; low cost housing; sanitation and water purification have directly benefitted common man. An up-dated list of such technologies developed in CSIR Laboratories is being compiled for publication. A preliminary categorisation of such technologies which have been utilised by cottage and village scale industries is given in the attached statement.

In addition products based on technologies developed in the fields of pesticides, drugs, foods and beverages, agricultural implements, medical and other instrumants have indirectly contributed to the improvement of the life of common man.

(b) About 850 CSIR technologies have been licenced by National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) out of which nearly 370 processes are in production. In addition, nearly 500 processes and designs were developed on sponsored basis out of which about 200 have been commercialised.

A list of CSIR technologies which have gone into production between the year 1977 and 1982 is available in aPrliament Library.

Statement

Technologies for welfare of common man

(Cottoge and Village Industries)

Technologies		Number of CSIR Technologies
1. Agro based technologies	—	25
2. Spice based technologies	—	13
3. Mushroom cultivation and processing	—	4
4. Fermentation based technologies	—	6
5. Forest based technologies	—	8
6. Poultry based technologies	—	6
7. Marine based technologies	—	10
8. Medicinal and aromatic plants :		
(a) Medicinal oil bearing plants and products	—	7
(b) Essential oil bearing plants cultivation and processing	—	13
9. Other technologies	—	13
10. Several techniques for the improvement of traditional methods of leather proprocessing and tanning		
11. Several field-proven techniques for low-cost buildings (Primary schools, health centres, workers colonies), sanitation and rural water supply have been developed and extended to the field.		

States Visited by Site Selection Committee for Atomic Power Plants

2942. SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the States visited by the Site Selection Committee(s) for atomic power plants ;

(b) whether they have submitted their recommendation;

(c) if not, whether they intend to visit any other State before giving the final recommendations;

(d) whether any State in the Eastern region has been visited by the Committee, if so, details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The Site Selection Committee has visited the States in the Southern Electricity Region. At present, the Committee is in the process of visiting sites in the Northern and Western Electricity Regions.

(b) and (c) Recommendations of the Site Selection Committee for the Southern Electricity Region have been submitted to the Government.

(d) and (e) No Sir. As generally for locating a nuclear power plant areas distant from coal fields and reserves of fossil fuel and where adequate hydel potential does not exist are preferred.

'Launching of Rohini Satellite'

2943. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have satisfied themselves that Rohini Satellite launched in April this year, has completed the task assigned to it; and

(b) if so, the jobs that were to be performed by this satellite and to what extent they have been achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The mission objectives of the RS-D2 Satellite were the following :

(i) Qualify in space a solid state imaging system.

(ii) Provide selectable one band satellite imagery.

(iii) Develop methodology of on-board feature identification and classification.

(iv) Refine attitude and orbit predictions using identifiable land marks in the imagery.

Good quality imageries on Indian land mass have been obtained. With the aid of onboard feature identification system and classification the cameras have transmitted information classified in terms of vegetation, bare land, cloud and water. About 150 land marks have been identified from the smart sensor and these have been used for refining the orbital parameters. Thus all the primary objectives of the RS-D2 have been achieved.

Committee to Go into Poverty Line

2944. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government propose to set up a Committee to go afresh into the issue of the poverty line and the percentage of population below the poverty line; and

(b) if so, the details regarding the guidelines issued by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S B. CHAVAN) : (a) No, Sir. A Working Group was set up by the Central Statistical Organisation in August, 1982 for the purpose of evolving an appropriate methodology for identification of the poor. Recently, the Planning Commission has set up a Study Group on concepts and estimation of the poverty line. The deliberations of these groups are going on.

(b) Does not arise.

राजपत्रित/गैर राजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो की जांच

2945. **श्री विलास मुत्तेमवार :**
श्री रेणु पद दास :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में केन्द्रीय जांच ब्यूरो द्वारा राज्य-वार कितने-कितने अधिकारियों और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों के विरुद्ध जांच की गई है;

(ख) इनमें उन अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की संख्या कितनी है जिनके संबंध में जांच पूरी हो गई है और उनकी संख्या कितनी है जिनके संबंध में जांच अभी पूरी होना शेष है;

(ग) इनमें से ऐसे कितने मामले हैं जिनके सम्बन्ध में दो वर्ष अथवा अधिक समय के बाद भी जांच पूरी नहीं हुई है और उसमें संलिप्त दोषी व्यक्तियों का ब्यौरा क्या है;

(घ) अब तक जांच पूरी न करने के कारण क्या हैं; और

(ङ) इनमें से ऐसे कितने मामलों में जांच पूरी होने पर भी उनके विरुद्ध न्यायालयों में मुकदमें आरम्भ नहीं हुए हैं ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) एक विवरण संलग्न है ।

(ख)	राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या	अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की संख्या
जिनमें जांच पूरी हो गई	1361	1949
जिनमें जांच पूरी होनी अभी शेष है	839	748

(ग) सात मामले । चूंकि इन मामलों में जांच अभी चल रही है अतः इनमें अन्तर्ग्रस्त व्यक्तियों के ब्यौरे देना लोकहित में नहीं होगा ।

(घ) जांच अभी तक पूरी न कर पाने के मुख्य कारण हैं दूरस्थ स्थानों में बिखरे हुए साथियों का पता लगाना एवं उनकी जांच-पड़ताल करना, विभिन्न कार्यालयों के भारी-भरकम रिकार्ड को इकट्ठा करना और उसकी संवीक्षा में लगने वाला समय; तकनीकी जांच कराने और विशेषज्ञों की राय प्राप्त करने में लगने वाला समय; सम्बद्ध पक्षों द्वारा न्यायालयों से प्राप्त किए गए स्थगनादेश आदि ।

(ङ) 33 मामले ।

विवरण

उन अधिकारियों और अराजपत्रित कर्मचारियों की राज्यवार संख्या जिनके विरुद्ध केन्द्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों (1980-1982) के दौरान जांच की गई थी

राज्य/संघ राज्य क्षेत्र	राजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या	अराजपत्रित अधिकारियों की संख्या
आन्ध्र प्रदेश	134	275
बिहार	150	241
दिल्ली	523	495
चण्डीगढ़	23	16
गुजरात	32	62
गोआ	11	10
हरियाणा	15	25
हिमाचल प्रदेश	6	8
जम्मू और कश्मीर	37	54
कर्नाटक	31	85
केरल	307	144
महाराष्ट्र	170	223
मणिपुर	13	19
मेघालय	64	68
मध्य प्रदेश	17	65
उड़ीसा	150	98
पंजाब	35	64
राजस्थान	51	103
तमिलनाडु	158	260
उत्तर प्रदेश	60	176
पश्चिम बंगाल	213	206
कुल	2200	2697

Supply of Nuclear Fuel to India

2946. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased state :

(a) the names of the countries which are prepared to supply the nuclear fuel to India during 1983-84; and

(c) progress made so far in the matter ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b) France has supplied one consignment of 19.5 tonnes slightly enriched uranium in May 1983 for the Tarapur Atomic Power Station. No other country has offered to supply nuclear fuel to India during 1983-84.

Abolition of Death Penalty

2947. SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Government are contemplating to abolish death penalty keeping the views of the Supreme Court in the various judgements;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Government has no proposal to aboblish death penalty. In Banchan Singh Vs. State of Punjab, the Supreme Court upheld the Constitutional validity of the death sentence. In this case, the Court observed that death penalty could be given in the 'rarest of rare' cases. In a recent judgment, Macchi Singh and Others Vs. State of Punjab, the Supreme Court has broadly indicated the types of cases in which death sentence would be justified. In another case, Mithu Vs. State of Punjab, the Supreme Court has held that section 303 I.P.C., which provides mandatory death penalty to a convict committing murder while undergoing imprisonment for life, is constitutionally invalid.

तारापुर आणविक विद्युत संयंत्र से बिजली की सप्लाई

2948. **श्री सत्येन्द्र नारायण सिंह :**
श्री रतन सिंह राजदा :
डा० सुब्रह्मण्यम स्वामी :

क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या तारापुर आणविक विद्युत संयंत्र के अधिकारियों ने बिजली की सप्लाई में प्रतिबन्ध लगाने के लिए गुजरात और महाराष्ट्र सरकारों को चेतावनी दे दी थी;

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह चेतावनी कब दी गई थी ;

(ग) क्या इस संबंध में इन सरकारों से उत्तर भी प्राप्त हो गए थे ;

(घ) यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ङ) क्या पावर ब्रेक डाउन के कारण 13 जुलाई को पूरा बम्बई नगर अंधकारमय हो गया था ; और

(च) यदि हां, तो उसके कारण क्या हैं ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) से (घ) महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात राज्य दोनों ही तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर से अपने हिस्से से अधिक बिजली लेते रहे हैं। तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर के अधिकारियों ने महाराष्ट्र और गुजरात

के संबंधित प्राधिकारियों को अनेक मौकों पर यह परामर्श दिया है कि वे संयम से काम लें और जहां तक संभव हो अपने हिस्से से अधिक बिजली न लें। कई वर्षों से इस बारे में विभिन्न स्तरों पर चर्चा की जाती रही है।

(ङ) जी, हां।

(च) महाराष्ट्र सरकार द्वारा गठित एक समिति द्वारा इस बात का पता लगाया जा रहा है कि इस घटना के कारण क्या थे और यह किन परिस्थितियों में हुई।

विदेशी पर्यटकों के सिक्किम भ्रमण पर प्रतिबंध

2949. **श्री चतुर्भुज :** क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या केन्द्रीय सरकार ने विदेशी पर्यटकों द्वारा सिक्किम राज्य के पर्यटक स्थलों की यात्रा और भ्रमण पर प्रतिबंध लगा दिया है;

(ख) क्या सिक्किम सरकार ने केन्द्रीय सरकार से एक लिखित ज्ञापन में यह अनुरोध किया था कि राज्य को राजस्व प्राप्तियों को बढ़ाने के लिए विदेशी और घरेलू पर्यटकों पर लगाये गए प्रतिबंध को वापस ले लिये जाएं;

(ग) यदि हां, तो तत्सम्बन्धी ब्यौरा क्या है; और

(घ) इस संबंध में सरकार की प्रतिक्रिया क्या है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) सम्पूर्ण सिक्किम, विदेशी नागरिक (संरक्षित क्षेत्र) आदेश, 1958 के अधीन एक संरक्षित क्षेत्र है। कोई भी विदेशी नागरिक विशेष परमिट प्राप्त किये वगैरह संरक्षित क्षेत्रों में प्रवेश नहीं कर सकता। परन्तु सिक्किम में पर्यटक महत्व के स्थानों जैसे गंगटोक, रूमटेक और फोंडोंग में जाने और जोगरी क्षेत्र में आयोजित दलों के आधार पर लम्बी यात्रा करने हेतु विदेशी नागरिकों के आवेदन पत्रों पर उदारता से विचार किया जाता है।

(ख) से (घ) मुख्य मंत्री, सिक्किम से एक सुझाव प्राप्त हुआ है कि विदेशी पर्यटकों को पश्चिम सिक्किम में पेमायांगटी में जाने की अनुमति दी जाये। याचिका संबंधी समिति, लोक सभा सिक्किम में विदेशी नागरिकों के दौरों पर प्रतिबंधों की जांच कर रही है। सरकार समिति की सिफारिशें प्राप्त होने पर कोई अंतिम निर्णय लेगी।

Working of Delhi Police Commissioner's System

2950. SHRI DIGAMBER SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any high level assessment has been made of the working of the Delhi Police Commissioner's system, which vests very vast powers in the Police and is fraught with many corrupt practices;

(b) if so, its outcome and the measures being taken to improve it and make it more efficient and effective; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether it is proposed to conduct any expert study of this system now that it had been in vogue for the last many year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Commissioner system was introduced in Delhi in 1978 and has been in operation for five years. Such a system is also functioning in a number of important cities in the country No proposal for undertaking an expert study of the system is presently under consideration.

Dismal Performance of Mini Paper Plants

2951. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that dismal performance of the majority of the mini-paper plants in the country has dissuaded the Union Government from allowing any further import of second hand machines for producing paper in the mini sector and financial institutions from making available any more funds to such units;

(b) whether of over 100 small units in production, hardly 30 are doing well,

(c) if so, the main reasons for the dismal performance of the majority of the mini paper plants in the country;

(d) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details of the same and what action has been taken against those who have not performed well ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) As adequate capacity had been set up for the manufacture of paper and paper board, and as the indigenous paper machinery building industry was capable of meeting the requirements of Plant and equipment, it was decided to discontinue the scheme for import of second-hand paper machines for setting up small paper mills. The financial institutions have separately decided to defer processing of applications for mini-paper projects till they assess the performance of the units already assisted by them.

(b) No survey of the performance of all the small paper mills (about 140 in number) has been carried out, but IDBI are generally of the view that mini paper plants below 30 tonnes per day capacity would not be viable.

(c) to (e) A study conducted by the financial institutions has revealed the following causes for the poor performance of mini paper units :—

(i) Cost over-runs

(ii) Management problems

(iii) Low production due to equipment bottlenecks and imbalances

(iv) Increase in cost of inputs without commensurate increase in selling price

(v) Non-availability of power coal etc.

The financial institutions have initiated measures to rehabiliate such units by extending additional financial assistance, reliefs and concessions, and revision of repayments schedules.

Projects to be Given Preference During Seventh Plan

2952. SHRI B.V. DESAI : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the major thrust of the Seventh Five Year Plan will be based on a realistic strategy of making the basic inputs like power and coal available;

(b) if so, whether the Planning Commission has already studied a draft model of the next plan scheduled to be launched in April, 1985;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry of Energy has prepared a projecting de-

mand pattern of financing projects and the optimum installed capacity;

(d) if so, what are the other projects that will be given preference in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(e) what is the strategy t at is being formulated for the achievement of the Plan; and

(f) whether district planning is to be decentralised ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) ; (a) Only preliminary discussions have begun in the Planning Commission in regard to the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Hence it is too early to comment upon this.

(b) to (f) Do not arise.

Setting up of Atomic Power Plant in Southern Zone

2953. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether a new atomic plant will be set up in southern zone;

(b) if so, its proposed capacity in megawatt;

(c) the reason for locating it in the southern zone;

(d) reasons why even a single atomic power plant has not been established in the Eastern zone; and

(e) whether it is not necessary in view of acute power shortage ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) A final decision is yet to be taken.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Generally for locating a nuclear power station regions which are distant from coal fields and reserves of fossil fuel and do not possess much hydel potential are preferred.

Manufacture of Integral Coaches by Jessops

2954. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Jessops have the capacity to manufacture integral coaches with some balancing equipment of Rs. 10 crores or more;

(b) whether the management of Jessops requested Government to grant them this facility;

(c) if so, whether it was rejected;

(d) if so, on what grounds;

(e) whether a new plant to manufacture integral coaches being set up in some other State with an expenditure of Rs. 100 crores or more; and

(f) if so, the reasons for this wasteful expenditure of Government money ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) M/S. Jessop & Co. Ltd. ari developing the capacity to manufacture Integral coaches in their Coach-works A project involving an investment of Rs. 992 lakhs towards balancing equipment for the manufacture of 300 nos. of integral coaches per annum by Jessops has been approved by Government.

(e) A proposal to set up a New Coach Factory with a capacity of 400 coaches per year, capable of expansion to 750 coaches per year has been approved in principle by the Government at an estimated cost of Rs. 80 crores. No decision has, however, yet been taken regarding location of the coach factory.

(f) The decision to set up a New Coach Factory was taken after considering all factors, such as increasing requirements for new coaches, maximum capacity likely to be available by exploring the possibility of expanding the existing units, adapting existing Railway Workshops, type of coaches required etc. The proposed expenditure is, therefore, not wasteful.

Production of Axle Sets and Wheels

2955. SHRI NIREN GHOSH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the main product of Durgapur Steel Plant is axle sets and and wheels for wagons;

(b) whether the price has been fixed for below international price;

(c) if so, to what extent and reasons therefor;

(d) how much foreign exchange has been spent for import of axle sets and wheels;

(e) why DSP has not been expanded for production of more axle sets and wheels for so long;

(f) whether the price imbalance has been rem oved; and

(g) why a new plant is being set up at Bangalore for production of axle sets and wheels when expansion of DSP can serve the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P SALVE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b), (c) and (f) The prices of wheels and axles for wagons produced by the Durgapur Steel Plant were about 20% lower than the landed cost of imported material. With the revision of prices with effect from 24th July, 1983, the indigenous price now compares favourably with the landed cost of imported material.

(d) The total foreign exchange released to the Railways during the last two years for import of Wheels, Axles, Tyres and Wheelsets is as follows :—

1981-81	Rs. 25.3 crores
1982-83	Rs. 43.52 crores

(e) Balancing facilities are being provided in DSP for augmenting the capacity to 50,000 wheel sets per annum.

(g) In order to eliminate the need for imports, the Railways were permitted in 1978 to set up a Captive Wheel & Axle Plant at Bangalore on the understanding that the full production of wheels and axle plant of Durgapur Steel Plant will be consumed by the Railways and Durgapur Steel Plant will not be asked to abandon any of its existing lines of production or asked to develop new ones.

कोटा स्थित दो परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के पास तीसरे एकक की स्थापना किया जाना

2956. **श्री वृद्धि चन्द्र जैन :** क्या प्रधान **मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या राजस्थान राज्य में बिजली के भारी संकट और कमी को ध्यान में रखते हुए, केन्द्रीय सरकार कोटा स्थित दो परमाणु ऊर्जा संयंत्रों के पास एक तीसरे एकक की स्थापना करने के बारे में तत्काल निर्णय करेगी जहां सभी सुविधाएं उपलब्ध हैं ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का विचार शीघ्र ही वहां पर विशेषज्ञों का एक दल भेजने का है और यदि हां, तो कब ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलैक्ट्रानिकी और महासागर

विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी. पाटिल) : (क) राजस्थान परमाणु बिजली घर के वर्तमान दो यूनिटों के साथ तीसरा यूनिट लगाना तकनीकी कारणों से व्यवहार्य नहीं ।

(ख) यह प्रश्न उठता ही नहीं ।

(ग) उत्तरी क्षेत्र में, जिसमें राजस्थान भी शामिल है, एक परमाणु बिजली घर लगाने के लिए उपयुक्त स्थलों के बारे में सुझाव देने के वास्ते सरकार द्वारा नियुक्त की गई स्थल-चयन समिति द्वारा विभिन्न स्थानों का मूल्यांकन किया जा रहा है ।

Recommendation of Working Group to Monitor Tribal Sub-Plan

2957. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Working Group on Monitoring set up by the Planning Commission to report on the physical results achieved as a result of financial investments in the Tribal sub-plan during 1974-79, was able to piece together a fuller and more coherent picture of achievements, State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(b) if not, the various limitations as spelled out and recommendations based thereon as suggested by the working Group.

(c) whether the Planning Commission, in the aftermath of recommendations of Working Group, feels that sound monitoring systems and well defined data communication lines for collecting and relaying data/informations both in physical and financial terms, in the Tribal sub-Plan areas have been laid down by the concerned States/Union Territories during the current plan period; and

(d) if not, the remidial measures suggested therefor and implementation thereof within a specified time-frame ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) The Ministry of Home Affairs, on the suggestion of the Planning Commission, Constituted a Working Group on Evaluation of Tribal Development and Development of Backward Classes Sector in July, 1978 with terms of reference (i) to study the existing monitoring system in respect of tribal development and development of Backward Classes Sector, and (ii) to make suggestion for improvement in the system in the context of the five year plan. The Working Group suggested establishment of a monitoring system in the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Planning Commission, State Governments and the Union Territory Administrations. No separate monitoring machinery existed during the Fifth Plan period. The Working Group for the Sixth Plan recommended establishment of monitoring machinery at the Centre and in the States. Consequently, monitoring machinery has been established at the Centre and in the different States.

(c) and (d) The State and Union Territories were requested by the Ministry of Home Affairs in December, 1979 to give effect to the recommendations contained in the Report. The monitoring system in the States is being reviewed during plan discussions. The evolution of a perfect monitoring system is a continuing process.

Review of Implementation of Schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan

2958. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) what extent and with what results, if any, it has been possible so far on the part of the concerned States/ Union Territories to involve the Scheduled Tribes people in formulation and review of implementation of various

schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plans, through the creation of committees at ITDP and at other levels;

(b) information in respect of be furnished State-wise/Union Territory-wise;

(c) whether the Home Ministry is satisfied with the attitude and approach in this regard adopted so far by the concerned States/Union Territories in general and by Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat in particular;

(d) if not. the proposals, if any, to ensure henceforth such involvements of the tribal people in TSP areas; and

(e) the specific timeframe proposed therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) At the ITDP levels committee have been constituted involving tribals for formulation, implementation and review of ITDP projects.

(b) In the states of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Rajasthan and Tripura ITDP/ITDA level committees exist for formulation; implementation and review of various schemes for tribal development. States which have not yet formed Project level committees have instructed to set up such committees. As per reports received from other States tribals are consulted by Project officers.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e) Question do not arise.

Working Group of Tribal Development

2959. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in conformity with the recommendation of the Working Group on Tribal Development during the medium Term Plan, 1978-83 set up by the Unon Home Ministry, the concerned States/Union Territories have duly made the plan outlays for tribal areas as non-divertible as also non-lapsable during a Five Year Plan span;

(b) whether the Home Ministry is satisfied with the approach so far in this regard adopted by the States/Union territories in general and by Bihar in particular; and

(c) if not, whether Home Ministry will ensure that the concerned States/ Union Territories conform strictly to such a practice ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR): (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Working Group have been communicated to the State Governments for necessary action. The States have also been informed that the Special Central Assistance (SCA) is to be treated as non-divertible. The States are being allowed to utilise un-spent balances of S.C.A for the subsequent year within the same Plan period. The States are earmarking funds for the TSP area separately under the appropriate budget head. Here two methods are adopted. In one method, each functional head is split into two parts : one reflecting the share of the TSP Area and the other reflecting the rest of the provision. In the second method, quantified funds for all the sectoral departments are shown under one single demand head department-wise controlled by the tribal development department of the State. The first method has been adopted by Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Manipur, Orissa, Tripura and West Bengal and second methed by Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Rajasthan. From a review made by the Ministry of Home Affairs, it appears that these arrangements are working fairly satisfactorily.

Socio-Economic Conditions of the Tribal

2960. SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether in comformity with the recommendation in October, 1980 of the Working Group during the Sixth Plan set up by the Home Ministry, the concerned States/Union Territories were directed by the Home Ministry to set up specific evaluation agencies/organisations/cells to made fair assessment of the quality of impact on the socio-economic operations of the Tribal sub-Plans;

(b) if so, the response of States and Union Territories; the composition of such agencies/organisations/cells-State-wise/Union Territory-wise as also the States and Union Territories that have submitted such evaluation reports to the Centre;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and whether any States/Union Terrtiories have otherwise suo moto implemented such a recommendation; and

(d) whether his Ministry deems it fit to effect implementation of such a recommendation within a specific period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) Yes, Sir. The Tribal Research Institutes and evaluation set-up in the State Planning and Tribal Development Departments are entrusted with the work of evaluation in addition to assigning specific evaluation studies to independent research organisations and universities. The evaluation studies are taken up to enable the executing agencies to know the difficulties, bottlenecks and lapses in implementation of the policies and programmes in the field. The detailed composition of evaluation agencies at the State/U.T. level varies from State to State. LAMPS were studied by Vaikunth Mehta Institute of Cooperative Management, Bihar State Planning Board, Reserve Bank of India, NABARD and State Tribal Research Institutes; the Administrative structure in the tribal Areas in Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat by the Indian Institute of Administration and the Keonjhar ITDP in Orissa by the National Institute of Rural Development, Hyderabad. The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has undertaken evaluation studies of ten ITDPs in the country. The implementation of these recommendations, though time consuming, are a continuous process. The entire situation is reviewed towards the end of a plan period by Working Groups constituted by the Planning Commission. The strategy for future programmes and their implementation are evolved on basis of such reviews.

Study on the Economic and Technical Feasibilities of Nuclear Reactors

2961. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that the International Atomic Energy Agency was evolving an expanded technical cooperation programme to help developing countries;

(b) whether the Agency also proposed to undertake a study on the economic and technical feasibilities of nuclear reactors to fulfil the needs of developing countries; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The International Atomic Energy Agency provides experts, fellowships, equipment, training courses, scientific visits and technical missions to the developing countries under its technical co-operation programme, the resources for which are increasing each year.

The International Atomic Energy has been holding a series of meetings on the small and medium reactor programme which is attended by interested countries including buyers and suppliers, for evaluation the economic and technical provenness of such plants and develop authoritative information on them

"Setting up of Institute of Himalyan Environment Near Almora"

2962. SHRI MADAVRAO SCINDIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to State :

(a) Whether a Centrally sponsored autonomous institute—the Institute of Himalayan Environment, for preserving the Himalayan eco-system is proposed to be set-up near Almora ;

(b) if so, the main activities to be undertaken by the Institute for eco-development of the Himalayan region;

(c) whether the proposed institute would also coordinate the work being done by various organisations in this field ; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) The objectives of the Institute will be to evolve integrated management strategies for conservation of natural resources and sustained development of the Himalayan region. The Institute will be the coordinating body for integrated policy planning towards promotion of research and development, training and education, public awareness and field action projects. Further, the Institute will work as the nodal point of a network organisation with active nvolvement of existing research and educational institutions as also the Government and voluntary agencies in the Himalayan States. The Institute will be structured as an autonomous body with a high level Advisory Committee and multi-disciplinary teams for executing field work on location specific problems.

Appraisal of Major ongoing Public Sector Projects

2963. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether the appraisal of 23 major outgoing public sector projects of Rs. 100 crore or above each shows a staggering cost over-run of Rs. 5461.44 crores in the last five years; if so, the names of these projects;

(b) whether any steps proposed to be taken for completing the projects in time; and

(c) if so, the details of the same?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) No specific exercise undertaken in the Planning Commission to appraise the progress of major public sector projects has identified 23 major public sector projects with a cost over-run of Rs. 5461.44 crores over the last five years. However, it is a fact that in a number of major public sector projects, there have been large cost over-runs. Datails of cost over-runs in important projects under implementation are contained in the Public Enterprises Survey 1981-82, Volume I, page 113-114, laid on the Table of the House by Minister of Finance on 25th February, 1983.

(b) and (c) Various steps have been taken to improve project monitoring through modern management techniques and improved project formulation. Government are devoting special attention to speedier development of infrastructure like power, transport etc. so that these do not contribute to project delays. A Cabinet Committee on monitoring of execution and expeditious completion of major projects is periodically reviewing the progress of major projects under implementation, identifying bottlenecks, if any, and initiating necessary remedial steps. The Administrative Ministries also review periodically the performance of public sector companies.

Recommendations of SivaramnanCommittee on Development of Eastern Region

2964. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY :

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) the principal recommendations of Sivaraman Committee on the development of the north-eastern region; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Planning Commission to ensure that there is no overlapping or duplication in the Northeastern Council Plan and the Plan of the individual States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) The principal recommendations of the Sivaraman Committee on the development of the North Eastern Region are given in its report in the chapter on 'Summary of Conclusions and Recommendation,' a copy of which has been placed in the Parliament Library.

(b) The plans of the North Eastern Council include such schemes as are of common interest to more than one State or Union Territory and to the region as a whole, while the schemes in the plans of the individual states are for the territory of the State. Besides the plans of the NEC and those of the states are examined and discussed in detail in the planning Commission before they are approved. The examinations and discussions ensure that there is no overlapping or duplication in the schemes of the North Eastern Council and those of the State Governments.

The Usefulness of Tribal Development Programme

2965. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) how far the Tribal Development Programmes have been successful in accelerating the pace of development of tribals;

(b) whether the existing machinery for formulation and implementation of the T.D.P. and I.T.D.P. is adequate and effective; and

(c) if not, what concrete steps are proposed to be taken in this direction so that the benefits under planned projects may be passed on to the tribals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The tribal development programmes have been successful in ensuring reasonable flow of funds to tribal areas, increasing the spread of education among the scheduled tribes, providing additional infrastructured facilities in the shape of roads, communication, health care and drinking water facilities and contributing towards increasing the income of tribal families. It is estimated in the first three years of the Sixth Plan about 23.30 lakh scheduled tribe families have been economically assisted under various beneficiary-oriented schemes in the several sectors of activity like agriculture, horticulture, animal husbandry, cottage and small industries.

(b) Yes, Sir. These are also reviewed from time to time and corrective step taken wherever necessary.

(c) Does not arise.

Empanelment of Scheduled Tribe Officer for the Post of Director and Joint Secretary

2966. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to reply given to Unstarred Question No. 8078 on 20th April, 1983 regarding empanelment of SC/ST officers for the post of Director and above for deputation to various Ministries and state :

(a) the number of Scheduled Tribe officers out of 21 SC/ST officers empanelled for the post of Director and Joint Secretary during 1982-83;

(b) whether the number is adequate as compared to total officers empanelled during the said period;

(c) how many out of 7 officers referred in reply to parts (c), (d) and (e) of the aforesaid question belong to Scheduled Tribes and how many of these are working in Finance Ministry;

(d) whether it will be ensured that the claims of deserving group A Central Services and IAS officers belonging to Scheduled Tribes are not ignored in the absence of reservation in tenure posts; and

(e) whether a senior Scheduled Tribe officer is proposed to be associated in the preparation of the panel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) seven out of the 21 officers empanelled for posts of Director and Joint Secretary during 1982-83 belong to the Scheduled Tribes.

(b) There is no reservation in tenure posts filled under the scheme for filling posts in the Central Secretariat for the S.C/S.T., although all eligible officers of these communities are duly considered.

(c) There are 3 officers belonging to the Scheduled Tribes out of the 7 officers mentioned in reply to parts (c), (d) & (e) of unstarred Question No. 8078 answered on the 20th April, 1983 and one of them is serving in the Ministry of Finance.

(d) As already stated above, the claims of all eligible officers belonging to the Scheduled Tribes are duly considered for empanelment for tenure posts at the Centre.

(e) No, Sir.

Voluntary Organisation for SC/STs.

2967. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of voluntary organisations who are receiving grants from Home Ministry for the welfare activities of Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and particulars of those organisations which were given grant-in-aid of Rs. fifty thousand and above during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83;

(b) what is the machanism for ascertaining bonafides of these organisations and for checking misuse of funds in the name of voluntary organisations;

(c) whether any appraisal of the working of voluntary organisations was conducted during the last two years; if so results thereof, if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) step proposed to be taken to make voluntary organisations more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The information is given in the attached statement.

(b) To ascertain about the bonafides of the voluntary organisations, enquiries are made through the concerned State Government/Union Territory Administrations before grant-in-aid is given. After satisfying about the proper implementation of approved schemes and utilisation of grant-in-aid by the voluntary organisations during the previous year, grant for next year is sanctioned to them.

(c) The performance in regard to the implementation of welfare schemes and utilisation of grant-in-aid by the voluntary organisations is assessed every year. The Directors, Scheduled Castes and Schaduled Tribes also carry out periodical checks on the working of the schemes run by the organisations. All this is taken into account while considering further grant to the voluntary organisations.

(d) The observations/suggestions of the Directors, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are conveyed to the concerned voluntary organisations to make them more effective.

Statement

Thirty two voluntary organisations received grant-in-aid from Ministry of Home Affairs during 1982-83 under the scheme 'Aid to Voluntary Organisation' for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The particulars of those organisations which were given grant-in-aid of Rs. fifty thousand and above during 1980-81, 1981-82 and 1982-83 are given below :—

1980-81

1. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.
2. Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.
3. Servants of India Society, Poona.
4. Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj, 198-H, Kalibari Marg, New Delhi.
5. Iswar Saran Ashram, Allahabad.
6. Ramkrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi.
7. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Puri, Orissa.
8. Sri Ramakrishna Abvait Ashrama, Kalady, Ernakulam District (Kerala).
9. Ramakrishna Mission Sevasram, Silchar, Cochar, Assam.
10. Thakkar Bapa Ashram, P.O. Nima Khandi, District Ganjam, Orissa.
11. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.
12. Shri Girivanavasi Pragati Mandal, Registered Office, Bank of Baroda Building, 6th Floor, Parliament Street, New Delhi.
13. Social Work & Research Centre, Tilonia, Madanganj, Ajmer, Rajasthan.
14. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Dr. Ambedkar Road, New Delhi.
15. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Cherrapunji, Meghalaya.
16. Nagaland Gandhi Ashram, Chuchu-Yimlang, District, Mokokchung, Nagaland
17. Ramakrishna Mission, Ramakrishna Mission Road, Shillong, Meghalaya
18. Shri Ramakrishna Society, Duncun village, Dimapur, Nagaland.
19. Ashok Ashram Kalsi, Dehradun District, U.P.
20. The Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, Fair Glen Annexe, Kota Hall Road, Kotagiri.
21. Charmora Model Satra Hills & Plains Cultural Institution, P.O. Digha, Seajulee, North Lakhimpur.
22. Nikhil Bharat Banabasi Panchayat, Head office Jhargram, District Midnapur, West Bengal.
23. D.A.V. College Managing Committee, Chitra Gupta Road, New Delhi.
24. Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sewashram Sangh, Maharishi Dayanand Bhavan, Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi.
25. Ramakrishna Mission School, Along, Siang District, Arunachal Pradesh.

26. Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Ashram, Subsusni, Arunachal Pradesh.

27. Kasturba Gandhi National Memorial Trust, Indore, M.P.

28. Himalayan Seva Sangh, New Delhi.

1981-82

1. Harijan Sevak Sangh Kingsway, Delhi.

2. Indian Red Cross Society, New Delhi.

3. Servants of India Society, Poona.

4. Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj, H-198, Kalibari Marg, New Delhi.

5. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi.

6. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Puri.

7. Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, Kalady, Kerala.

8. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Narendrapur, W.B.

9. Thakker Bapa Ashram, Nimalkhandi, Orissa,

10. Ramakrishna Mission Sevasram, Silchar, Assam.

11. Social Work and Research Centre, Tilonia, Rajasthan.

12. Bharatiya Harijan Girijan Samaj Unnati Mandal, Bhiwandi, Maharashtra.

13. Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, Nimpith, W.B.

14. Bharatiya Depressed Classes League, New Delhi.

15. Bhartiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Dr. Ambedkar Marg, New Delhi.

16. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Cherrapunji, Meghalaya.

17. Nagaland Gandhi Ashram, Chedhu, Yimlang, District Mokokchung, Nagaland.

18. Ramakrishna Mission, Ramakrishna Mission Road, Shillong, Meghalaya.

19. Sri Ramakrishna Society, Duncum Village, Dimapur, Nagaland.

20. Ashok Ashram, Kalsi, Dehradun, Uttar Pradesh.

21. The Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, Fiar Glen Annexe, Kota Hall Road, Kotagiri.

22. Gharamora Model Satra Hills & Plains Cultural Institution P.O. Digha, Seejulee, North Lakhimpur.

23. Nikhil Bharat Banbasi Panchayat, Head Office Jhargram, District Midnapur, W.B.

24. Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sewashram Sangh, Maharishi Dayanand Bhavan, Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi.

25. Ramakrishna Mission School, Along, Siang, Dist. Arunachal Pradesh.

26. Servants of India Society, Allahabad, U.P.

27. Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Ashram, Subsuni, Arunachal Pradesh.

28. Himalaya Seva Sangh, New Delhi.

29. R.K. Mission Ashram, Gauhati, Assam.

30. Vice-Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong, Meghalaya.

1982-83

1. Harijan Sevak Sangh, Kingsway, Delhi.

2. Servants of India Seciety, Poona.

3. Indian Red Cross Society, 1, Red Cross Road, New Delhi.

4. Hind Sweepers Sevak Samaj, H-198, Kalibari Marg, New Delhi.

5. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Puri, Orissa.

6. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Ranchi.

7. Sri Ramakrishna Advaita Ashrama, P.O. Kalady, Eranakulam, Kerala.

8. Thakkar Bapa Ashram, P.O. Nimakhandi, Dist. Ganjam, Orissa.

9. Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, P.O. Narendrapur, 24-Parganas, West Bengal.

10. Ramakrishna Mission Vidyapith, P O. Vivekanandanagar, District Purulia, West Bengal.

11. Sri Ramakrishna Ashram, P.O. Nimpith Ashram, 24 Parganas, (Sunderbans), West Bengal.

12. Bhratiya Harijan Girijan Samaj Unnati Mandal, Head Office, Vidyashram, Bhiwandi, District Thane, Maharashtra.

13. Akhil Bharat Ansuchit Jati Parishad, 136, South Avenue, New Delhi.

14. Social Work & Research Centre, Tilonia, Madanganj, Ajmer, Rajasthan.

15. Bharatiya Adimjati Sevak Sangh, Thakkar Bapa Smarak Sadan, Dr. B,R. Ambedkar Road, New Delhi.

16. Ramakrishna Mission, P.O. Narottam Nagar, District Tirap, Arunachal Pradesh.

17. Ramakrishna Mission School Along, District Siang, Arunachal Pradesh.

18. Ramakrishna Mission, Shillong, Meghalaya.

19. Ramakrishna Mission Ashram, Cherrapunjee, Meghalaya.

20. Ramakrishna Mission Sewashram, Silchar, Cachar, Assam.

21. Ramakrishna Mission, Gauhati, Assam.

22. Nagaland Gandhi Ashram, P.O. Chu-chu Yimlang, District Mokokchung, Nagaland.

23. Nikhil Bharat Banbasi Punchayat, H.O. Jhargram, District Midnapore, West Bengal.

24. Prantiya Samaj Kalyan Ashram, North Lakhimpur, Assam, P.O, Kimin, Arunachal Pradesh.

25. Gharmora Model Satra Hills & Plains Cultural Institutions, North Lakhimpur, Assam.

26. Akhil Bharatiya Dayanand Sewashram Sangh, (Maharishi Dayanand Bhavan), Ramlila Maidan, New Delhi.

27. Harijan Sevak Sangh (Bengal), 97/3, Nasakapara Road, Ghusuri, Howrah-711107.

28. Nilgiris Adivasi Welfare Association, Fiar Glen Annexe, Kota Hall Road, Kotagiri, the Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu.

29. Banasthali Vidyapith, P.O. Banasthali, Rajasthan.

30. D.A.V. College Trust & Managing Society, Chitra Gupta Road, New Delhi.

Schemes and Programmes for the Development of Tribals

2968. SHRI SOMJIBHAI DAMOR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the various schemes and programmes for the development of the tribals;

(b) whether any appraisal of their working was made during the last three years; if so, detailed results thereof and to that extent the tribals are benefited by these schemes and programmes;

(c) if not, detailed reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any administrative machinery at the Centre and States to monitor the working and appraisal of the same on regular basis; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) The schemes and programmes for tribal development include schemes in the field of agriculture, irrigation, horticulture, animal husbandry, forestry, cottage, village and small industries, education, health, water supply etc. Under the Backward Classes Sector, Post-matric scholarships coaching and allied schemes, girl's hostels, research and training programmes were under implementation. Integrated rural development, national rural employment scheme and drought prone area programmes were also undertaken.

(b) During Sixth Five Year Plan Committee on the Welfare of S. C. and S. T. appraised working of Integrated Tribal Development Projects in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. During 1980-83, 23,32,074 tribal families were economically assisted.

(c) Question does not arise.

(d) Yes, sir. The Centre and the States have created such machinery.

(e) In 17 States and 2 Union Territories where tribal sub-Plan strategy is in operation one of the following types of committees have been constituted :

(i) Cabinet sub Committee;

(ii) High Power Committee;

(iii) State Level Coordination Committee (including one representative of Home Ministry).

A cell for monitoring and evaluation is working in the Ministry of Home Affairs.

वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान स्कूटर और ट्रक के टायरों के उत्पादन में कमी

2969. **श्री नरसिंह मकवाना :** क्या **उद्योग** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1982-83 के दौरान स्कूटर और ट्रक के टायरों के उत्पादन में कमी आने के क्या कारण हैं;

(ख) इनका उत्पादन बढ़ाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं;

(ग) क्या टायरों के मूल्यों में वृद्धि होने के बावजूद इनका उत्पादन घट रहा है और क्या सरकार ने उसके कारणों का पता लगा लिया है और यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

उद्योग मन्त्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री एस० एम० कृष्ण) : (क) और (ख) स्कूटर के टायरों के उत्पादन में वर्ष 1982-83 में वर्ष 1981-82 की तुलना में लगभग 10 प्रतिशत की गिरावट आई। वर्ष 1982-83 में ट्रक टायरों के उत्पादन में लगभग 7 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि हुई। टायर उत्पादकों के सामने आने वाली बिजली की कठिनाइयों और नाइलोन स्कूटर टायर चल जाने के कारण टायर बदलने की मांग कम हो जाना स्कूटर टायरों के उत्पादन में गिरावट आने के मुख्य कारण हैं। स्कूटरों के टायरों की कमी होने की कोई सूचना नहीं मिली है।

(ग) जी नहीं। वर्ष 1982-83 में टायरों का समग्र उत्पादन पिछले दो वर्षों के उत्पादन की अपेक्षा अधिक रहा है।

Contract Labourers in Various Steel Plants

2970. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of contract labourers working in various steel plants; and

(b) the proportion of contract labourers as against the regular employees in steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Installation of Computer in Iisco

2971. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the management of IISCO Ltd., Burnpur have arbitrarily installed a fourth generation comupter No. 2904 in IISCO;

(b) whether Government are also aware that this action of the management is in violation of Dandekar Committee's decisions which prohibit installation of computer without prior agreement with the concerned unions/workmen;

(c) whether Government are realising that installation of this fourth generation computer means more and more people joining the huge army of unemployed in the country; and

(d) what steps have been taken to withdraw the said computer and discuss the problems with the unions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) The computer ICIM No. 2904 was installed after consultations with the negotiating unions. This is not a new installation but only a replacement of the existing ICIM 1901 A which had outlived its utility.

(c) and (d) The manpower for Accounts Department was finalised by an agreement with the negotiating unions and there is no reduction in the manpower due to replacement of the computer.

Casual Workers in Various Steel Plants

2972. SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the number of casual workers working in different steel plants separately;

(b) the number of casual workers working for more than 1/2/3 yrs. in steel plants separately; and

(c) the steps so far taken to regularise them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

"Laws to Prevent Air and Water Pollution"

2973. SHRI J.S. PATIL : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether several industrial units, including those under Government of India such as Government Mint Hyderabad, have been found to be wanting in strict implementation of the laws meant to prevent air and water pollution all over the country;

(b) the procedure adopted to monitor information in this regard on an all India basis; and

(c) the total number of cases wherein the State Boards for prevention of Water and Air Pollution have detected violations of regulations in this behalf in the last three years ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINGH) (a) Yes, Sir, however the Central and the State Pollution Control Boards are on continuous vigilance to ensure effective implementation of the Water (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Legal action is initiated against the recalcitrant industries. Rules under the Air (Prevention & Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 have been notified by some States whereas other States are in the process of notifying them. The implementation of air pollution control programmes under the Act will be progressively undertaken thereafter.

(b) The Central Board for Prevention and Control of Water Pollution organises periodic meetings to monitor information on the implementation of the Acts.

(c) According to the survey conducted by the Central Board more than 1080 medium and major industries have yet to establish effluent treatment plants. The Survey is being updated.

Persons Arrested for Passing on Secrets to Foreign Countries

2974. SHRI UTTAMBHAI H. PATEL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of smugglers, black marketeers, anti-social elements, adultrators and those who do illegal activities and pass secrets to foreign countries etc. have been taken into custody, arrested and interrogated at Union Territories of Delhi and Goa, Daman and Diu and Gujarat, Bombay and Maharashtra during 1 January, 1983 to 30 June, 1983;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the further action taken in the matter; and

(d) what stringent action Government propose to eliminate such element s and activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Three persons suspected of supplying secrete information/documents to foreign agents were arrested in a case registered at Police Station R.K. Puram under Section 3 & 5 of the Official Secrete Act read with Section 120-B IPC. Information in respect of the States of Maharashtra and Gujarat and Union Territory of Goa, Daman and Diu is awaited.

(c) After completion of the investigation the case will be put in the Court.

(d) Intelligence Agencies keep watch over the activities of suspected persons. As and when any concrete evidence is found, prompt action is taken to apprenend the culprits under the relevent provisions of law.

"Danger to Himalayan Ecology"

2975. SHRI R.L. BHATIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether dams pose danger to Himalayan ecology;

(b) whether huge dams and hydro-electric projects require building motor roads, leading to further blasting and disruption of the environment; and

(c) if so, the steps Central Government are taking in consultation with State Governments concerned to meet this situation and to ensure development without destruction and take necessary care to maintain a proper balance between many projects under construction in the interior of the Himalayas and the environment and undertake a high-level geological and geophysical study of the sensitive catchment areas of the Himalayas ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) No, Sir. Provided, however, that indepth impact assessments are made and recommendation thereof implemented effectively.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Steps taken include :

(i) Obligatory environmental impact assessment of new River Valley Projects so as to suggest necessary safeguards and mitigative measures where possible;

(ii) Detailed guidelines for the projects in the Himalayas are being worked out by Expert Groups so that projects can be executed to achieve maximum returns with minimal environmental disturbance.

Enquiry Commissions for Communal Riots

2976. SHRI SURAJ BHAN :
SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Enquiry Commissions appointed by various States or Central Government to enquiry into communal riots which took place since January 1980 and when each of such Commissions was appointed;

(b) the number of reports of these Commissions made public so far and why others have not been made public ;

(c) State-wise number of persons sentenced by courts of law for having been found guilty in these communal riots and party affiliation, if any, of each sentenced person; and

(d) whether some Commissions stopped working in mid-way, if so, their names and reasons ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No judicial enquiry has been ordered on communal riots by the Central Government since January, 1980. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have appointed a Commission of Inquiry on 18-8-1980 under the Chairmanship of Shri B.D. Agarwal, District Judge, Saharanpur in connection with the communal riots of Moradabad during 1980. Thereafter Shri B.D. Agarwal was replaced by Justice M.P. Saxena, Judge, Allahabad High Court on 24-4-1981. Another Inquiry Commission was set up by the Government of Uttar Pradesh on 21-1-1983, under the Chairmanship of Shri C.D. Parikh, retired Judge of the Allahabad High Court in connection with the communal riots of Meerut during 1982.

(b) and (c) According to Section 3(4) of the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952, the reports of the Commissions appointed by the State Governments are to be submitted by the Commissions to the respective State Government and are to be laid by the concerned State Government to the State Legislature, together with a memorandom of the

action taken thereon. Any follow up action on the recommendations of the Commissions of Inquiry, including the prosecution of offenders etc., are to be taken up by the respective State Government.

(d) No, Sir.

"Memorandum of Parliamentary Environment Forum"

2977. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Parliamentary Environment Forum has sent a memorandum to Government to take immediate decision on several important matters to maintain environmental and ecological balance in the country and stop growing pollution of air, space, land and water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are seriously thinking of organising a National Environmental Plan to substitute forest timber in the packing industry, export packs and transport by new type of packing media;

(d) whether Government are issuing new guidelines for better management, maintenance and protection of all the National Parks, Sanctuaries and Wild-Life centres in the country, if so, give deails thereof; and

(e) whether all the State and Union Territories Governments have set-up the Department of Environment Ecology and Anti-Pollution Board, if not, which States/Union Territories are still dragging their feet.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) No, Sir. But representations on specific issues have been made on protection of forests and for creating awareness.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Yes Sir. New guideliness for preparing wild-life management plans being finalised to Govern the management and conservation of wildlife reserves in the country.

(e) No, Sir. The States of Kerala, Haryana, Punjab, Maharashtra, Gujarat and six North-Eastern Hill States have not yet established Departments of Environment.

Closing of Laboratories Running into Losses

2978. DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether while addressing the CSIR (Council of Scientific and Industrial Research) on 28 June, 1983, she suggested rationalization of research programme undertaken by Public Sector Industry and R & D Agencies in the country;

(b) whether she also suggested a new appraisal on the achievements and failures so as to close down laboratories not functioning properly or running into huge losses;

(c) if so, whether Government have appointed any high power study group to analyse ongoing research programme, duplication work, concrete results and wasteful efforts throughout the country; and

(d) if so, the personnel, jurisdiction and terms of reference, the time limit and other details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Prime Minister was glad to note that linkages between Research Institutes and industries have improved and wanted these to be strenthened further and underlined the need of more regular and

more frequent dialogues between CSIR and the industry.

(b) Closing-down of projects not showing promise was suggested by the Prime Minister. No proposal is under Government's consideration to close-down on-going laboratories at present

(c) and (d) The Research Advisory Councils of Laboratories monitor and review the ongoing projects periodically and suggest closing down of projects not showing promise. Many projects have consequently been closed down in the last two years. In addition the mechanisms for monitoring projects at the laboratory and the headquarters levels are being strengthened and larger teams are being deployed on a fewer number of projects. A system of periodical discussion by Director-General, CSIR with the Chairman of Research Advisory Councils and Directors of National Laboratories has been introduced towards this end.

Foreign Nationals Issue in Assam

2979. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :
SHRI MADHAV RAO SCINDIA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether renewed efforts will be made by Government settle the problem of foreign nationals' in Assam;

(b) if so, what initiatives are being taken by Union Government;

(c) whether Government propose to solve the problem in a time-bound manner; and

(d) the details of the talks, if any, held with representatives of the agitators during the past three months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Government have made its stand clear that its doors are open for further talks on the foreigners issue during recent discussions/debates in Parliament and that Government is anxious to find a just and satisfactory solution in consultation with the State Government and all other interests concerned. The Government are making efforts to restore normalcy and to create conditions congenial and conducive to a fruitful dialogue.

(c) The Government is anxious for early solution of the problem.

(d) It has not been possible to resume the talks since the last round held on 4th & 5th January, 1983 which remained inconclusive.

Formulation of Seventh Plan

2980. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether any advance action regarding the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan has been undertaken by the Planning Commission and Government;

(b) if so, whether any objectives and guidelines have been evolved for this purpose;

(c) if so, the nature and brief outlines thereof; and

(d) if not, the likely date by which any advance action in this direction would be inititated?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN) : (a) and (b) Preliminary discussions have begun in the Planning Commission in regard to the formulation of the Seventh Five Year plan. It is too early for any objectives or guidelines to have been formulated.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Government Employees Seeking Foreign Assignments

2981. SHRI DALBIR SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any specific terms and conditions have been laid down for the officers of the All India Services and/or other Government employees seeking foreign assignments with the UN/FAO/ High Commissions/Embassies etc.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) provisions, if any, to relax such relaxations were resorted to and for what specific reasons, if any, in each case; and

(d) proposals, if any, to relax the 'cooling off' period in respect of All India Services officers hitherto on tenurial postings with the Government of India and/or having already had foreign assignments in the recent past, seeking foreign assignments again?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) to (d) Foreign assignments of officers of the All India Service and/or other Government employees with the UN and other International Organisations are regulated by Government orders issued from time to time. A gist of the important provisions of these Orders is given in the attached statement. Postings in the Indian Missions abroad are not treated as foreign assignments.

Officers irrespective of their tenure position at the Centre are eligible to be considered for foreign assignments. Therefore, the "cooling off" period prescribed in respect of All India Services Officers on tenurial postings with the Government of India is not applicable in the case of foreign assignments.

The information sought in parts (c) & (d) of the Question regarding cases involving relaxation of the rules relating to foreign assignments is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

Statement

Gist of the important provisions of government regulating deputation of government officers on foreign assignments.

Nomination

Names of suitable officers are recommended to the UN and other international agencies against specific vacancies reported to the government. These demands are processed by the nodal ministries/departments concerned with the particular foreign agency. The selection of officers is made by a Screening Committee constituted for this purpose.

2. Non-sponsored officers for short-term assignments upto six months and others whose services are requisitioned on account of their eminence, known expertise, etc., are also considered for foreign asssignments depending upon the merits of each case.

3. Officers are not allowed to apply for UN, etc. jobs in response to advertisements issued by these organisation in newspapers, etc.

Period of foreign assignment and subsequent extension

4. The total duration of foreign assignments in the career of a government officer, whether in one or more spells/ assignments, is five years. Extensions upto this limit may be allowed by the administrative minisitries/departments with the approval of the cadre authorities concerned. For extensions beyond five years approval of the Central Establishment Board/Senior Selection Board/Appointments Committee of the Cabinet, as is considered necessary in each individual case, is necessary.

Assignments under the Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme of the Ministry of External Affairs and other aid programmes

5. The period of deputation spent on ITEC and other aid programmes is not

counted towards the 5 year ceiling fixed for foreign assignments, as the pay, etc., of the deputationists is borne by the Government of India.

"Cooling off" period.

6. No "cooling off" period is required between two foreign assignments where the previous foreign assignment was for a period of one year or less, or between ITEC and other aid programmes. In other cases, the "cooling off" period prescribed is as under :—

(i) Between two foreign assignments where the previous assignment was for a period exceeding one year.	...3 years
(ii) Between an ITEC etc. assignment & a foreign assignment and *vice versa.*	...2 years

Buyers of Kudremukh Iron Ore

2982. Dr. A.U. AZMI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Iranian Government have backed out from executing agreement with India in the matter of iron ore from Kudremukh;

(b) if so, reasons thereof and what steps have been taken by Government to realise the damages;

(c) whether large number of Kudremukh officials visited countries abroad to find buyers of the iron ore refused to be bought by the Iranian Government; and

(d) if so, the outcome of their visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) and (b) Iran had indicated inability to lift the contracted quantities of concentrate from Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited, mainly due to the delay in the construction of their steel plant arising from the developments in that country. Negotiations are being held with Iran to resolve various issues, including the lifting of the concentrate.

(c) and (d) Due to the uncertainties created by the nonlifting of concentrate by Iran, the company is simultaneously making efforts to locate other buyers. For this purpose, some officers of the Company have visited a few countries. As a result, the Company has succeeded in few concentrate to Romania and Czechoslovakia. The company has also received Letters of Intent for the purchase of Kudremukh concentrate by Bahrain and the Philippines. Some other countries have also shown interest in the purchase of Kudremukh concentrate. Negotiations with them are continuing.

Suspension of Government Employees

2983. DR. A.U. AZMI :
SHRI KUMBHA RAM ARYA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central Government employees suspended on the ground that disciplinary proceedings are being instituted against them are not served charge-sheets for about a year and are kept in complete darkness, subsistance allowances have not been reviewed after the expiry of three months from the date of suspension, and the continued supension not reviewed and decision communicated to the concerned employees;

(b) if so, what are the rules on the subject; and

(c) whether instructions will be reiterated and copies of the same will be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Suspension of Government employees, serving of charge-sheets, payment of subsistence allowance etc. are

regulated by rules and orders in this regard. Each Ministry/Department is responsible for the administration of the employees under its control and it is for the Ministries and Departments themselves to exercise suitable checks in this regard. The matter is not, therefore, monitored centrally by the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms.

(b) and (c) A copy of the instructions issued in the matter has already been laid down on the Table of the House in reply to Unstarred Question No. 1845 on 3.8.1983.

Areas in Haryana Declared as Industrially Backward

2984. SHRI MANOHAR LAL SAINI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many areas in Haryana have been declared as industrially backward by this Ministry during the last five years and whether Jhajjar is one of them;

(b) if so, the details of the proposal to set up industries in Jhajjar including laying down of a railway line; and

(c) the proposals of Government to remove the industrial backwardness of the area in Haryana and by when is the same expected to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The Government of India have recently announced vide Press Note No. 4/1/81-BAD (Vol. III) dated 27.4.1983 (copies available in the Parliament Library) a new set of incentives and concessions available to backward areas in the country. Under the Scheme the backward areas have been divided into 3 categories viz. Category 'A', Category 'B' and Category 'C' with graded Central Investment Subsidy. The re-categorisation of the backward areas has been confined to the existing backward areas (copies available in the Parliament Library); the only addition being the 'No-Industry' districts and 'Special regions' districts.

While 3 letters of Intents and 2 Industrial Licences were granted for locating industries in Rohtak district during the years 1980-83 (upto June, 1983) there is no proposal at present with the Ministry of Railways to link Jhajjar with broadgauge rail line.

हजारीबाग (पटना) में एच० एम० टी० का कारखाना स्थापित किया जाना

2985. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** : क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या हजारीबाग (बिहार) में एच० एम० टी० घड़ियों का एक कारखाना स्थापित करने हेतु भूमि अधिग्रहित कर ली है और निर्माण कार्य चल रहा है; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो अब तक क्या प्रगति हुई है और यदि नहीं, तो कोई प्रगति न होने के क्या कारण हैं ?

उद्योग मन्त्री (श्री नारायण दत्त तिवारी) : (क) एच० एम० टी० का बिहार के हजारीबाग में कारखाना स्थापित करने की कोई योजना नहीं है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

केरल के निलाक्कल मामले के बारे में अभ्यावेदन

2986. **श्री रीतलाल प्रसाद वर्मा** :
श्री ए० नीलालोहिथादसन नाडार :

क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार को केरल के विवादास्पद निलाक्कल मामले के बारे में कोई अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुआ है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है और सरकार द्वारा अन्य मामले में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ;

(ग) क्या सरकार को उक्त मामले के बारे में केरल राज्य सरकार की ओर से कोई रिपोर्ट मिली है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो रिपोर्ट का ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (घ) नीलाक्कल मामले के विषय में सरकार को अभ्यावेदन प्राप्त हुए हैं । इनमें से कुछ अभ्यावेदनों को आवश्यक कार्रवाई के लिए राज्य सरकार को भेज दिया गया है। राज्य सरकार से एक रिपोर्ट प्राप्त हुई है। राज्य सरकार ने समस्या की पृष्ठभूमि का पता लगाया है और सूचित किया है कि मामले पर ध्यान दिया गया है और कानून और व्यवस्था की स्थिति जो उत्पन्न हुई थी, अब शांत हो गई है ।

पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचरों की गिरफ्तारी

2987. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **गृह मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) पिछले एक वर्ष के दौरान देश में कितने पाकिस्तानी गुप्तचर गिरफ्तार किए गए तथा उससे पिछले वर्ष कितने गिरफ्तार किए गए थे ;

(ख) देश के किन भागों में ये गुप्तचर अधिक सक्रिय पाए गए ; और

(ग) गुप्तचरों का पता लगाने के लिए क्या विशेष कदम उठाए गए हैं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर) : (क) से (ग) सूचना एकत्र की जा रही है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जाएगी।

छठी योजना की पुनरीक्षा के लिए व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्रियों से सहायता

2988. **श्री कृष्ण प्रताप सिंह** : क्या **योजना** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या कुछ समय पहले सरकार के पास इस आशय का एक प्रस्ताव था कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना की पुनरीक्षा के लिए व्यावसायिक अर्थशास्त्रियों की सहायता ली जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाये गये हैं और इस संबंध में अर्थशास्त्रियों की सहायता मांगने के बारे में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

योजना मंत्री (श्री एस० बी० चव्हाण) (क) और (ख) राष्ट्रीय योजना तैयार करने और योजना के कार्य-निष्पादन का मूल्यांकन करने से संबंधित योजना आयोग को सलाह देने के लिए अर्थशास्त्रियों के एक पैनल का गठन किया गया है । आयोग इस पैनल के विचारों और सलाह पर ध्यान-पूर्वक/सावधानी पूर्वक विचार करेगा ।

Import of Coking Coal

2989. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the Financial Express dated 4 July, 1983 regarding coking coal from Poland;

(b) whether our country stands to lose around Rupees 2 crores in import of 2,00,000 tonnes of coking coal from Poland for which the Steel Authority of India has just finalised the deal and placed orders;

(c) if so whether Steel Ministry has also favoured such deal regarding its price which is going down in the World market; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) to (d) SAIL has entered into a contract in May, 1983 to purchase two lakh tonnes of coking coal from Poland. The actual prices paid will be calculated on the basis of the price formula linked to the specifications of the coal supplied. The prices agreed too are in line with international prices. The particular reasons for purchase from Poland is that this saves free foreign exchange and corrects the imbalance in the bilateral rupee trade with Poland thereby reducing the quantum of technical credit outstanding against Poland.

Over Charging by Tube Manufacturers

2990. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement of the Vice-Chairman-cum-Managaing Director of TISCO on 25 May, this year at Calcutta in which he alleged to have claimed that the tube manufacturers of the country are over-charging Government to the tune of crores of rupees;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government on the said statement;

(c) whether Government want to make an indepth inquiry into the whole matter soon; and

(d) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d) No inquiry is proposed, as no concrete case has been brought to the notice of the Government in the reported statement referred to in part (a) of the Question.

Promotion of Ancillaries in West Bengal

2991. SHRI AJIT BAG : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minister for Cottage & Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal raised the main problem in the promotion of ancillaries in the State in the recent meeting of the Small Scale Industries Board in Delhi that there was lack of adequate response from the central public sector undertakings;

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard;

(d) the main points raised by the Minister in the said meeting;

(e) the steps taken by Government on that; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (f) On ancillary development, the Minister for Cottage and Small Scale Industries, Government of West Bengal suggested that Government should evolve an effective mechanism to enforce ancillary programme which he stated had not progressed well in the Durgapur-Asansol region where 14 central public sector undertakings are located. He suggested that all departmental undertakings not covered by BPE guidelines should be pursuaded to issue similar guidelines on ancillarisation.

The Bureau of Public Enterprises and Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries are in touch with the Public Sector Enterprises to review their ancillarisation programme periodically. Inter-Departmental Team from Bureau of Public Enterprises, concerned Administrative Ministries of Central Government, Office of the Development Commissioner Small Scale Industries and State Government had visited Public Sector Enterprises in Durgapur & Asansol region to advice them on problems concerning the programme, Central Ministries were also earlier requested to extend the Bureau of public Enterprises guidelines to Departmental Undertakings.

Taking over of Kumardhubi Engineering Works, Bihar

2992. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA :
SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a law has been enacted by the Bihar Assembly for taking over of Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd.;

(b) whether it is also a fact that this Act is yet to receive the President's assent; and

(c) whether in view of the hardships faced by the workers, Government would finalise the matter at the earliest ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Kumardhubi Engineering Works Ltd. (Acquisition and Management) Bill, 1982 for the consideration of the President. The assent of the President has since been accorded to the Bill on July 29, 1983 and the Government of Bihar have been informed accordingly.

Improvement in the Technology for Salt Manufacture

2994. SHRI MOHAN LAL PATEL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether a working group has been constituted by Government to look into the question of improvement in the technology for salt manufacture;

(b) if so, who is the Chairman and the details of work likely to be handled by the Working Group; and

(c) the annual production and consumption of salt in the country during the years 1981-82 and 1982-83 ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Salt Commissioner is the Chairman of the Working Group.

The Group will undertake a study of the technology presently adopted for salt manufacture in different states, existing standard of salt produced vis-a-vis those prescribed under PFA Act, 1954 and Rules made thereunder and the training facilities presently available, and will suggest time-bound measures for :

(i) effecting improvements in technology that are feasible in different salt producing States;

(ii) bringing about improvements in quality of salt produced, keeping in view the prescribed standard

for edible consumption and the specific requirements of chemical industries; and

(iii) type of training that is required to be imparted to salt workers for adopting the improvement in technology and standard of salt as indicated at (i) and (ii) above.

The Group will also consider problems of marketing and distribution of salt and of production of iodised salt and iron-fortified salt required for persons suffering from Ioitre and anaemia respectively in the country, and make suitable recommendations.

(c) Figures of production and consumption of salt in the country during the years 1981, 1982 and 1983 (upto April 1983) are :

	Production	*Consumption*
	(in lakh tonnes)	
1981	89.23	65.82
1982	73.08	62.54
1983 (upto April, 83)	24.39	22.40

Figures are maintaind calender yearwise.

Performance of District Industries Centres

2995. SHRI ARJUN SETHI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether the object of bringing under a single roof all the services and support needed by small/new units had not been achieved by the District Industries Centres in most of the States/Union Territories;

(b) whether at the end of 1980-81, a total amount of Rs. 567.50 lakhs remained unspent with the States/Union Territories;

(c) whether scarce raw material requirements could not be met in full;

(d) whether the DICs could not mobilise bank/institutional finance to the extent required by the entrepreneurs; and

(e) whether the marketing assistance provided by the DICs was totally inadequate to the needs of the industries and the reaction of Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) Substantial powers have been delegated to the DICs by State/UT Governments and other concerned agencies. DICs have been the main instrument of development of small tiny and cottage industries especially in rural areas and are playing a useful role with regard to inter-linkages with all related agencies. The objective has been to converge the activities of DICs with those of other bodies concerned with decentralised industrial sector and this role has been played by DICs effectively.

(b) The unspent balances at the end of 1980-81 were Rs. 566.21 lakh comprising of Rs. 65.14 lakh under recurring grant head for establishment and promotional Scheme, Rs. 320.37 lakh under one time non-recurring grant head ment for construction of DIC buildings, purchase of vehicle, furniture, equipments etc. and Rs. 180.70 lakh under loan head to be used as seed/margin money. The unspent balances under recurring grant head declined to 'NIL' at the end of 1981-82.

(c) Raw material management is the responsibility of the State Governments who have entrusted this to State Small Industries Development Corporations. There is coordination between DICs and SSIDCs regarding supply of raw materials.

(d) DICs have substaintially assisted the artisans and small scale units in getting credit from financial institutions. The volume of credit under the sponsorship of DICs has increased from Rs. 86.58 crores (in respect of 228 DICs) in the year 1981-82.

(e) DICs provide all possible assistance to small scale units in marketing their products and also supply them with market intelligence. The working of the scheme of Rural Marketing and Service Centres launched by All-India Handicrafts Board is also being watched by DICs.

Shortage of Coal in Cement Industry

2996. SHRI NAVIN RAVANI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Cement Industry is facing crisis due to the shortage of coal supply;

(b) if so, the names of the cement industrty which are mostly affected by its production due to the shortage of coal;

(c) the main reasons for coal shortage; and

(d) steps being taken to solve the problem and regulate the production of cement to meet the demand of the country ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (d) The stock position of coal in cement factories particularly in the Southern Region has recently been unsatisfactory on account of the strike in the Singareni Coal fields, which has adversely affected production of cement. The factories whose stock of coal was critical in the second fortnight of July 1983 are as under :—

Sl. No.	Name of the Factory	Name of the Coal fields from which linked.	Stocks in terms of days consumption.	Position as on date.
1.	Ammasandra	Singareni/Chanda	NIL	20.7.83
2.	Kistna	Singareni	NIL	20.7.83
3.	Kurkunta	Singareni Chanda/ BCCL	0.2	20.7.83
4.	Bagalkot	Sangareni	3.9	20.7.83
5.	Rajgangpur	ECL/WCL	2.7	26.7.83

The position is constantly under review and every effort is being made to make available coal to the cement industry to the extent possible.

Implementation of Reservation Promotion Orders for SC/ST in Ministries

2997. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has ever conceived any idea of time bound programme to see that all orders/circulars in relation to reservation/promotion of SC/ST are implemented by various Ministries under their administrative control;

(b) if so, whether any policy direction has been given to them to wipe out their backlog;

(c) the measures taken to intensify recruitment drive for these special categories; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) and (b) Orders and circulars are issued, from time to time, to give content to the reservation, promotion etc. for Scheduled Castes/Schedule Tribes, as and when situations so demand. They are required to be implemented strictly. Deleberate infraction of these orders invite prompt suitable action. Since these instructions form a continuous process, no time bound implementation of these is possible.

(c) and (d) Various concessions in age, fee, travelling allowance, standard of suitability, relaxation in experience qualification in direct recruitment and separate interview of candidates belonging to these communities have been prescribed. In case of non-availability of reserved candidates, the reservations are carried forward for three subsquent recruitment years as per relevent instructions on the subject, thereby protecting the rights of reserved community candidates. Reserved vacancies are also given wide publicity through news papers, employment news, All India Radio, voluntary associations and Directors of SC/ST Welfare or Social Welfare in States/Union Territories. In some cases, special limited departmental examinations are also held confined only to candidates belonging to these communities. Examination centres have also been set up in areas having concentration of Scheduled Tribe population. As many as 60 coaching centres have been started to prepare these candidates for various competitive examinations.

Dungarpur Distt. as 'C' Class Distt.

2998. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dungarpur district has been categorised as 'C' category district in the field of industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) This is in pursuance of Government's decision to extend the benefit of the Central Investment Subsidy Scheme to those industrially backward districts of the country which were hitherto eligible for concessional finance facilities only.

Non-declaration of Dungarpur as Industrially Backward District

2999. SHRI BHEEKHABHAI : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether no preferential licensing and preferential subsidy, equity participation has been allowed to Dungarpur district sandwitched between two highly industrialised districts, Udaipur and Banswara;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor while Dungarpur district is more backward than the other districts; and

(c) the reasons as to why this district was not declared industrially backward alongwith other two districts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) The Government of India have recently announced vide Press Note No.4/1/81-BAD(VOL.III) dated 27.4.1983 (Copies available in the Parliament Library) a new set of incentives and conees-sions available to backward areas in the country. Under the scheme the backward areas have been divided into 3 categories viz. Category 'A', Category 'B' and Category 'C' with graded Central Investment Subsidy. Dungarpur district which was hitherto eligible to concessional finance facilities only has now been included in Category 'C' eligible to 10% Central Investment Subsidy also.

Proper Functioning of Kalpakkam Atomic Power Project

3001. SHRI RASA BEHARI BEHERA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kalpakkam, Madras Atomic Power Project is functioning properly or there is any defect in it;

(b) the annual requirement of heavy water for the plant and whether it has enough stock; and

(c) if so, give details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Unit-I of Madras Atomic Power Station is being test run.

(b) and (c) It would be possible to meet the annual requirement of heavy water for the unit which is estimated to be about 15-20 tonnes.

Factories Producing Wagons

3002. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) how many factories in India produce wagons and names thereof;

(b) how many of these factories are in public and private sectors respectively;

(c) whether the Wagon India Ltd. is the only company which accepts orders for supplying wagons to the Railways and other customers;

(d) who is the Managing Director of Wagon India Ltd. at present and since when he is occupying the post;

(e) how many wagons did the Railways buy in the years 1980-81 and 1982 and whether any tenders were called for the same; and

(f) the prices paid by the Railways for wagons in this year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) and (b) Apart from three Railway Workshops, there are at present ten factories producing wagons. Six of these are in the public sector and the remaining four in the private sector. Their names are given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Wagon India Ltd. (WIL) negotiates the prices of wagons and other terms & conditions of contract with the Ministry of Railways on behalf of all wagon building units, and after these have been finalised, contracts for fabrication and supply are placed by the Railways directly on the wagon building units. WIL does not deal with supply of wagons to parties other than Railways.

(d) Shri J.N. Luthra has been working as Chairman & Managing Director since 16.5.1983.

(e) Railways procured 12,064 and 17.362 wagons, in four-wheeler units inclusive of wagons supplied by Railway Worshops during the years 1980-81 & 1981-82. No tenders were called for the same. WIL negotiated the prices of wagons and other terms and conditions of contract with the Ministry of Railways on behalf of all wagon building units, then contracts for fabrication and supply were placed by the Railways directly on wagon building units.

(f) The information is given in Annexure-II, enclosed.

Statement

Public Sector

1, M/s. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd., Muzaffarpur (Bihar)

2. M/s. Bharat Wagon & Engineering Co. Ltd., Mokameh (Bihar)

3. M/s. Brathwaite & Co. Ltd., Calcutta (W.B.)

4. M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd,, Burnpur (W.B.)

5. M/s. Burn Standard Co. Ltd., Howrah (W.B.)

6. M/s. Jessop & Co. Ltd., Calcutta (W.B.)

Private Sector

7. M/s. CIMMCO., Bharatpur (Rajasthan)

8. M/s. Hindustan General Industries, Nangaloi (Delhi).

9. M/s. Modern Industries, Sahibabad (Uttar Pradesh)

10. M/s. Texmaco, Calcutta (West Bengal)

Departmental Workshops Under Ministry of Railways

1. Samastipur Workshop (North-Eastern Railway)
2. Amritsar Workshop, (Northern Railways)
3. Golden Rock Workshop (Southern Railways)

Eve-Teasing in the Capital

3003. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether an apex meeting of DTC officials, the police, and students was convened on 15 July, 1983 to discuss the problem of eve-teasing in the Capital; and

(b) if so, the details of the discussion that took place and the outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The following suggestions were made in the meeting :—

(i) The District Police may consider the installation of beat boxes outside Women Colleges and ensure the presence of a policeman during the college hours.

(ii) The students Union could apprise the local SHO of the Police Station about the Anti-ragging Squad in the college so that co-ordinated action can be taken to deal with the nuisance of molestation and ragging.

Deplopment of police personnel outside Women's Colleges has been increased and meetings with the Principals of Womens Colleges are held frequently to check the menace of eve-teasing. There has been on serious complaint of molestation or ragging on the opening of colleges this year.

"AIR Pollution in Cities"

3004. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) the name of the City which has the most polluted air in the country;

(b) the reasons there for and the effects of the pollution on the residents of that city;

(c) whether it is a fact that carbon monoxide emanated through the carborators of the cars is the main reasons for the pollution; and

(d) if so, the steps Government propose to take to check the pollution ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) According to the survey conducted by National Environmental Engineering Research Institute, Nagpur, Ahmedabad is considered to be the most polluted city on account of higher concentration of oxides of sulphure.

(b) Textiles Mills and burning of fossil fuels in establishment located around Ahmedabad contribute significantly to this pollution load. This pollution generally effects respiratory system.

(c) No Sir.

(d) The Government of India have enacted the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 for the prevention and control of air pollution, The Rules under the Act are being notified by the Gujarat Government after which the State Government propose to start vigorous implementation of the Act.

"Polluted Water in Raigarh District of Maharashtra"

3005. SHRIMATI PRAMILA DANDAVATE : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of Government that Hindustan Organic Chemicals and Hindustan Insecticide Ltd:, both Central Government undertakings and Maharashtra Agro Industrial Development Corporation, a State Goverenment undertaking, have been polluting the drinking water supplied to villages by Chavana Water Supply Scheme in Raigarh District of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the action Government have taken to prevent the pollution and against the management ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENT (SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH) : (a) and (b) The required information is being collected from the Government of Maharashtra and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Assent to Bihar Press Bill, 1982

3007. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7231 on 13 April, 1983 regarding assent to Bihar Press Bill, 1982 and state;

(a) whether any decision has been taken to refuse President's assent to the Bihar Press Bill;

(b) if not, reasons therefor;

(c) whether the above Bill goes against the nationally accepted policies; and

(d) if so, reasons for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Indian Penal Code (Bihar Amendment) and Code of Criminal Procedure (Criminal Amendment) Bill, 1982 was received in August, 1982 and has been under consideration of the Government. A communication has been received from the Bihar Governor's Secretariat on August 6, 1983 that the Bill stands withdrawn by virtue of a resolution passed by both the Houses of State Legislature and may as such be returned.

Assent to Cr. P.C. (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982

3008. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 7232 on 13 April, 1983 regarding assent to Cr. P.C. (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982 and state :

(a) whether any decision has since been taken to refuse assent to the Cr. P.C. (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982;

(b) if so, details thereabout; and

(c) if not, reasons for delaying the refusal of assent ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (c) The Cr. P.C. (Bihar Amendment) Bill, 1982 is still under consideration of the Government of India.

X-Ray Films

3009. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that the X-ray films are not available in most of the hospitals in the country; and

(b) the steps Government have taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) It has been ascertained from the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare that no complaint about shortage of X-ray films has been received from Government hospitals in Delhi. Health being a State subject, the hospitals in other parts of the country are under the control of State Governments/Union Territories. However, the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare has not received any specific complaints about shortage of X-ray films from them.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-USSR Cooperation in Engineering Production

3010. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to have cooperation with USSR in the research and development in the engineering production;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the proposal; and

(c) the likely outcome thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA) : (a) to (c) Programmes for research and development, in the field of machine building, as part of production, scientific and technical cooperation have been agreed to between India and USSR.

Presently, general cooperation in research and development work on problems in the areas of mining equipment, power equipment and welding research between Mining & Allied Machinery Corporation. Durgapur and Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd, (including Welding Research Institude, Tiruchirapalli) with their counterpart Soviet organisations is envisaged. Experts from both sides will meet periodically and identify and plan implementation of detailed and specific programmes.

Research on Pavement Dwellers of Calcutta

3011. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian Statistical Institute has carried out research projects in topics such as pavement dwellers of Calcutta and utility of Haldia Port;

(b) if so, the details and their findings; and

(c) whether any action is being taken regarding the findings ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING (SHRI S.B. CHAVAN) : (a) to (c) The Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta (an autonomous Scientific registered society) has conducted a study on pavement dwellers of Calcutta. The study was partly sponsored by the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research (ICSSR). A statement of summary of

the report is enclosed. The study was mostly descriptive and analytical and not recommendatory in nature. The report was submitted by the Institute to the ICSSR. No study has been conducted by ISI on utility of Haldia Port.

Statement

With a partial financial support from the Indian Council of Social Sciences Research, a socio-economic survey was conducted in 1976-78 in the Calcutta Corporation area excluding certain parts by the Indian Statistical Institute.

The survey was split up into two integral parts—one relating to people with living facilities connected by postal services and the other without postal services who live in open pavements, in unauthorised shacks and hutments, under balconies and bridges, in parks; on railway platforms in abandoned railway wagons, large pipes, in court-yards of religious shrines, on hand-carts and rickshows used for their livelihood etc.

Preliminary works to implement sampling using NSSO blocks started in 1976 but the actual survey was done in two phases in June—September 1977 (I) and January—February, 1978 (II), in order to take account of a reported exodus to rural areas in the winter season of crop-cutting.

Three types of pavement-dweller-households or living units were identified-family-type (of blood-related people) mess-type (living in groups without blood relationship) and single-member type. For sampling, the total area was stratified geographically and on the basis of reported frequency of pavement-dwellers in blocks. On the first stage, blocks were sampled and on the second, households in selected blocks were completely enumerated as found on a single evening, late night or early morning of the survey-date. Enquiries were made from a randomly chosen earning member of a family and from every members of other type of households. 687 such households in phase I and 565 in phase II were surveyed.

Estimated numbers of pavement-dwellers from this survey came out as approximately 64 thousand compared to the same for those living with postal facilities as 3100 thousand approximately.

About 54% of the pavement-dweller households are single-member type, 39% of the family type, 62% of the pavement dwellers live on open pavements; of the family units, 41% live in shacks and 7% in kutcha houses.

The male/female ratio is 1857/1000. Over 72% are Bengalees, 25% are Hindi-speaking with only negligible percentage among Urdu, Tamil, Oriya and Punjabi speaking people among them. Percentages married among males and females are respectively 54.5 and 56.8; 32% are widows. Only 9.5% among them are displaced from Bangladesh; 30% of the remaining people are from 24-Paganas district, 8.5% from other districts of West Bengal, 26% from Bihar and 4.4% from other Indian States. About 31% of those not displaced from Bangladesh have no permanent place to go back to.

Over 95% of the male-pavement-dwellers above the age of 15 are earners; 82% of the females in the age-group 44-59 years are earners. About 55% of the females in the age-group 15-44 years and beyond 59 years also earn. Nearly 24% children in the age-group 5-14 years earn, 3.4% of the earners are born on Calcutta pavements. Most of those born here do not beg. Less than 15% of the pavement-dwellers are beggrs, 19.4% of the earners earn more than Rs. 30/- per week.

61% of the pavement-dwellers report that lack of employment opportunities in their native places forces them here. But only 26.4% of them are really willing to return to their permanent places.

On an average a male earns more than a female. Rickshaw or hand-cart pulling is the main profession among males (27.5%) and demestic service among females (52%).

For persons above 17 years, the literacy rate is 28.5% —39.3% among males and 6.7% among females. In the age-group 8-12 years, illiteracy rate is about 84%. In the age-group 18 years and above 71.5% are illiterate, 15.3% below primary-level. Only 4,6% children, in the age-group 5-14 years may be called students.

Percentage of handicapped persons is only 3.3. Among males and females, percentages taking two full meals a day are 55.4% and 28.5%; 5.7% of them take only partial meals and 3.1% have uncertain availability of food.

One feature seems striking—percentages of females in the age-group 13—17 are 5.1 among pavement-dwellers and only 1.9 among non-pavement-dwellers. Thus, yound girls are brought to pavements sparingly.

The figures quoted are approximate ones. Only living conditions of the pavement-dwellers are investigated. Specific recommendations for steps to eliminate them are not attempted. But it seems that they are likely to remain here as they are attracted by whatever facilities for living and earning they are enjoying here. Of course generation of employment opportunities in places they come from may change the picture. But that can only be surmised.

Recrudescence of Communal Tension in the Country

3012. SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that there has been reerudeseence of communal tension in several parts of the country :

(b) if so, whether causes of such situation have been identified; and

(c) steps Government contemplate so that religious fanaticism is not injected into political and social demands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (b) There have been communal incidents in some States during this year. Majority of communal incidents are caused on account of petty quarrels. Others have arisen as a result of disputes relating to the routes of religious processions, location of places of religious worship, playing of music and use of loud-speakers at religious places and disputes relating to property and offences against women etc.

(c) It has been suggested that the state Government may undertake in depth study of the causes of communal tension in communally sensitive areas and take remedial steps. The State Government have also been requested to pay special attention to various local problems with communal bearing and to take action to sort them out expenditiously, Glidelines for maintaining communal or harmony have been circulated to the State Government.

Installation of Additional Capacities

3013. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether some companies have installed additional capacities far in excess of the licensed capacities;

(b) if so, the names of those companies and the period over which such capacities have been continuing; and

(c) whether Government propose to take effective steps in respect of those companies which have indulged in this practice for over a decade?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) Government are aware that production by some industrial undertakings has not been in line with the licensed capacity. In recognition of the fact that excess production need not necessarily be as a result of additional capacity and also that the capacity licensed might not have conformed to the installed capacity, Government had decided in 1980 to recognize the installed capacities in respect of 34 industries.

Decision to Permit Multinationals to Enter into Mechanical Seal Industry

3014. SHRI M.M. LAWRENCE : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to permit multinationals to enter into the mechanical seal industry which is at present entirely in the small and medium sectors;

(b) the details of the compulsions for such decision; and

(c) which of the multinationals have been permitted to enter into the said industry, names with other details?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI) : (a) to (c) In consideration of the need for upgradation of technology, approval has been given in the past for manufacture of mechanical seal by the following firms in collaboration with foreign collaborators mentioned against each :

Firm	Foreign Collaborator
1. M/s. Durametallic India Ltd.	M/s. Durametallic Corp., USA
2. M/s. Mars Seals Pvt. Ltd.	M/s. Cyclam, France
3. M/s. Sealol Hindustan Ltd.	M/s. Sealol, USA

Setting up of Unido Sponsored International Centre in India

3015. SHRI K. MALLANNA :
SHRI G. NARSIMHA REDDY :
SHRI RAVINDRA VARMA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that India's offer to locate the UNIDO sponsored International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Bio-Technology is unsuitable for the purpose because of the apparent dearth of the most relevant sciences in New Delhi as per report of the selection committee, which toured India and six other countries to study the offer;

(a) if so, whether it is also a fact that the establishment of the centre was proposed to UNIDO by an Indian born Scientist for helping technology transfer in this field and India offered to locate the Centre at Gurgaon and promised entire finances for its establishment and its running for a period of five years; and

(c) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) India's offer along with other offers will be considered at a meeting of the plenipotentiaries to be held in September 1983

at Madrid. The Selected Committee composed of experts nominated as representing seven countries has prepared a report giving their comments on the various aspects of offers made by six countries. It has noted the very large infrastructure of science in India and work being carried out in many institutions in India in the sciences related to Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology but have commented that work in sciences relevant to Genetic Engineering technology is not yet intensive in New Delhi area, where it had been indicated the centre could be located on account of the original requirement of proximity to an international airport. India has also indicated that other locations in the country could also be considered and it is believed that all these and other factors such as financial resources for the capital costs and operation of the Centre would be taken into account before a final decision is made.

(b) The establishment of the Centre was recommended by a UNIDO appointed group of seven experts which consisted of, among others, Prof. Ananda Chakrabarty and Prof. Saran Narang. A site at Gurgaon has been indicated as a possible location for the Centre. Land and buildings required for the Centre and partial financing of equipment and of operating cost for a period of five years have also been offered.

(c) Indian offer amounts to about $20 million in capital for laboratory equipment, land and buildings including international hostel, housing for international scientists conference centre etc. and about $7.5 million towards supporting staff and utilities for the first five years of operation.

Defence Projects Related with Atomic Energy

3016. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that Defence projects related with Atomic Energy and normal Power Reactors are usually bracketted with the result that expenditures and performance related to normal power reactors escape public scrutiny;

(b) if so, the facts thereof ; and

(c) the specific areas related to atomic energy which need be kept secret for reasons of national security and which are those areas which do not involve national security and therefore may be thrown open for public scrutiny?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c) No Sir. Nuclear power projects have independent budget heads and are not bracketted with any other projects. The accounts of the Department of Atomic Energy are also subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General and the demand of the Department are voted on by Parliament.

Strength of Staff Working in N.A.L.C.O.

3017. SHRI K. PRADHANI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the details regarding the strength of staff working at present in National Aluminium Company Limited in the district of Koraput in Orissa;

(b) whether Government have given any consideration to recruit local people, if so, the strength of local people, category-wise; and

(c) the procedure adopted while recruiting the local people in this factory?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND

MINES (SHRI N.K.P. SALVE) : (a) The details regarding staff employed in the National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) in the Mine at Panchpatmali and Alumina Plant at Damanjopi in Koraput District of Orissa as on 1-7-1983 is given below :—

	Executives	Supervisory	Workmen
Mine	24	16	29
Alumina Plant	24	11	58

(b) and (c) As per the policy of Government, recruitment to posts in the pay scales, the maximum of which does not exceed Rs. 800/- p.m., is made by the Company through the local Employment Exchanges. All vacancies in the Mines and the Alumina Division at Damanjodi in Koraput District for workmen categories are notified to the local Employment Exchange at Koraput. Only those candidates whose names are sponsored by Local Employment Exchange, are considered for appointment. In case the Employment Exchange issues a 'non-availability certificate' in respect of any category of post, the vacancies are notified in local newspapers. For recruitment of personnel in executive and supervisory categories, the posts are advertised in both local and all-India newspapers.

The strength of local people recruited as workmen at the Mine and the Alumina Division of NALCO, is given below :—

	Workmen
Mine	19
Alumina Plant	47

आणविक ऊर्जा का उत्पादन

3018. **श्री मूल चन्द डागा :** क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि में कुल कितने मेगावाट आणविक ऊर्जा का उत्पादन निर्धारित किया गया है और प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों की तुलना में राज्य-वार वर्ष 1980-81 और 1982-83 के दौरान कितने मेगा-वाट ऊर्जा का उत्पादन किया गया है ; और

(ख) राजस्थान आणविक बिजलीघर की कुल उत्पादन क्षमता कितनी है और वर्ष 1980-81 और 1982-83 के दौरान प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित तथ्य की तुलना में कितनी क्षमता का उपयोग किया गया और इसके परिणामस्वरूप भारत सरकार को कुल कितना नुकसान हुआ ?

विज्ञान और प्रौद्योगिकी, परमाणु ऊर्जा, अंतरिक्ष, इलेक्ट्रानिकी तथा महासागर विकास विभागों में राज्य मंत्री (श्री शिवराज वी० पाटिल) : (क) यह लक्ष्य रखा गया था कि छठी पंचवर्षीय योजना के अन्त तक चालू परमाणु बिजलीघरों की कुल स्थापित क्षमता 1565 मेगावाट हो जाएगी। तारापुर और राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघरों द्वारा प्रत्येक वर्ष के लिए निर्धारित किए गए लक्ष्यों की तुलना में पैदा की गई बिजली का ब्यौरा नीचे दिया जा रहा है :

	1980-81		1981-82		1982-83	
	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि (मिलियन यूनिट)	लक्ष्य	उपलब्धि
तारापुर परमाणु बिजलीघर	1800	1774	1900	1964	1745	1470
राजस्थान परमाणु बिजलीघर	1431	1035	1642	1057	2365	552

(ख) सूचना नीचे दी जा रही है।

वर्ष	स्थापित क्षमता मेगावाट	क्षमता गुणक %	लाभ/हानि (—) (करोड़ रुपए)
1980-81	220	53.69	1.72
1981-82	440	27.42	(—) 13.51*
1982-83	440	14.31	(—) 26.75*

* ये आंकड़े अनन्तिम हैं।

Recruitment of I.A.S. Officers

3019. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the strong resentment amongst all services, technical and non-technical, against powerful, self-centred IAS Lobby which has exceeded all limits of propriety and tolerance;

(b) if so, how Government propose to deal with this new danger;

(c) whether Government are aware that IAS services were meant primarily to look after 450 revenue districts for which now over 4400 hands have been recruited who want to grab all posts outside their domain including highly technical posts;

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take to stop new danger to India's well rounded development and infrastructure; and

(e) whether Government will forthwith stop all recruitment to IAS and set up a high powered committee to look into their problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to (a) above, the question does not arise.

(c) The strength of the I.A.S. cadre of each State cadre/Joint cadre is examined from time to time in consultation with the State Government (s) concerned in accordance with the provisions of the I.A.S. (Cadre) Rules, 1954, taking into view the requirements of the State/Joint cadres concerned for revenue and general administration.

(c) In view of reply to (c) above, the question does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

Approved Foreign Collaboration Agreement During 19[illegible]2

3020. SHRI SATISH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to refer to para 5.2 of Chapter 1 of 1982-83 Annual Report of Finance Ministry and state :

(a) the name of the product and firms in respect of which foreign collaboration/agreements were approved during 1982;

(b) the total out-flow (initial and recurring) of foreign exchange in respect of each agreement; and

(c) the para of the policy under which each of these proposals was approved ?

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI NARAYAN DATT TIWARI): (a) The Annual Report of Ministry of Finance has shown the number of Foreign Collaboration approvals during 1982 as 540 (provisional). Actually, 590 proposals for foreign collaboration were approved during 1982 and details showing the names of Indian and Foreign firms, item of manufacture, nature of collaboration are published on a quarterly basis by the Indian Investment Centre as a supplement to its monthly News Letter. Copies of this publication are sent regularly to the Parliament library.

(b) As a matter of policy of the Government, the details of payments in respect of individual agreements are not disclosed.

(c) The policy for foreign collaboration has been clearly indicated in the Industrial Policy Statement, 1980. Import of technology is permitted in sophisticated and high priority areas, in export oriented or import substitution manufacture and for enabling the indigenous industry to update existing technology.

News-item Captioned "India, Libya keen to Boost Trade"

3021. SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR: Will the Minister of INDUSTRY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have seen a news-item appeared in the "Business Standard" dated 12th April, 1983 under the caption "India, Libya keen to boost trade;"

(b) if so, the names and status of the leader and other members of Libya delegation who visited India in this connection, outcome of discussions held with Indian counter-parts;

(c) the outcome of the deliberations at the meeting of the Joint Commission of the two countries who were participants at the meeting on both the sides; and

(d) the details of the items included in the agreement for export and import between the two countries and what will be the mode of payment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S M. KRISHNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) A statement giving names of members of Libyan delegation is annexed. During the Joint Commission deliberations, the two sides agreed to expand cooperation in many important sectors such as trade, transport, construction; electricity, agriculture, health, banking etc.

(d) It was agreed that possibilities of exporting Indian goods and services to Libya will be pursued through trade delegations. Libyan sides suggested import by India of crude oil and oil and petrochemical products. The details regarding mode of payment have not yet been finalised.

Statement

Composition of Libyan Delegation:

1. H.E. Engineer Jumah Al Arbash, Secretary of the General Peoples Committee for Electricity of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab, Jamahiriya.

2. Mr. Salem M. Al Madnini, Secretariat of Communications and Maritime Transport.

3. Mr. Noori M. Betalmal, Director General of Economic Affairs and Cooperation in the Foreign Liaison Bureau.

4. H.E. Mr. Mabrouk El-Mezellati, Secretary, Libyan People's Bureau in Delhi.

5. Dr. Abdul Razak Tresh, Director General, Medical Services, General People's Committee of Health.

6. Mr. Shaban Kushad, Chairman, ECCO.

7. Mr. Ahmed Gartah.
DG, Planning, Secretariat of Agriculture, General People's Committee of Agricultural Reclamation and Land Development.

8. Mr. Nooruddin Shak Shah,
Secretariat of the General People's Committee of Housing.

9. Mr. Mohammed Noori Rifaat,
Secretariat of Heavy Industries.

10. Mr Ibrahim Al Taher Mutawa,
Secretariat of General People's Committee of Education.

11. Mr. Halifa M. Hameidat,
Secretariat of General People's Committee of Civil Service.

12. Dr. Ibrahim Al Hasaeri,
Secretariat of Energy.

Collaboration with Face an Italian Firm for Manufacture of Digital Electronic Push-Button Telephone Instruments

3022. SHRI B.V. DESAI :
SHRI SUBHASH CHANDRA BOSE ALLURI :
SHRI ANANTHA RAMALU MALLU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have approved the choice of the Italian telephone company "Face" as the collaborator for the manufacture of digital electronic push-botten telephone instruments by the Indian Telephone Industries;

(b) if so, whether Government have also approved the proposal of the Department of Electronics for the manufacture of similar instrument by the State Electronic Corporations;

(c) if so, what are the agreements reached with the Italian company in this regard; and

(d) by what time the same is likely to be implemented ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Study of Roster for SCs/STs in Central Social Welfare Board

3023. SHRI DOONGAR SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether there waa any proposal in the office of Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to conduct a study of roster for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Social Welfare Board;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in this regard and if so, when;

(c) whether any inspection of roster was conducted in the organisation of Central Social Welfare Board; and

(d) if so, what were the findings of the study team and if not, the reasons due to which the inspection could not be carried out ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) to (d) The proposal was followed up by a communication from the office of the Commissioner to the Central Social Welfare Board with the request to the latter to supply the preliminary statistical data to take a decision for fixing up a date for the study. The data has not been supplied as yet.

देश में फुटपाथों पर रहने वाले रोजगार तथा बेरोजगार व्यक्ति

3024. श्री राम लाल राही : क्या

गृह मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) देश में इस समय कितने व्यक्ति फुटपाथों पर रहते हैं ;

(ख) उनमें से पृथक-पृथक कितने व्यक्ति रोजगार करते हैं तथा कितने बेरोजगार हैं ;

(ग) क्या, 1970 से अब तक इन व्यक्तियों की संख्या बढ़ी है अथवा, घटी है और इस संख्या में वर्ष-वार कितनी-कितनी वृदिध अथवा कमी हुई है ;

(घ) ऐसे व्यक्तियों की संख्या सबसे अधिक किस शहर में है ; और

(ङ) इन व्यक्तियों के कल्याण के लिए सरकार क्या उपाय कर रही है और तत्संबंधी ब्यौरा क्या है ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री निहार रंजन लास्कर):(क) इस समय देश में फुटपाथों पर रहने वालों की संख्या के विषय में सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है। दसवर्षीय जनगणना के दौरान बेघर लोगों के बारे में सूचना एकत्र की जाती है। जनगणना परिभाषा के अनुसार बेघर लोगों में, सड़क के किनारे, फुटपाथों और ह्यूम पाईपों में, सीढ़ियों के नीचे या खुले में, मंदिरों में, भडपों में, प्लेटफार्मों पर और इस प्रकार के अन्य स्थानों पर रहने वाले व्यक्ति सम्मिलित हैं। 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार भारत में बेघर लोगों की अस्थायी संख्या 2,342, 954 थी। असम राज्य को छोड़कर जहां राज्य में व्याप्त दंगाग्रस्त परिस्थितियों के कारण 1981 की जनगणना नहीं की जा सकी।

(ख) यह सूचना उपलब्ध नहीं है।

(ग) उपर्युक्त (क) को देखते हुए 1970 के बाद से फुटपाथों पर रहने वालों की संख्या में वर्ष-वार वढ़ोत्तरी या कमी का प्रश्न नहीं उठता है। देश में बेघर लोगों की संख्या जैसा कि 1971 और 1981 की जनगणनाओं में गणना की गई थी: (असम राज्य को छोड़कर) 1,972,693 से बढ़कर 2,342,954 हो गई है अर्थात 1971-81 के दौरान 370,261 व्यक्ति बढ़े।

(घ) 1981 की जनगणना के अनुसार देश में श्रेणी-1 के शहरों में (असम राज्य को छोड़कर) वृहत्व बम्बई में बेघर लोगों की अधिकतम संख्या अर्थात 44,2 89 है। देश में शहरी जनसंख्या में (असम राज्य को छोड़कर) कलकत्ता शहर में सब से अधिक बेघर लोगों की जनसंख्या, अर्थात 64 385 है।

(ङ) फुटपाथों पर रहने वालों के कल्याण के लिए कोई विशिष्ट योजना नहीं है।

Agreement between Marine and Communication Electronics (India) Ltd. and Selesmer Spa International Italy

3025. SHRI K. MALLANNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that an agreement for technical collaboration for manufacture of sophisticated marine in the country, has recently been signed between Marine and Communication Electronics (India) Ltd. and Selesmer SPA International, Italy, world famous producer of radars; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S. SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Marine and Communication Electronics (India) Limited (MACE), have proposed to take up progressive phased indigenous manufacture of Marine Navigation Radars in technical collaboration with M/s Selesmer, SPA, Italy. So far, these radars have been imported. The Technical Collaboration Agreement signed between MACE and Selesmer provides for the transfer of technical know-how, drawings, design and documentation, training of MACE engineers, availability of Salesmer's own service depots (home and abroad) to MACE for repair of the radars and mutual exchange of products/technology improvements between MACE and Selesmer. The collaboration agreement is presently under the consideration of Government.

Process for Converting Coal into Oil

3026. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI :
SHRI NIREN GHOSH :
PROF. RUP CHAND PAL :
SHRI KRISHNA CHANDRA HALDER :
SHRI R.P. DAS :

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any truth in the claim of an expert that while the cost of a commercial plant based on Central Fuel Research Institute's direct hydrogenation process for converting coal into oil will be uneconomical the one based on Fisher-Tropsch process will be cheaper;

(b) if so, whether Government have any plan to explore the said possibility and switch over to Fisher-Tropsch process in view of high drainage of foreign exchange in importing oil;

(c) if so, details of the plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) It is not possible to give realistic costs at this stage.

(b) Government by a notification have appointed an "Expert Group on Conversion of Coal to Gaseous and Liquid fuels" to study the matter in detail and report within six months, among other things, on the technical and economic feasibility of setting up a pilot plant or process demonstration unit for evaluating the most appropriate process technology for conversion of coal to oil.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

New Process for Mining Coal by Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad

3027. SHRI H.N. BAHUGUNA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether it is a fact that a new and imported process for demineralisation of coal by oil agglomerates has been developed by scientists of Fuel Research Institute, Dhanbad;

(b) if so, full details thereof;

(c) whether it is also a fact that if the process is successful, the overall cost of washed coal will come down by about Rs. 200 per tonne apart from additional fuel value in the agglomerates; and

(d) whether Government propose to give top most priority to this project and if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Yes, Sir. A process has been developed at a bench scale in the Institute.

(b) It is being tried in collaboration with Bharat Coking Coal Limited at a 2 tonne per hour pilot plant at Lodhna and a 10 tonne per hour Process Demonstration Unit is under fabrication to be installed at Patherdih.

(c) It is not possible to give any value until trials are completed.

(d) This project has been assigned very high priority.

Offer by Canadian Firm in Filling India's Requirement for Electronic Phone System

3028. SHRI N.E. HORO : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government has sought the Canadian firm's offer on electronic phone system in filling India's requirements;

(b) whether it is also a fact that manufacturers claim that Mitel equipment in offices, institutions and hospitals could reduce the space occupied for communications within a building by 75 per cent in comparison to electro-mechacal equipment in vogue today; and

(c) if so, the details regarding the plan of Government alongwith the investment likely to be made in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ELECTRONICS AND IN THE MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL SUPPLIES (SHRI M.S SANJEEVI RAO) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Electronic PABXs occupy less space in a building in comparison to electro-mechanical equipment. No specific information is available regarding space saving in respect of Mitel equipment.

(c) Steps are being taken, for setting up manufacture of Electronic PABX equipment by Indian Telephone Industries. U.P. Electronics Corporation Limited, West Bengal Electronics Industrial Development Corporation Limited, Maharashtra Electronics Corporation Limited and Punjab Wireless Systems Limited. The Department of Electronics is coordinating centralised purchase of foreign technology to be transferred in parallel to these public sector companies. The investment required for the manufacture of such exchanges will be known only when agreement for such transfer of technologies has been concluded.

Payment in Place of L.T.C.

3029. SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that large scale malpractices are being indulged inavailing the Leave Travel Concession by the Central Government employees;

(b) whether there is any proposal to amend the rule and make lumpsum payment in place of the travelling expenses; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) No instance of large scale malpractices being indulged in availing of leave travel concession by Central Government employees has been brought to the notice of the Department of Personnel & A.R.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Missing of Foreign Arms and Ammunitions from Bihar

3030. SHRI B.V. DASAI :
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY :

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY :
SHRI MANI RAM BAGRI :
SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI :
SHRI CHATURBHUJ :
SHRI MOTIBHAI R. CHAUDHARY :
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :
SHRI GUHFRAN AZAM :
SHRI KAMAL NATH :
SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :
KUMARI PUSHPA DEVI SINGH :
SHRI RAVINDRA VERMA:
SHRI JAGPAL SINGH :
SHRI PIYUSH TIRKI :
DR. VASANT KUMAR PANDIT :
SHRI KRISHAN PARTAP SINGH :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state :

(a) whether foreign arms and ammunitions valued at Rs. 1 crore were found missing from Government custody in Bihar State;

(b) if so, whether it is also a fact that the State Government had also conducted an enquiry into the missing foreign-made arms;

(c) if so, whether these arms were missing from a Defence Services Cantonment in the State of Bihar ; and

(d) if so, to what extent the findings of the Committee have been examined by the Union Government and State Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : (a) to (d) Government of Bihar have reported that some firearms and ammunition were seized from the two licensed dealers whose licences were suspended by District Magistrate, Gaya in 1976 and were kept in safe custody with another Arms dealer namely M/s India arms Stores, Gaya. The licence of India Arms Stores was subsequently cancelled by the District Magistrate in December 1982 and an Executive Magistrate was adopted to break open the lock of the shop of India Arms Stores and prepare an inventory of the firearms in the shop. On breaking upon the lock in June, 1983, all the arms and ammunition were found missing except four firearms. A case under IPC and Arms Act was registered and proprietor and the licencee of the shop was arrested. During investigations, it was found that some of the firearms were released on the orders of the District Magistrate. Further investigation to trace the remaining missing firearms and ammunition is continuing.

According to report received there has been no loss of arms and ammunition from Defence Units located in Bihar.

———

12.00 hrs.

(*Interruptions*)**

Mr. SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप पहले पढ़ लिया करें ।

मैंने खुद एनाउन्स किया है । मैंने हाउस में एलान किया है ।

(**व्यवधान**)

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Hajipur) : Sir, I have given an adjournment motion. Have you got my adjournment motion on the Mandal Commission Report?

(*Interruptions*)**

आपका नोटिस मिला था कि 40 संसद सदस्य गिरफ्तार हैं। क्यों गिरफ्तार हैं···(**व्यवधान**)···कुछ तो बोलिए।

*(Interruptions)***

श्री धनिक लाल मंडल (झंझारपुर) : मैम्बर्स के साथ जो कुछ हुआ है, उसको तो कृपा कर सुन लीजिए।···(**व्यवधान**)···

You are the custodian, and you should protect our rights.

*(Interruptions)***

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN : Sir, I am on a point of order.

SHRI HARIKESH BAHADUR (Gorakhpur) : We are all on a point of order.

Mr. SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

श्री राम विलास पासवान : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है कि अगले सप्ताह की लिस्ट आफ बीजनेस तय कर ली है, उसमें मंडल कमीशन के संबंध में कहीं कोई चर्चा नहीं है। आपने सदन में बार-बार कहा है कि मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर चर्चा करवायेंगे। सरकार की इन्टेन्शन साफ नहीं है। सरकार मंडल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट को न लागू करने जा रही है और न उस पर कोई कार्यवाही करने जा रही है··· (**व्यवधान**)···

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : सरकार चुप क्यों है, अध्यक्ष महोदय ?

(**व्यवधान**)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं आज ऊंचा नहीं बोल सकता। अगर आप सुनना चाहते हैं तो शान्ति से सुनना पड़ेगा। मैं जब वचन देता हूं तो वचनबद्ध होता हूं। मैं कभी भी अपनी कही बात से फिरता नहीं हूं। मैंने वायदा किया था कि इस पर डिस्कशन होगा···

एक माननीय सदस्य : कब होगा ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप ऐसा क्यों करते हैं ? जब मैंने अपने आपको उस फैसले से बांध दिया था, जब आपको सौंप दिया था कि आप जिस दिन के लिए बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी में फैसला कर देंगे, उसी दिन हो जायगा···

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : कल सुबह हो जाना चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप वहां नहीं थे, बिजनेस एडवाजरी कमेटी में।

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर : हम गिरफ्तार थे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उन्होंने यह समझा कि यह ज्यादा जरूरी नहीं है, बाद में डिस्कशन कर सकते हैं, इसलिए अगले हफ्ते ले लेंगे। उन्होंने निराकरण नहीं किया···

श्री चन्द्रजीत यादव (आजमगढ़) : वह निराकरण करना नहीं चाहते हैं। गवर्नमेंट इसको न मानने पर तुली हुई है। इसीलिए हम गवर्नमेंट को सेन्सर करना चाहते हैं। गवर्नमेन्ट चूंकि सीरियस नहीं है, इसीलिए हमने काम रोको प्रस्ताव दिया है। मुख्य मंत्रियों की बैठक हुई—उसमें

** Not recorded.

क्या फैसला हुआ, यह सदन जानना चाहता हैं। उन्होंने कहा था कि हम मुख्य मंत्रियों का फैसला बतलायेंगे। उसके बाद सैक्रेट-रीज की एक कमेटी बनाई गई, उसकी रिपोर्ट कहां है ? We want to censure this government. For 36 years, they have not done anything. This is what we feel.

अध्यक्ष कहोदय : आप ही ऐसा करेंगे तो कौन रक्षा करेगा ?

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV : We feel strongly that the government has not been implementing deliberately the Mandal Committee Report. The constitution has been violated by the Government.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : Not allowed. Nothing will go on record.

(*Interruptions*)**

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मुझे तो कोई एत-राज नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मण्डे को मीटिंग बुला लेते हैं। अब कल तो आपने कर दिया। कल तो हो रहा है।

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हरिकेश जी, मैंने तो नहीं रोका, न गवर्नमेंट ने रोका है।

(व्यवधान)*

MR. SPEAKER : Will you listen or or not ? Do you feel happy in doing this ? मुझे तो कभी-कभी हैरानी होती है।

(व्यवधान)*

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको क्यों होनी चाहिए ? मुझे हैरानी इसलिए होती है कि फैसला करने वाले आप हैं और मुखालिफत करने वाले भी आप हैं।

(व्यवधान)

12.11 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Statement on the revised guidelines in ceiling on managerial remuneration payableto managerial personnel of public companies and private componies.

THE MINISTER OF LAW, JUSTICE AND COMPANY AFFAIRS (SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL) : I beg to lay on the Table a statement (Hindi and English versions) on the revised guidelines on ceiling on managerial remuneration payable to managerial personnel of public companies and private companies which are subsidiaries of public companies in terms of Section 637A and 637AA of the Companies Act, 1956. [Placed in Library. *See* No.LT-6835/83]

Paper (Regulation of Production Amendment order, 1982.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI S. M. KRISHNA) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the paper (Regulation of Production) Amendment order 1982 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 787(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th November, 1982 under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. [Placed in Library. *See* No LT-6836/83].

**Not recorded.

Annual Report Audited Accounts and Review thereon of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research Bombay for 1981-82

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, ATOMIC ENERGY, SPACE, ELECTRONICS AND OCEAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : I beg to lay on the Table—

1. (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay for the year 1981-82.

   (ii) A copy of rhe Audited Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1981-82.

2. A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding (a) Review by the Government on the working of the Tata Institute of Fundamental Research, Bombay, for the year 1981-82 and (b) reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6837/83]

Border Security Force Veterinary officers Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1983, Delhi Public (Fundamental and Appeal Amendment) Rules, 1983 and All India services (Provident Fund) Amendment Ruls 1983.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : On behalf of my colleage, Shri P. Venkatasubbaiah,

I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Border Security Force Veterinary Officers Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S. O. 2799 in Gazette of India dated the 9th July, 1983 under sub-section (3) of section 14 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6838/83].

(2) A copy of the Delhi Police (Punishment and Appeal Amendment) Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 5/132/81 Home (P)/Estt, in Delhi Gazette dated the 20th July, 1983, under sub-section (2) of section 148 of the Delhi Police Act, 1978. [Placed in Library. *See* No. LT-6839/83].

(3) A copy of the All India Services (Provident Fund) Amendment Rules, 1983 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 531 in Gazette of India dated the 23rd July, 1983, under sub-section (2) of section (3) of the All India Services Act, 1951. [Placed in Library. *See* LT-6840/83]

12.14 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

(Sixty-Second Report)

SHRI G. LAKSHMANAN (Madras North) : I beg to present the Sixty-second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

(Forty-eighth Report)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : I beg to move :

"That this House do agree with the Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th August, 1983."

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बैठिए। सच्ची बात हमेशा सुनने में कड़वी लगती है राजनाथ जी।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री (सैदपुर) : यह क्या सच्ची बात है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सच्ची बात ही कह रहा हूं। आप पहले सुन तो लें। शायद आपको मीठी भी लगे।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : क्या आपको इस तरह से अच्छा लगता है ? मैं खड़ा हूं और आप भी खड़े हैं। आप सब चाहते हैं कि कानून के मुताबिक चला जाए लेकिन आप स्वयं कानून को तोड़ते हैं।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : कानून तो वे तोड़ रहे हैं।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मेरे लिए सब बराबर हैं। मैं सबको एक तरह से देखता हूं। मेरे लिए पक्ष और विपक्ष सब बराबर हैं।

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल (झंझारपुर) : विपक्ष कमजोर है उसको प्रोटेक्ट कीजिए।

MR. SPEAKER : I have to protect everybody in this House. मैं इंपार्शल इसलिए कहलाना चाहता हूं क्योंकि मैं सदन का सेवक हूं। मैं सदन की सेवा करना चाहता हूं।

श्री राजनाथ सोनकर शास्त्री : फिर सदन की बात मान लीजिए।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : किसने नहीं मानी ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : हे प्रभो, मैं उसके लिए क्या कर सकता हूं जो जागा हुआ भी नहीं जागता। जागते हुए जो कहता है कि मैं सोया हुआ हूं, उसके लिए मैं क्या करूं ?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जटिया जी, मेरा गला खराब है और आप मुझे इस तरह से बुलवा रहे हैं।

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया : हम कहां बुलवा रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब आसमान फटेगा तब आपको पता लगेगा।

देखिए, कल आपने मीटिंग की। आपने तय किया कि फ्लड ज्यादा जरूरी है और इस पर कल बात कर लें। मण्डल कमीशन की रिपोर्ट पर बाद में बात कर लेंगे। आज आप कह रहे हैं तो मैं कल भी लेने को तैयार बैठा हूं। मैं बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बुला लेता हूं।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों नहीं मेरे ऊपर विश्वास करते। आप क्यों मेरी बात नहीं सुन सकते। आप इतने ज्यादा उतावले हैं कि बेकाबू हुए जाते हैं। क्या यह आपको शोभा देता है ?

(व्यवधान)

श्री धनिक लाल मण्डल : सरकार का टर्म खत्म होने जा रहा है और अभी तक इस रिपोर्ट के बारे में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जा रही है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं सोमवार को बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की मीटिंग बुला लेता हूं।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : सोमवार की छुट्टी है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : ठीक है, मंगलवार को बुला लेते हैं और फैसला कर लेते हैं। मुझे कोई एतराज नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : इंद्रजीत जी आज मुझे मिले थे, उन्होंने लिखकर दिया था। उन्होंने बताया कि कल हमसे ऐसा हो गया है और अब हम इसको ठीक करना चाहते हैं। मैंने कहा कि आप फैसला करने वाले हैं, जैसा चाहें कर लीजिए।

श्री रामविलास पासवान : आपका दिमाग साफ है। पिछली बार भी आप चाहते थे, लेकिन सरकार नहीं चाहती थी।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं खड़ा हूं तो आपका खड़ा होना शोभा नहीं देता। बैठिए। आपको अपनी आंख में शहतीर नजर नहीं आता है और दूसरों की आंख के तिनका भी नजर आ जाता है। मैं कहता हूं कि हाउस मेरी मर्जी से चलेगा और मेरी मर्जी वह होगी जो बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी की होगी। फिर दिक्कत क्या है? क्यों फिर आप झगड़ा करते हैं?

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कुछ तो शर्म करो।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : All have accepted your suggestion, Sir...

(Interruptions)

Mr. SPEAKER : I have not allowed anybody except Mr. K. K. Tewari...

*(Interruptions)***

PROF. K. K. TEWARY (Buxar) : Sir, I have given a Calling Attention Motion for discussion on the defalcation of hundreds of crores of rupees for rehabilitating the refugees by J & K Government. I want a ruling... *(Interruptions)*.

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप क्यों ऐसा करते हैं? मेरी बात सुनिए। मिस्टर काबुली, यह काम मेरा है या आपका है? क्या आपका काम है फैसला करना? अगर आपका काम है तो आप फैसला कर लीजिए और मेरा काम है तो मुझे करने दीजिए।

(व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : मैं अपने रूल्स जानता हूं।

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : I have a point of Order, Sir.

Mr. SPEAKER : No question of Point of Order...

(Interruptions)

** Not recorded.

Mr. SPEAKER : It is highly improper. I can only listen to what you say.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : whatever these gentlemen say, not a word goes on record, because it is without my permission.

(*Interruptions*)**

Mr. SPEAKER : I decide everything which comes under the rules.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : Why can't you listen when I am replying ? What short of people are you, interrupting me when I am replying ? You are not showing the decenvy even to listen.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : I want to say that whatever the rules allow, I will permit. Under those rules I will allow any subject which comes under the rules. I undertake to consider whatever is under the rules.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : My submission is that rehabilitation is in the concurrent List.

Mr. SPEAKER : No question of submission. I will see. You have told me.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : We have given notices under rule 184 for discussion on the genocide in Sri Lanka...

Mr. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : In Sri Lanka they have passed a resolution, abridging the fundamental rights of the citizens themselves. The properties of the Tamilians in Sri Lanka... (*Interruptions*) The property should be restored to Tamilians...

Mr. SPEAKER : I have not allowed him.

(*Interruptions*)**

Dr. SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY (Calcutta North East) : This issue has become an all India issue. I have given notice...

Mr. SPEAKER : I will consider it.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. SPEAKER : They will not allow you to speak. I do not know what they gain by this rigmarole. If one of you speak, I can listen and I can reply. If all of you speak together, I do not know what gain you get. It is just irresponsibility on your part and it does not behave you at all. Then you lose whatever authority you have. I am very sympathetic to what you say. I will consider it and I will ask the Foreign Minister about it. It is an open subject. Mr. Maya Thevar, we are as much concerned as you are...

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : My humble submission is...

Mr. SPEAKER : Only do it properly.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : My submission is that citizenship rights of the Tamilians there have been taken away by legislation, theoretical rights of these who were born in Sri Lanka should be protected...

Mr. SPEAKER : we can discuss it under rule 184. Or we can have a Calling Attention. Whatever we have to take, we will decide.

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR : we obey the orders of the Chair. Today the Hon. Prime Minister is discussing the issue with Mr. Jayewardene's brother.

Mr. SPEAKER : They are talking now.

** Not recorded.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: We have to see that the remaining MPs are not butchered by the Government.

Mr. SPEAKER : They are talking now.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR: They are killing people, looting property...

Mr. SPEAKER : There is an end to everything. If you exceed the limit, Mr. Thevar, then you lose all your vehemence, all your importance; you lose everything. You have put it. I will give thought to it.

SHRI K MAYATHEVAR : Our most humble submission...

Mr. SPEAKER : We shall take care; no problem.

Dr SUBRAMANIAM SWAMY : This is an all India issue. There should be a resolution in the House. I have given notice under rule 184.

Mr. SPEAKER : We will discuss it.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR : The President of Sri Lanka has gone beyond the limit. He says he is not intervening in Punjab or Assam. What authority has he got to say so against this Government ? He has brought charge against the Indian Government...

MR. SPEAKER : Now, further discussion on the motion moved by Shri Buta Singh.

Motion moved :

"That this House do agree with the forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th August, 1983."

Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta.

PROF. AJIT KUMAR MEHTA : Sir, I beg to move :

That in the Motion,

Add at the end—

Subject to the modification that the following be *added* at the end of para 3 of report :—

"on the approval of the House to be sought on the same day."

अध्यक्ष महोदय, मंत्री महोदय को मालूम होना चाहिए कि जब भी सरकारी काम की आवश्यकता हुई है, यह सदन देर तक बैठा है, और इसकी आज्ञा सदन हमेशा देता रहा है, परन्तु यह प्रस्ताव लाकर मंत्री महोदय सदन से शायद ब्लैंक चैक चाहते हैं कि जब भी आवश्यकता हो, सदन अपने आप आगे बैठ जाये। आखिर, इसकी आवश्यकता क्या है ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आपको पता है, फिर भी आप पूछ रहे हैं। जाग रहे हैं, फिर भी कहते हैं कि जगा दो। छोड़ दीजिए।

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता : जब-जब भी आवश्यकता हो तो हाउस से अनुमति लेकर देर तक बैठा जा सकता है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : बिजनेस एडवाइजरी कमेटी से सलाह करके, हाउस की मर्जी से ही सब कुछ होता है।

Mr. Buta Singh, do you want to say anything ?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SPORTS AND WORKS AND HOUSING (SHRI BUTA SINGH) : No, Sir. You have already replied. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the amendment of Prof. Ajit Kumar Mehta to the vote of the House.

Amendment was put and negatived.

MR. SPEAKER : I shall now put the motion to the vote of the House.

The question is :

"That this House do agree with Forty-eighth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 9th August, 1983."

The Motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : Now, Matters under Rule 377.

12-25 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

(i) Clearance to Kuriarkutty-Karapars Hydro-electric Project.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palghat) : Sir, Kuriarkutty-Karapara Hydro-electric project is a major project which is intended to generate 21 MW of electricity and irrigate 11740 hactares of land.

(*Interruptions*)**.

MR. SPEAKER : Not allowed. I have called Mr. Vijayaraghavan.

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHVAN : The project report was sent by the Kerala Government for Central clearance as early as in 1978. According to the original estimate the outlay of this project was Rs 48.55 crores, but the revised estimate shows that it would be Rs. 90 crores.

12.26 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the House.*]

(*Interruptions*)**.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Nothing will go on record. Only 377.

(*Interruptions*)**.

SHRI K. MAYATHEVAR (Dindigul) : We are protesting against this. (*Interruptions*). Therefore, we are walking out.

(*At this stage, Shri K. Mayathevar and some other Hon. Members left the House*)

SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN : When this project is completed, it would relieve to a great extent the power shortage on Malabar area. Similarly, by this project, the drought prone areas in Chittur taluk such as Kozhingampara, Mudalemeda, Chemmanampatl, Elancherry etc. could be irrigated.

After the project report was sent, the State has been awaiting Central clearance for many years now. The Central Electricity Authority has now asked for revision of the project. In the meantime, the State Electricity Board had almost decided to give up this project under pressure from some powerful vested interests.

The fact that the offices connected with this project at Madulamada, Thellickal etc. were wound up early bears ample proof.

The divisional office at Nenmara too was closed down in this process.

After remaining in a state of uncertainty for 5 years, this project has now again been taken up for consideration by the Government.

In this situation, I would request the Government to give speedy clearance to this project which is essential for the development of the backward Malabar region.

(ii) Need for a High Power Transmission Station at Bharuch or Surat for T.V.

SHRI AHMED MOHAMMED PATEL (Broach) : It is a happy augury that the Government of India have de-

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**Not recorded.

[Shri Ahmed Mohammed Patel]

cided to cover 70 per cent of the population under television expansion programme. It it the fitness of things that many places are decided for high power and low power transmission stations. In Gujarat also quite a few places have been selected amongst which one is Bharuch.

I request that at Bharuch or Surat a high power transmission station should be established. In Banaskantha District of North Gujarat also a high power station should be established. It would be in consonance with policy because Banaskantha is a backward and border city to Pakistan.

It is urged that trasmission stations in Gujarat should be located on higher grounds or hills, so that optimum and more area could be covered. I wish that expeditious work on these projects would be undertaken so that we can view television by 1985.

(iii) Petro-chemical Complex at Barauni (Bihar)

SHRIMATI KRISHNA SAHI (Begusarai) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

Barauni in Bihar is the oldest oil refinery in the country. It was set up in 1964. But even now in 1983 it has been kept deprived of a petro-chemical complex. In 1980, on a non-official motion in the Lok Sabha; the Government assured the House that the Government would take very soon positive steps for the establishment of a petro-chemical complex at Barauni. In May, 1980, a Site Selection Committee was constituted by the Government for setting up a petro-chemical complex. The Committee submitted its report in March 1981. One of the recommendations of the Committee was that Barauni might be a suitable site for setting up aromatic caprolactam project. Recommendations of the Committee to set up one aromatic plant in Bombay, one in Cochin and one at Salempur in U.P. were accepted by the Government. It was also accepted that large-sized petrochemical plants can be set up at Barauni.

Since 20 years, this project is specially pending for the last three years, the Members of Parliament and the Government of Bihar have been demanding and representing to the Government of India for setting up a petro-chemical complex of Barauni. The local people in Barauni & Begusarai are also getting restive. This may result in agitation if prompt action is not taken for the establishment of aromatic caprolactam project. Therefore, I strongly request the Government to take immediate action for the establishment of this project.

(iv) Selection Broad for 'A and B' Posts.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

Due to constitutional provision, according to which only States are entitled to have a State Public Service Commission. Union Territories, even though with a Legislative Assembly like Goa, Daman and Diu, as deprived of this substantial advantage. As far as Goa is concerned, the recruitment for 'A' and 'B' post under the local Administration are made through the UPSC with the practical result that chances of the local people getting jobs are substantially reduced. It is obviously unfair to reduce the employment opportunities of the people of the Union Territories as compared to the States merely because of a constitutional hitch. This difficulty, however, has already been overcome in the Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram where recruitment is made through a Selection Board. I submit that a similar Selection Board should be created for Goa also. The recruitment for 'A' and 'B' posts under the Goa Administration should not be made by the UPSC, but by a Selection Board consisting of a senior person to be nominated as Chairman by the Local Government and having as member such other persons as may be appointed by

the Central Government for this purpose.

Furthermore, a working knowledge of the local language Konkani would also be very useful for officers from outside the Territory who are posted in Goa.

A short course could be conducted in Goa to impart a working knowledge of the local language to the officers outside the Territory who are posted there. Incentives could also be given to such of them who do well in this course. I urge the Home Ministry to take up these matters with the sympathy and urgency that they require.

(v) Interim Relief to extra departmental employees of P & T.

SHRI SUSHIL BHATTACHARYA (Burdwan) : Under Rule 377, I make the following statement :

Out of a total of eight and half lakh employees serving in the Post and Telegraph Department nearly three lakhs are hapless Extra Department Agents receiving a monthly wage varying from Rs. 129/- to Rs. 232/- for working generally as departmental employees in the rural post offices. The Supreme Court gave a verdict that the Extra Departmental employees are also civil Servants. On 26.7.1983 the Finance Minister announced on the floor of this House that all government servants will be eligible to get an interim relief ranging from Rs. 50/- to Rs. 100/-. I request the Government to treat the Extra Departmental employees also at par with the regular employees for the purpose of grant of interim relief.

(vi) Need to provide protection to Citizens and maintenance of Law and Order in the Country

श्री मनीराम बागड़ी (हिसार) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, सबसे पहले तो मैं बधाई देता हूं सदन को और स्पीकर को। मेरे इस वक्तव्य का काफी मंशा गृह मंत्री ने सर्वसम्मति से प्रस्ताव पास करवा के पूरा कर दिया है। यह वक्तव्य निरंकारियों के बारे में है। मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं।

मानवीय कत्ल चाहे वह धर्म, मजहब, सम्प्रदाय, जाति या भाषा, प्रान्त अथवा नगर के आधार पर होता है, राष्ट्र के लिए कलंक है। चाहे वह कत्ल अमृतसर में सिख सम्प्रदाय के लोग हों और फिर कड़ी से कड़ी उसके बदले में आतंकवादी साम्प्रदायिक लोग निरंकारियों के नाम पर कत्ल करें, यह देश का बहुत बड़ा दुर्भाग्य है। किसी भी सम्प्रदाय और धर्म के मानने वाले को यह शोभा नहीं देता कि दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के प्राणियों को कत्ल करें या कत्लेआम करने में सहयोग दें। निरंकारियों का आतंकवादियों द्वारा कत्ल देश में एक समस्या बन गई है। या तो सरकार कमजोर है या रक्षा नहीं करना चाहती है। सरकार को हर नागरिक के प्राण की रक्षा करनी चाहिए और अगर कोई बात किसी के धर्म के खिलाफ है, तो उसकी जांच करके उसका समाधान करना चाहिए। अब निरंकारियों ने शहीदी जत्था बना कर उसको अमृतसर ले जाने का फैसला किया है और उधर से दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के आतंकवादियों ने उसका जवाब धमकी में दिया है। इससे देश में तनाव और हिंसा बढ़ने के सिवाय और कुछ नहीं हो सकता।

निरंकारी बाबा से लगा कर लाला जगत नारायण और आज तक कितने कत्ल हुए, इसका हिसाब किसके पास है? मेरी लोक सभा के माध्यम से निरंकारियों एवं दूसरे सम्प्रदाय के लोगों से अपील है कि वे अपने फैसले पर पुनः विचार करें और जनहित को ध्यान में रखते हुए शहीदी जत्थे को स्थगित करें और उग्रवादी, पृथकता-

[श्री मनीराम बागड़ी]

बादी तत्वों को मदद देने वाले लोगों से चाहूंगा कि वे देश और अपने सम्प्रदाय पर दया करें और अपने आपको गलत रास्ते से बचाने के लिए प्रायश्चित करें। सरकार तमाशाई न बनी रहे, बल्कि उसे अमल से अमन-चैन और व्यवस्था कायम करनी चाहिए।

(vii) Amelination of Cardition of Cine Workers

श्री हरिकेश बहादुर (गोरखपुर) : देश के विभिन्न भागों में कार्य कर रहे सिनेमा-कर्मचारियों की स्थिति अत्यंत दयनीय है, क्योंकि वे घोर शोषण के शिकार हो गए हैं। सिनेमा मालिक और सरकार दोनों ही इस उद्योग से पर्याप्त मुनाफा कमा रहे हैं किन्तु श्रमिक वर्ग उपेक्षा और शोषण के कारण उचित मजदूरी अथवा वेतन से वंचित है। मनोरंजन कर का कम से कम पांच प्रतिशत अंश कर्मचारियों के वेतन में जोड़ दिया जाना अत्यंत आवश्यक है। मृत सिनेमा कर्मचारी के आश्रित को नौकरी देने तथा इन्श्योरेंस की व्यवस्था की जानी चाहिए और श्रम कानून के नियमों का कठोरता के साथ पालन किया जाना चाहिए। कर्मचारियों के वर्तमान वेतन में वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए, साथ ही बोनस देने और पी० एफ० कटौती योजना लागू करने की व्यवस्था आरंभ की जानी चाहिए। कर्मचारियों से अधिक से अधिक आठ घंटे ही काम लिया जाना चाहिए और प्रतिवर्ष वेतन में नियमित वृद्धि की जानी चाहिए। मेरी सरकार से मांग है कि वह कर्मचारियों को शोषण से मुक्त कराने हेतु शीघ्र प्रभावी कदम उठाए।

(viii) Need to solve problems of Contract labour of food Corporation of India

प्रो० अजित कुमार मेहता (समस्तीपुर): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, फूड कारपोरेशन आफ इंडिया के डिपो में ठेके के मजदूरी की प्रथा में निहित चोरी/बरबादी के कारण कारपोरेशन को हर वर्ष अपार घाटा होता रहता है, परन्तु दूसरी ओर कार्पोरेशन के मजदूर शोषण के शिकार बने हुए हैं। एफ० सी० आई० प्रबन्धक अपने स्थायी कर्मचारियों को जो वेतन तथा सुविधा देता है वही सुविधा अपने गोदामों में लगाए गए फूड हैंडलिंग मजदूरों को देने से इंकार करता है। बहुधा ठेकेदार अपने मजदूरों को बिना पगार दिए ही लापता हो जाते हैं। परन्तु प्रबन्धक इनके विरुद्ध भी कोई कार्यवाही नहीं करता। सरकारी उपक्रमों सम्बन्धी समिति के 37वें प्रतिवेदन की अनुशंसा और सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के 1978 के फैसले के बावजूद भी एफ० सी० आई० ने ठेकेदारी की प्रथा को जीवित रखा है। समान कार्य के लिए समान वेतन के सिद्धान्त को, जिसे सर्वोच्च न्यायालय ने 1982 के फैसले में प्रतिपादित किया है, प्रबन्धन अवहेलना करता रहता है। एफ० सी० आई० ने असम, बिहार आदि राज्यों मे मजदूरों को सीधे भुगतान की व्यवस्था को, जिसके लिए उन्होंने 1-11-73 को सहमति दिया था अभी तक लागू नहीं किया है। कुछ स्थानों पर ठेकेदारी प्रथा को सिद्धान्ततः समाप्त कर कुछ स्थानों पर कायम रखना अनियमित एवं गैर कानूनी है, इसके विरोध में तथा अपनी मांग मनवाने के लिए एफ० सी० आई० के लगभग दो हजार फूड हैंडलिन मजदूरों ने दो महीने से दिल्ली में धरना दे रखा है। धूप और वर्षा में उनकी दुर्दशा हो रही है। अतः मैं सरकार से अनु-

रोध करता हूं कि उनकी उचित मांगों को मानकर इस आन्दोलन को समाप्त करें, यही मानवता का तकाजा है।

12.40 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF ARMS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE—*Contd.*

And

ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now, we take up the Legislative Business; further discussion of the Statutory Resolution and the Arms (Amendment) Bill. Shri Era Mohan is to continue his speach. 2 hours were alloted for this Bill. 1 hour and 22 minutes have been exhausted. So, we have to complete it in 38 minutes and then we have to take up another Bill.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA (Pali) : Please give me also a chance to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You must also cooperate with us. If all members cooperate with the Chair, the time can be regulated in a better way, and more members can be accommodated.

SHRI MOOL CHAND DAGA : You give 5 to 10 minutes to each member. What happens is that one member gets half an hour or even more than that and the other does not get a chance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There should be some self-discipline. If one member takes more time, the other member loses his chance. That consciousness should be there. Every member must think that every other member also must speak. It is for you to have self-discipline.

SHRI A.K. ROY (Dhanbad) : We should all be given some chance to express our opinion.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If you want to speak, you give it in writing. You cannot speak on behalf of all of them. Whoever wants to speak should give his name.

Every member shall not take more than 8 to 10 minutes. Mr. Era Mohan, I am very liberal, specially to you.

SHRI A.K. ROY : How much time you will take ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Whatever time you want me to take. Shri Era Mohan to continue.

*SHRI ERA MOHAN (Coimbatore) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would resume my speach by referring to what has been stated by the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs, Shri P.C. Sethi in the Statement of Objects and Reasons :

> "Apart from unlicensed firearms, the involvement of licensed firearms in crime has also been on the increase. The Arms (Amendment) Bill, 1981 was therefore introduced in Parliament in 1981 to provide for greater vigilance on the issue of licences for firearms and sale and transfer of those arms with the objective of ensuring that firearms do not come into possession of anti-social elements."

It is clear that the Home Minister has affirmed both unlicenced/fire arms and licenced firearms are contributing to the increase in the number of crimes. When this is the accepted position, I wonder at the inordinate delay in getting this Bill passed. This Bill was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 24th August, 1981 and was passed by that House on 8th September, 1981. It has come up

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*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Era Mohan]

for discussion here after about 2 years. When the situation is so grave, why should there this kind of delay involing this legislation ? I would like to appeal to the Hon. Minister of Home Affairs that he should gear up his Department and ensure that there is no such inordinate delay in enacting Bills of this nature.

The acquisition, possession and sale of firearms without valid licence is a crime and the punishment proposed in this Bill is minimum of 6 moths imprisonment with fine and maximum of 3 years imprisonment with fine. Sir, this is not deterrent punishment. It should be enhanced to minimum of six years imprisonment with fine. When there is disturbance of public peace and tranquility or imminent danger of such disturbance by anti-social and communal elements, then that is decleared as disturbed area and the people in possession of fireams will have to deposit them in the Police Stations of the area. This is all right. But after the communal clashes and religious fracas subside, the firearms are returned to the licence-holders. I would like to suggest here that if the Government has conclusive proof that a licence-holder has participated in such a communal carnage, then the firearms should not be restored to him. If we do that, then he is encouraged to indulge himself in such activities after six months or so. The only way to prevent the recurrence of communal conflicts is to cancel the arms licence of such people and not to restore the firearms to them. The Hon. Minister should bear this in mind and do the needful in this matter.

Sir, the firearms like rifles and guns are hereditary property in affluent families in our country. They are passed on from generation to generation. The Government also gives hereditary licence to such people in the affluent families irrespective of the fact whether the licence-holder knows how to use the gun or not. It is common knowledge that they do not know how to clean the guns. We read reports of accidental shooting in such affluent families while a servant cleans the guns or loads the rifles with the bullets. He does not know how to hold the gun and he does not know how to trigger it. Not only he but also his master is ignorant about these things; yet the master has the licence because he has hereditarily come into the possession of the gun. To hold a gun licence is a matter of prestige among the higher-ups in our society. Sir, I would like to suggest that the Government should conduct a test in the case of such applicants for the licence and ensure that he knows to use the rifle or the gun.

I am happy that the age of applicants for gun licence has been raised from 16 years to 21 years. I welcome this because the age of 16 is an impetuous age given to fits of anger and depression. We cannot allow the boy to have a gun in his hand at this age. I am happy that it has been raised to 21 years.

Sir, we hear reports of the manufacture of unauthorised arms are being manufactured illicitly The Government have found out the use of country arms which have been used in communal conflagrations. In many places of our country, there is sudden eruption of communal conflicts, religious rows and fisticuffs on account of glaring economic imbalance. There unauthorised firearms are used and the innocents are shot dead. The Hon. Minister should ponder over this problem and take adequate legislative support to put an end to this anti-national activity.

Sir. you must have also read about the looting of armouries belonging to the Government of India in northern States. These armouries may belong to the Police, Military, B.S.F. or C.R.P. Naturally the Stolen firearms will be used by the anti-social elements. I would like the Hon. Minister to devise ways and means for protecting these

armouries which ensure nation's securities.

Sir, another alarming feature which I want to bring to your attention is that the religious protoganists, who are expected to instill the sense of morality in the minds of our people, are roaming about different parts of northern States of our country with modern and sophisticated firearms like Sten gun, Bren gun, LMC fitted with telescopic equipment. Such modern weapons are not available even to our Military and Police. I do not know how they get them. I also wish to know whether they have valid licence or not. In some place such people move with machine-guns also. In the name of religion, they are being tolerated. Yet it cannot be denied that they pose danger to public security in our country. You will not find this in Southern States and particularly in Tamil Nadu the dedicated efforts of Thanthai Periyar, the inimitable social reformer, there has been social resurgence and the shackles of religion have been torn as under. Only in northern States, you will find the seers of religion moving about with most modern firearms hanging around their shoulders. I demand that the Government should take strict preventive steps in this matter and protect the society from the self-styled religious protoganists.

Sir, you will find from the statistics being furnished by the Government that there is occurrence of communal conflict or religious riot at monotonous intervals in well identified places. The Government have full information about these susceptible areas vulnerable to violence. I do not have time to quote chapter and verse from the statistics supplied by the Government. There should be a definite provision in this Bill that in such areas the arms licence should not be issued to anyone, irrespective of the social strata to which the applicant belongs.

In conclusion, I would refer to the fact that this Bill will prove a damper to sportsmen and sportswomen. The provision that none can have more than three firearms will prove to be a hurdle for their excellence in sports. Previously the guns were used for hunting. Now hunting is prohibited in many places. The guns are now a potential weapon for international sports competitions. Rifle shooting is a recognised sport of the International Olympics Association. The sports-men require different kinds of guns for different target practices. They cannot do with three guns only. Hence I suggest that the sportsmen and sportswomen should be exempted from this restriction of possessing only three guns. The nation cannot afford to neglect the interests of sportsmen and sportswomen who participate in international games of rifle shooting etc.

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Mohan, others are trying to obstruct you. They are discussing about it. Please conclude.

SHRI ERA MOHAN : The sportsmen and sportswomen should be exempted from this rigid rule of three arms only. I welcome this Bill which ensures national security and I commend the legislative effort of our Hon. Minister. With these words I conclude my speech.

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH (Godhra) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, since a lot has already been said about the Arms Amendment Bill that has been introduced, I would not like to be repetitive and take the time of the House. But, I would like to mention a few very salient points which, I think, are worth considering by the Government.

The Bill that has been brought in, I am sure, has a very laudable intention. I do not doubt that. But the point is that the Bill as it has been presented now, I do not think, is going to serve the purposes for which it is meant because, as some of the Members earlier on said, the incidence of crime and ter-

[Shri Jaideep Singh]

rorism and things of that sort are more so because of unlicensed arms in this country. According to me, there is a very large cache of unlicensed arms revolving all round. I do not see very sincere efforts being made on the part of the Government to recover these arms and punish the miscreants. On the contrary, by bringing forward this Bill, for example, it is sought to regulate and curb those people who keep arms officially and with the knowledge of the Government. There is a contention that only three weapons would be allowed per person. I do not know how you have arrived at that figure. I have been given to understand that this is on the basis of a report or the suggestions of the Expert Committee. If they were experts, I am sure, they would not have arrived at the figure of three because there are all kinds of people who own arms. There are owners of one gun which is very widespread all over the country by the people who have been given the licence to protect their crops. These people need only one gun or, at the most, two guns. But, there are other kinds of people who keep arms for the sake of sports. They are, perhaps, indulging in shooting game or in target shooting competition which are well known in the world. Now for this kind of people, you want to regulate that they need have only two or three arms, is unrealistic because, just as a Tennis Player or any other Player who has to use some implements, he has to keep many spares with him always, In the target shooting, for example, if he is doing skeet or clay-pigeon shooting, he has to shoot more than three hundred or four hundred shots in a day. The gun becomes hot in competition. It is likely that he may have to put aside the gun which has become hot. He cannot use that gun. So, he at least has to have a minimum of two guns if he is doing target shooting. How can all this fit in ? If this number is to be regulated to three and if the Government does not want to make the necessary changes in the Bill that they have brought in, then, definitely, they will have to have some provision for having a body or a Committee of Officials appointed to gauge where in special cases, more guns may be given to the people. But, then it will become discriminatory because in some places they will give it and in some other place they will not give. It will not be uniform.

We should aim of a uniform policy. That is why I have a suggestion that a minimum of six guns should be given to those who are in the category of sportsmen or to those people who use the guns for such purposes. Even in shooting competition, there are various kinds of competition for which various guns are required. The same gun is not used for everything. So, this is a suggestion and, I hope, the Minister will take it into account.

At some juncture the Minister intervened to say that there was no ceiling on keeping the weapons at the moment. I do not know how far that is true because, I am quite aware of the fact that in Gujarat, for example, people are not allowed to keep more than three or four guns anyway even to-day. (*Interruptions*) In that case you should have verified what the situation is in all the places because, there are places where there are more guns allowed and they are places where less guns are allowed. Unless you gather all the information from all the States, how can a uniform policy be formed by the Government of India ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I hope you will be concluding in one or two minutes.

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH : I shall. If you will give me two or three more minutes, I shall conclude.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You will take two to three more minutes.

SHRI JAIDEEP SINGH : If it is the contention that even the licensed arms holders are committing different kinds of crimes, then, I do not know how just giving them three weapons is going to solve this problem. Even if he has one weapon, he is going to commit the crime, only one is needed at a time.

The question of having the number of three is something which, I have not been able to follow. I think it is unrealistic. Anyway, my point is this. When a licence is given, that is the time when the authorities must scrutinise very stringently to find out from the person who has applied for the licence as to what purpose he wants it. My contention is that a lot of crime is committed with the unlicensed weapons. People are given guns which are normally not given to the civilians. For example, in the olden days, .303 standard weapon was allowed to the military. It was never given to a civilian on licence. What we have done now is freely licence is issued for 30 carbides. This is an automatic weapon. This is only meant for military use. I do not know how it has come to be so widely used. Even those who want it for crop protection, this 30 carbide gun does not serve that purpose. For this you do not even need an automatic weapon which is used for crops protection. So, I think there has been some lacunae. The regulations of giving a licence for the crop protection should be scrutinised. The 30 carbide guns should not be given. On the countrary, I would like to suggest that if you want to be very stringent, you should withdraw all the licences for the thirty-carbide. That should be taken a way. That is the sphere where the problems take place. Arms are stolen from the Ordinance Factories. Or they are stolen from the army dumps else. A lot of unlicensed weapons and ammunitions are circulating in this country. The last point that I would like to make is this. I feel that a proper consideration has not been given to the fact that when you talk of arms, you talk of all arms. There are arms which are of antique value which are not used. There are arms which are obsolete. The cartridges of these arms and that particular bore of the gun are not manufactured any more. All the world wideover these guns are not produced; the cartridge is not produced. So, it is likely that people may have a gun which is not in use. So, my suggestion is this If somebody asks for a licence, even these guns are added on to the licence. So, even if the man is keeping these guns which are not in use, you take them away. Why not have a system of special permit for retaining the antique arms or the arms which are obsolete so that these arms do not come under the normal licence. It is said that whenever you want to keep an antique arm, you must spike it. That is criminal because when an antique piece, if spike the value of the antique goes away. Therefore, some system must be found which differentiates between antique arms and obsolete arms against the normal arms which are used and the ammunition of which is being produced.

These are the main points the Government should consider and some steps must be taken if you at all want to bring about a control on the law and order situation. You should punish very stringently, very strongly those who own unlicensed arms in the country. Even when it is detected nothing is done. I wonder whether steps have been taken in this direction. But many a times evidently the people are holding arms which they cannot have a licence, and yet the authorities do nothing. When Bhinderanwale was here, his bodyguards were holding even sten-guns in their hands. Even visually, if the authorities see the sten-gun in anybody's hands, they would know it cannot be licensed. So, I ask, was any effort made even at that moment and even today to take these arms away ? That is what is required and I hope the Government will give consideration to that.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I also agree that there is need for tightening the machinery for issue of licenses for fire arms. As has been stated in the Statement of objects and Reasons of the Bill, there has been an increase in the use of fire arms in committing crimes and there is a controversy whether the licensed fire arms are being increasingly used for the commitment of crimes or unlicensed arms are being used for the purpose.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kodiyan, you can continue after lunch.

13.08 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjorned for lunch till Ten Minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eighteen minutes past Fourteen of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE : DISAPPROVAL OF ARMS (AMENDMENT) ORDINANCE—*Contd.*

and

ARMS (AMENDMENT) BILL—*Contd.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri P.K. Kodiyan.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, I was referring to the controversy regarding the use of licensed firearms in the commitment of crimes. Whether the firearms used are licensed or un-licensed is immaterial, so far as the victims are concerned. We donot go into that controversy. Since there has been a general increase in the incidence of crimes in the country in recent years, since there has been a deterioration in the law and order situatton in certain parts of the country in recent years, I have no doubt that the use of licensed arms also would have gone up in the commitment of crimes.

The 1959 Act was very lenient in regard to the licensing of firearms; and this lenient Act was implemented in a more lenient manner with the result that today, according to Government's own claim, more licensed arms have gone into the hands of anti-social elements. Therefore, my first point is that this leniency should be given up. The government should tighten the licensing machinery and every application for licensed firearms should be carefully scrutinised. The Bill provides that the licensing authority should call for a report from the officer of the concerned police station. It should also be provided that if the officer does not give the report within the prescribed time, the licensing authority can take a decision on the application. I should say that the police officer concerned should not sit on the report but it must be obligatory on his part to submit the report to the licensing authority within the prescribed time. If he fails to do so, action should be taken against him. Some such provision should be made in this Bill.

There is also a controversy in regard to the restriction of the number of firearms to three. Some Hon. Members have opposed that and they want that the number of firearms to be licensed should be increased. In my opinion, even the restriction to three is on a liberal side. The firearms should be restricted to one for one person. Suppose, every one in the family applies for a licence and they are issued three firearms each, how many firearms will be there in the family? Of course, in exceptional cases, where the persons have to protect their crops from animals, more firearms should be given. But these are exceptions only. Therefore, the restriction on firearms should be reduced further.

In our country, today the unlicensed firearms and their illegal manufacture

and sale have assumed a menacing proportion. It has created a serious law and order situation in some parts of the country, particularly in Bihar, UP, Madhya Pradesh and other places. So far as I am concerned, I am one who is working among the weaker sections of seciety in village areas. It has been my experience that weaker sections were at the receiving end where the firearms were used by the landlords and their musclemen, whether licensed or unlicensed. There have been a number of cases where poor Harijans, agricultural workers, share-croppers and other poor people in the villages have been shot dead mercilessly. The Government has failed to recover the unlicensed and illegal firearms. There are a number of factories clandestinely manufacturing all sorts of firearms. When I went to Bihar in Nalanda district, particularly in some parts, every village is having arms manufacturing factory almost like a cottage industry. One Hon. colleague of mine from Bihar, while we were travelling in the train, was asking me to go to his constituency and he would show me any number of factories working there, manufacturing firearms. These so-called illegal factories, so-called underground factories are actually not working underground; most of them are working overground. This was also told to me by him. That means there has been no effective drive to recover the illegal arms and to unearth the underground factories which are manufacturing arms. In Nalanda in the district of Gaya and in the district of Monghyr I was told that there are large number of factories. Similarly, in certain parts of U P. also there are many factories. Some time back the Central Government had issued a directive to the State to recover the illegai arms but the State has not cared to carry out the directive. Not only these factories are continuing to be spread to other areas but the maufacturing is also on the increase and this is creating a serious law and order situation. Therefore, I would request the Hon. Minister to tell us something about this aspect, that is, the recovery of illegal weapons and to what extent the recovery has been effected and in what States, etc.

Similarly, there are weapons which are smuggled into our country, there are weapons which are stolen from ordnance factories, Government armouries, etc. All these have to be properly looked into and vigorous drive has to be launched.

So far as the weaker sections are concerned—the Harijans, agricultural workers and others—particularly they have to be protected from the wanton killings by the landlords and their musclemen. Practically every big landlord in Bihar and other parts of the country is having his own musclemen, is having his own private army. This private arm is let loose against unarmed innocent villagers like Harijans, agricultural workers and share-cropers. So, I would suggest that in areas which are prone to atrocities against the weaker sections, Government should issue a directive that fire arms, licensed as well as unlicensed, in such areas should be confiscated from the landlords and their musclemen.

PROF. N.G. RANGA : Licensed also ?

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Yes. I am saying this from my own experience that hundreds of poor people have been killed, unarmed innocent people have been shot dead when they raised their voice for implementation of minimum wages, that is, wages statutorily fixed by the Government itself for the simple reason that they have organised themselves into a union and have asserted their rights. Therefore, this kind of atrocity should be stopped and these fire arms with the landlords and their musclemen should be confiscated.

SHRI ANAND SINGH (Gonda): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I congratulate the Government for bringing forward a law, looking to the conditions in the

[Shri Anand Singh]

country and the rise in crimes. But the only question that is being debated here is whether the purpose of bringing this law would be served by this Bill.

If you go by the definition of 'arms' that is given in the Bill, it is very categorical. I say this definition was good 2,000 years ago and it will remain good for another 2,000 years to come. But the question is the area of application. An arm which was a deadly weapon some 200 or 300 years ago, is no more an arm; it is just a decoration on the mantle piece. An arm which was considered vary sophisticated 100 years ago is no more an arm; it is only a national heritage, a piece of art, a national wealth. When a new Arms Act was being brought forward, these things should have been considered and they should he defined—what is an 'arm' and what is obsolute. They should not have brought in a blanket provision like this.

There are many arms which even the outlaws have discarded, which even they do not use. Under this Bill, one is supposed to do away with those arms in the same way as firing weapons that are serviceable. At least those weapons which are discarded by the outlaws should be kept outside the purview of this Bill.

For the last two or three centuries the European and British manufacturers of arms were making them for the Indian market. We were the buyers of weapons like Match Lock,Fit lock,Wheel Lock and Percession Lock. These are not in a position to be used now. If you have a six-feet barrel or 10 feet barrel, you cannot take it in the road, especially when the roads are now crowded any way. Further, it would take 5 to 7 minutes to load and use them; in between, he is bound to be beaten by sticks by his apponents. So, now these weapons are only a national heritage; they are good for display, they are good for museum, but not for use as a weapon. Therefore, this definition should have been discarded when you are bringing in an amending Bill.

We say that the crimes are on the increase and, therefore, the arms should be restricted. Sounds fine; it is a very good logic. But has there been any survey as to what is the rate of crime and what is the rate of participation by people who possess licensed weapons ? Do you know in how many crimes people with more than two or three weapons have participated ? So, before bringing down the number from 3 to 1, there has to be a little bit of survey.

Further, I do not know why a person should use a licensed weapon these days for a crime. You can buy a weapon for Rs. 150 or, better still, you can walk into an ordanance factory, get one loan and use it; you can get it from the police also, When the DIG was shot recently in Amritsar, was the weapon used a licensed one ? When the DM was blown to pieces in Assam, was the weapon used a licensed one ? When a Bill is being brought forward on arms, this is the type of information that should have been collected and supplied. The people who use licensed weapons are deemed to the trained people and they do have the responsibility which goes by a licence; so normally they are careful not to allow such weapons to be used for crimes.

This Bill will help only the dealer. You are curbing the possession of discarded weapons, which are obsolute. Who will buy them ? Nobody will pay and buy obsolute weapons. You cannot transfer it in the name of somebody else. Nobody will get a licence for possessing an obsolete weapon. So, there will be a hey day for the dealers. They will buy them for a much cheaper price and smuggle it outside. The result is that we loss our notional wealth. And it would not help any crime situation in the country, it will not bring

down the crime. That is why I put my amendment here and say :

> "exempt any antique and obsolete weapon provided it has been registered with district authorities even without putting lead or making holes in the barrel, so as to retain its collectors' value."

This is a very funny law that you can retain the gun, but you have to bore a hole in the barrel or put a lead in the barrel. What happens is that all the antique values are lost. Why should such weapons be made to lose their collectors' value when every one knows that these weapons cannot be and will not be used ? Nobody in his senses will ever use them for committing any crime. Today we are so advanced in crime also that if you go to the villages you will find that even the country-made pistols have become obsolete. Every one goes with a granade in his pocket, throw it on somebody, no evidence is left with him and the result is that a few people are dead. That is how we have advanced in the area of crime.

Then why are you imposing these curbs on muzzle loaders ? Who is going to take muzzle loader and walk in the street and fire the muzzle loader ? You know, it will take a little time for using that.

The next thing which I want to bring to your notice is about the age. Age has been shifted from 16 years to 21 years. Sir; I have given an amendment that it should be brought down to 18. Why ? When a man in this country attains the age of 18, he becomes a separate entity. He owns property, he fills up the tax forms and pays tax and is responsible for his actions. That is the minimum age and we are also debating from time to time that he should be allowed to vote. There is a big forum saying that the age should be brought down to 18 and in some places it has been brought down. So, why should he not be allowed to own a gun. What happens in schools nowadays ? You ban smoking and it becomes a fashion with the youth. There is a youth power in this country and once you make them feel that they are being treated as second-class citizens, they are bound to rebel against the society and every man will be carrying one weapon. (*Interrutions*). I would like to point out to the Minister that our Party is the only Party who is guiding the youth. Ours is the only party that has placed faith in the youth; we are not the people who teach them to run around the Parks in krickers and spread Communalism how to make a hand grenade and blow their own Country men (*Interruptions*).

I will ask the Hon. Minister one thing. We know that our Party is the one in which the youth has a lot of faith just as we have a lot of faith in them and so, it is not for us to bracket them as second-class citizens or make them feel that we are not giving them enough responsibilities to share. Our Party is the one which shares the country's future with the youth and which hopes that a day will come when the youth power will come up with all concrete and constructive programmes. That is why I request the Minister to look into this.

(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please conclude.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : So, Sir, what I say is that this Bill has slightly gone off the mark. They are all good intentions. I do not doubt intention of the Minister. But it has gone slightly off the mark. If I compare it, it is like a doctor, with all good intentions pulling out the next tooth to the one that is aching or hurting. He has slightly gone off the mark. He did not pull the right tooth, thereby adding a little more pain and not removing the cause. So,

[Shri Anand Singh]

where is the cause ? Is it the gun or the ammunition ? This Bill has not taken care of that.

I want to bring in one amendment here :

> "If only the dealers are forced by law not to sell ammunition outside their Districts without permission from the District Magistrate."

If this is done, lot of ammunition going from one place to another will come to a stop. I have seen people coming from Assam and buying ammunition in Lucknow. And what happens ? There are two things. The ammunition goes there and secondly these licence numbers are taken down by these gun dealers. Next year may be nobody goes from there...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : While you are talking of ammunition, George Fernandes is staring at you.

SHRI ANAND SINGH : This time he will have to his—jack ammunition there. He cannot legally get it. This is what I am telling. (*Interruptions*). He does not need ammunition. He uses explosives.

Therefore, I will request the Minister to add in the Bill that unless man is permitted by the District Magistrate, he will buy ammunition in his District so that check can be kept, so that dealer can be asked how much of ammunition has been sold, how much has gone outside and all that. He cannot add ficititious names. What happens ? Once I go to Madras and buy ammunition. I leave my licence number behind. Next time in my name he will sell whatever he wants to. There is no checking or cross checking as to what I bought in Madras. So, in this way the dealer can sell.

Leave arms, control the ammunition. One can manufacture hundred guns but not ammunition. Guns are being manufactured in villages. My colleagues referred to illicit factories. They meant arms factory. Because present ammunition is a very technical thing. It just cannot be made anywhere. May be people having licence to manufacture are using it by making more ammunition and selling it. But to make ammunition in a village is very difficult.

I would like to repeat about the number being three. Why ? A section of our sport section will be hurt by that. A person is having three guns. If he has fourth, he is not going to start shooting in the streets if he is a sportsman. He has to compete outside. To-morrow what will happen to olympics ? Either he cannot compete or he cannot help the country.

An Hon. Member from the other side was saying—in U.S.S.R. you can go to a shop and buy ammunition as much as you like. I doubt it very much. You have to have licence. Unless you give licence, sports are going to suffer. Why should national sports be made to suffer ? One exrta or two extra may be allowed.

DR. KARAN SINGH (Udhampur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the proposed amendment to the Arms Act has far-reaching consequences and it is my impression that perhaps the Government is not fully appreciated the consequences as has been pointed out by several Members from all sides of the House. Sir, in the aims and objectives, it has been said that this Bill is to fight the growing incidence of crime. Certainly, nobody will quarrel that the incidence of crime is increasing. It is a matter of grave concern to everybody. In almost every State, the law and order situation is deteriorating. In Delhi itself, where all of us live, there is at least one dramatic murder every weak. But the point is whether this is the solution.

Should the law-abiding citizen be penalised for the activities of the auti-social elements ? The question is being asked by several speakers : Is it true that licensed arms are being used ? No reply is forthcoming from the Government. And surely as has been pointed out by my young friend just now if somebody has the licence and wants to use the licensed arm for a crime, he can even use that one arm. It does not make any sense or is not logical to penalise the law-abiding citizens just because of illegal arms in the country. The solution to that lies in a concerted drive against the illegal arms. It is well-known that illegal arms exist and there are various political *dadas* belonging to the various Parties who are known to be giving shelter to these anti-social elements. The Government should take action against them. The Government should take action against the illegal units which are manufacturing arms.

As has been very rightly pointed out by Shri Kodiyan, these elements should be dealt with severely. You can tighten the licensing procedure. When you ask for a report for somebody who applies for a licence, apply rigid standards at that time certainly. But a check on ammunitions as Shri Anand Singh just said. But you cannot suddenly put a blanket ban on the number of arms. What happens, for example, to people who are engaged in sports, in target shooting, in skeet shooting and in various types of competitive sports ? What happens to people who are living in the crucial border areas, for example, in Jammu or in Punjab or in other areas ? What happens to the collectors ?

Many of the arms are of great value. They are not of *kuchada* arms. I think you will know and the Members will also know that a really good shot-gun today can cost up to a lakh of rupees. These are not just ordinary guns. You penalise the people who are the law-abiding citizens by putting illogical and unreasonable restrictions. May I point out that several provisions of this amendment are a grave invasion of fundamental rights and denial of natural justice.

I may be permitted to give an example. I know this House is not a place for giving individual cases. But with your permission, I will give you personal example. My sons today are between the age of 16 and 21 years. They are perfectly legal owners of gun licences and they have certain guns. Now, by one stroke, you have raised the age from 16 to 21 years thereby making their arms illegal.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : That is an exceptional.

DR. KARAN SINGH : No. How can you take away the right of people who own guns ? 18 year old boys pay their own income-tax. They pay their own wealth tax. They have their own property. You can own property. You can own house. But you cannot own a fire-arm not even one. What logic is this ? What do they do ? You say, "you give it to the police *thana*". Each one of these guns worth lakh of ruppees, if you give it to the police *thana,* they will be taken out like antique and would be smuggled out of this country. Your painting would be smuggled out; Natarajas will be smuggled out. Your beautiful or ancient cultural heritages have been smuggled out. So, these beautiful guns would be either destroyed or sold for a song or they will be bought by unscrupulous people and smuggled out of the country. And you can go to America and London to buy them. To-day, if you want to buy genuine art, you cannot get it in India. But you can get it in Saudi Arabia or in Europe and London because of these sorts of unreasonable restrictions.

I would urge with all the emphasis at my Command—Mr. Laskar is a very good young man and I am sure he will understand the position. But this is a

[Dr. Karan Singh]

serious matter. The Home Minister should either look into it or the Prime Minister should not rush through a bit of legislation which will defeat the purpose for which it has been introduced.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is thinking aloud as to what you have said.

DR. KARAN SINGH : In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated that there was going to be an examination in depth, that is :

> "The intention orginally was to move the necessary amendments to the Bill after completing the examination of various suggestions in depth."

I would submit to the Government and in view of the fact that members from all sides of the House have raised serious doubts about it, please do not rush through this legislation. You refer it to a Select Committee. The Select Committee can look into this matter with great intelligence and, with great calm, they can report within six or nine months. No great difference is going to be made. It can study all the implications of the Bill. Don't rush through this Bill. Otherwise, I would like to say that you will destroy a very important part of our heritage and you will penalise law-abiding citizens. The thugs and the crooks who are using illegal arms, the anti-social elements will not in any way be hit by this legislation. You are only hitting law abiding citizens. Therefore, I am voicing the feelings of all sections of the House and appal to the Government to refer this Bill to a Select Committee and not to rush it through.

श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद (शाहजहांपुर) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, आर्म्ज एक्ट में यह संशोधन 24 साल के बाद आया है और इस पर काफी रोशनी भी डाली जा चुकी है। बहस इस बात की हो रही है कि कानून को सख्त किया जाए और लाइसेंस या हथियार ऐसे लोगों के हाथ में दिए जाएं, जो असामाजिक तत्व न हों और जो कानून की रक्षा कर सकें।

कुछ ही दिन पहले उत्तर प्रदेश में डाकुओं के गैंग घूम रहे थे और हथियारों के द्वारा हिंसक घटनायें घट रही थीं। दूर-दराज के इलाकों में, और जैसा कि अभी डा० कर्ण सिंह ने कहा है, बार्डर एरियाज में हथियारों का इस्तेमाल किया जा रहा है। इसी सदन में पार्लियामेंट के मेम्बर, श्री मुशीर अहमद खां ने जीरो आवर में स्पीकर से दरखास्त की थी कि डाकुओं का आतंक बढ़ रहा है, उनसे हमारी रक्षा कीजिए, पुलिस के पास ऐसे हथियार नहीं हैं कि वह डाकुओं का मुकाबला कर सके, आप बी० एस० एफ० को वहां भेजिए। आज डाकुओं और दूसरे असामाजिक तत्वों के पास बहुत साफिस्टिकेटिड हथियार मौजूद हैं। मैं इस बात का समर्थन करता हूं कि सरकार लाइसेंस देने में कड़ाई जरूर करे और जांच भी जरूर करे। लेकिन साथ-साथ यह भी देखना चाहिए कि हमारे यहां 5000 से 7000 की आबादी पर एक पुलिस का कांस्टेबल है। दूर-दराज के इलाकों में, जहां सरकार का नियंत्रण कमजोर है, पुलिस कमजोर है, गरीब लोग अपने हथियारों से ही अपनी सुरक्षा करते हैं। अगर सरकार ऐसा कानून बना देगी कि उन लोगों को हथियार प्राप्त न हों, तो उनके लिए अपनी सुरक्षा करना बहुत कठिन होगा। सरकार को इस बारे में एक बैलेंस्ड व्यू लेना चाहिए कि वह कानून में कितनी ढील दे, ताकि अच्छे लोगों के पास लाइसेंस

और हथियार हो सकें और वे अपनी सुरक्षा का इन्तजाम कर सकें।

जैसा कि श्री आनन्द सिंह ने कहा है, आम तौर पर नाजायज स्टेनगन, ब्रेनगन और हैंड ग्रिनेड मिलते हैं। आप कीमत दें तो कोई भी हथियार ले सकते हैं। आर्म्ज एक्ट उन हथियारों को कैसे रोक सकेगा, यह हम समझ नहीं पाए हैं। अगर जरायम को रोकना है, तो उसे सबसे बड़ी कार्यवाही यह करनी पड़ेगी कि इन हथियारों को असामाजिक तत्वों के पास न पहुँचने दें। हम आये-दिन अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं—मेरे पास कटिंग्ज हैं, मैं उन्हें उद्धृत कर सकता हूं—कि डिफेंस की ट्रेन में से हैंड ग्रिनेड निकाल लिए गए या कलकत्ता में ईशापुर की राइफलें निकाल ली गई। बिहार और वेस्ट बंगाल में आमतौर से आटोमेटिक वैपन्ज इस्तेमाल किए जाते हैं। वहां लाइसेंस की जरूरत नहीं है। जब यह कैफियत है, तो सरकार को देखना पड़ेगा कि वह इस कानून के द्वारा या किसी लॉ एण्ड आर्डर मशीनरी से इस स्थिति पर कैसे काबू पाएगी। आपने सीमा निर्धारित की है तीन फायर आर्म्स की। मैं जानना चाहता हूं आप तीन पर कैसे पहुँचे ? आपने 2 क्यों नहीं कर दिया या चार क्यों नहीं रखा ? तीन से क्या वास्ता हो सकता है ? जब एक आदमी के पास एक फायर आर्म है तो तीन भी रख सकता है वरना जैसा अभी माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि जिनके पास ज्यादा अस्ले होते हैं वे जोर-जबर्दस्ती करते हैं तो फिर उनके पास एक भी अस्ला नहीं होना चाहिए जिसको कि वे नाजायज तौर पर इस्तेमाल कर सकें। अगर ऐसा है तो आपको यह लिमिट रखनी ही नहीं चाहिए। डाक्टर साहब और दूसरे माननीय सदस्यों ने भी कहा कि जिनके पास आब्सोलीट वीपन्स हैं वह बर्बाद हो जायेंगे अगर उनको वह जमा करने पड़े। इसलिए आप इसको पुनः देखें और इस संशोधन को वापिस लें। मेरे डिस्ट्रिक्ट की 14 लाख की पापुलेशन है और उनमें सिर्फ 12 आदमी ऐसे हैं जिनके पास 3 से ज्यादा वीपेन्स हैं। इसलिए इसका बहुत कम इफेक्ट होगा और इससे आपको कुछ मिलने वाला नहीं है।

स्पोर्ट्समेन को तो आपको रियायतें देनी ही चाहिए। जहां तक एअर राइफल और एअरगन का सम्बन्ध है, मैं जानना चाहूंगा क्या इसको अपने डेफेन्स में इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है ? मैं तो समझता हूं लाठी इससे ज्यादा इफेक्टिव साबित होगी। मेरी राय से एअर राइफल को तो आर्म्स ऐक्ट के परव्यू से हटा देना चाहिए ताकि हमारे बच्चे आसानी के साथ टार्गेट प्रैक्टिस कर सकें। इस पर किसी प्रकार की पाबन्दी लगाना व्यर्थ होगा।

आप जो संशोधन लाए हैं उसके अन्तर्गत अगर कोई व्यक्ति अपनी बन्दूक बेचना चाहे तो उसे डी० एम० को नोटिस देना होगा और 45 दिन के बाद उसका ट्रांसफर इफेक्ट हो सकेगा। मैं बड़े अदब के साथ कहना चाहूंगा कि अगर एक लाइसेन्सी अपनी बन्दूक किसी को बेचता है तो खरीदने वाले की सबसे पहली शर्त यह होगी कि वह भी एक लाइसेन्सी हो। इसका मतलब यह है कि उसको प्राप्त करने से

[श्री जितेन्द्र प्रसाद]

संबंधित सारी इंक्वायरी उसकी हो चुकी होगी आर उसके बाद ही उसको लाइसेन्स मिलेगा फिर मेरी समझ में नहीं आता कि यह 45 दिन की नीटस की शर्त क्यों रखी जा रही है। मैं समझता हूं इसकी कोई भी आवश्यकता नहीं है। यदि आप इसकी कोई आवश्यकता समझते ही हैं तो केवल सात दिन का समय ही रखिए।

पुलिस थाने की रिपोर्ट तो बहुत आवश्यक है और पुलिस की रिपोर्ट आवश्यक होनी भी चाहिए लेकिन मैं आपसे निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर लाइसेन्स देने में और प्राप्त करने में बड़ा भ्रष्टाचार व्याप्त है। मैं निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि 1959 में यहां पर जो सेलेक्ट कमेटी बनी थी उसकी रिपोर्ट से बदायूं के श्री रघुवीर सहाय ने अपना नोट आफ डिसेन्ट दिया था। जिले में जब भी कोई व्यक्ति लाइसेन्स प्राप्त करना चाहता है तो उसके लिए एस० डी० एम०, तहसीलदार और थानेदार सभी को थोड़ा-थोड़ा देना पड़ता है तभी वह लाइसेन्स प्राप्त कर सकता है। यह एक खुली हुई बात है। 500 रुपए तो थाने में दिए जाते हैं और इस तरह से धीरे-धीरे करके हजार, दो हजार रुपए निकल जाते हैं। इसलिए आपको कोई ऐसा प्रावधान करना चाहिए जिससे कि यह भ्रष्टाचार बन्द हो सके। यदि किसी व्यक्ति के पास एक फायर आर्म का लाइसेन्स है और वह दूसरा फायर आर्म लेना चाहता है तो उसके लिए पुलिस वेरीफिकेशन की क्या जरूरत है? इसके लिए अमेंडमेंट किया जाना चाहिए। अगर पुलिस वाले ने लिख दिया कि चाल-चलन असंदिग्ध है तो उसको लाइसेन्स नहीं मिल पायेगा।

15.00 hrs.

कम से कम इस बात की तो खोज करनी चाहिए कि कोई गलत ऐलीगेशन लगाए और वह गलत साबित हो तो पुलिस आफिर पिनलाइज किया जा सके। जनता सरकार के समय में 1977-80 के दौरान, आप पता कर सकते हैं, उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर जितने भी असामाजिक तत्वों को लाइसेंस नहीं मिल सकता था, वे सब लाइसेंस लेने के लिए पंजाब जाते थे। एक तरंगतारण तहसील है, वहां पांच हजार रुपए देकर राइफल और बन्दूक का लाइसेंस लेकर वापिस आ जाते थे। आप पता लगा सकते हैं कि पंजाब के लाइसेंस उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर कितने बने हुए हैं। क्या आपका कानून इस बात को रोक सकता है? अगर नहीं रोक सकता है तो इसमें आपको संशोधन करना चाहिए। इस तरह की बात जनता शासनकाल के दौरान सबसे ज्यादा हुई है।

थर्टी-कारवाइन सबसे ज्यादा खतरनाक हथियार है, जो मास-मर्डर के अन्दर भी इस्तेमाल किया जा सकता है। आप कहेंगे मैं फिर जनता शासन काल की बात कह रहा हूं, इसी समय में उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर हजारों कारवाइन्स लाइसेंस दिए गए हैं। यह मैं नहीं जानता कि वे लाइसेंस अपनी सुरक्षा के लिए दिवे गए हैं या बूथ-कैपचरिंग के लिए दिए गए। सन् 1981 में मैंने उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार को लिखा था,

उन्होंने कहा कि कारबाइन लाइसेंस नहीं मिल सकता है। मैं यह कहता हूं कि फिर जिनके पास हैं, उनके भी वापिस ले लीजिए। मैं समझता हूं कि आपको इस पर पाबन्दी लगानी चाहिए। इसको प्रोहिबिटेड फायर आर्म डिक्लेयर करना चाहिए। मुझे अफसोस के साथ कहना पड़ता है कि आज भी आप दिल्ली के किसी भी आर्म (Arm) डीलर के पास चले जाइए, वहां बन्दूक व राइफल पर खुले आम ब्लैक हो रहा है। इस बात को सभी जानते हैं, इस सम्बन्ध में कोई कार्यवाही नहीं की जाती है। कारतूस ब्लैक हो रहे हैं। ब्लैक में कारतूस आदि आर्म डीलर असम व अन्य प्रदेशों में देते हैं। इस चीज को आप असम और दूसरी जगहों पर देख सकते हैं। इन पर पाबन्दी लगाने के लिए इस बिल में ऐसा कोई प्रावधान नहीं है। मेरा सरकार से निवेदन है कि इस पर सरकार को ध्यान देना चाहिए।

आपने सजायें और कड़ी कर दी हैं, बहुत ही अच्छा काम किया है। लेकिन यह एन्टी-सोशियल एलीमेंट के लिए डिटरेंट का काम करेगी। उत्तर प्रदेश के अन्दर क्राइम ड्राइव होता है। एन्टी-क्राइम ड्राइव के अन्दर पुलिस वाले अपना कोटा पूरा करने के लिए फर्जी फायर आर्म दिखा कर बन्द कर देंगे। पहले तो वे निकल जाते थे, लेकिन अब तो उन्हें बरसों रहना पड़ेगा। इसी सम्बन्ध में उत्तर प्रदेश के एक भूतपूर्व, आई० जी० श्री एन० एस० सक्सेना का आर्टिकल निकला था, जिसमें उन्होंने कहा था—

"The law can be changed to make stiff sentences mandatory. But this can lead to injustice as illicit fireams can easily be planted on innocent people by dishonest sub-inspectors."

इसके खिलाफ भी आपको कुछ करना पड़ेगा, ताकि इनोसेंट लोग बन्द न हों।

मैं सरकार से निवेदन करूंगा कि मैंने जो संशोधन दिए हैं और सुझाव दिए हैं, उन पर सरकार विचार करे। एक संशोधन मैंने यह दिया है कि एन्टीक और आब्सोलिट वैपन्स को छोड़ दें और तीस दिन का जो आपने समय दिया है, इस कानून को लागू करने में, उसको तीन माह कर दें, क्योंकि अभी तो इस पर डिबेट हो रही है।

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : One of your suggestions was withdrawal of the Bill...

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : No Sir. I support the Bill, but I oppose the Statutory Resolution moved by Shri Shejwalkar.

श्री रामसिंह यादव (अलवर) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, माननीय मंत्री जी ने सदन में जो आर्म्स अमेंडमेंट विधेयक पेश किया है, मैं उसका समर्थन करता हूं। अभी मेरे पूर्व-वक्ताओं ने इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ आपत्तियां पेश की हैं, वास्तव में यदि गहराई से इस विधेयक को देखें तो इसमें कुछ इस तरह की भ्रान्तियां हैं जिनका दूर किया जाना बहुत आवश्यक है।

सर्वप्रथम तो इसमें आयु का प्रश्न है, लाइसेंसधारी या अनुज्ञापत्रधारी की आयु को 16 वर्ष से बढ़ा कर 21 वर्ष किया गया है। यह प्रश्न अपने आप में इल्ला-

[श्री रामसिंह यादव]

जिकल है। इसलिये कि केन्द्रीय सरकार और राज्य सरकार की नौकरियों में 18 साल की आयु के व्यक्ति को लेते हैं, उसको उस काम के लिये बालिग मानते हैं, उसको हर काम की जिम्मेदारी देते हैं, लेकिन आर्म्ज रखने के लिये उसको तीन साल इन्तजार कराना चाहते हैं। यह जो विसंगति है, यह कुछ ठीक महसूस नहीं हो रही है। आप आयु को 16 से 18 कर दें तब भी कुछ ठीक लगता है, लेकिन 16 से 21 किस आधार पर किया है, इसका कोई कारण नहीं है।...

कुछ माननीय सदस्य : घोर अन्याय है।

श्री रामसिंह यादव : इसके साथ ही आपने कहा है कि जिस दिन से यह संशोधन विधेयक प्रभाव में आयेगा, उस दिन से 30 दिनों के अन्दर जिनके पास तीन से अधिक शस्त्र होंगे उनको डी० एम० के पास जमा कराना होगा। मान लीजिये किसी के पास कीमती शस्त्र हैं जो उसकी व्यक्तिगत सम्पत्ति है, यदि वह जमा करायेगा तो आप उसे क्या कम्पेंसेशन देंगे ? जब आप उसको बाध्य कर रहे हैं, वह डी० एम० के पास जमा कराये तो आपको उसे कम्पेन्सेट भी करना होगा, लेकिन कम्पेन्सेशन के लिये आपके इस संशोधन विधेयक में कोई प्रावीजन नहीं है। इसलिये सबसे पहले तो उसे कम्पेन्सेट करने की बात करें, उसके बाद जो अवधि जमा कराने की दे रहे हैं, वह कम है, उसको पर्याप्त अवधि दी जानी चाहिये। यदि उसका कोई रिश्तेदार हो या कोई अन्य व्यक्ति हो जिसको उस आर्म की आवश्यकता हो, वह उसको खरीद सके। आपका यह कहना कि इस कानून के लागू करने से जो एन्टी-सोशल तत्व हैं, जो असामाजिक तत्व हैं, वे अवैध तरीके से शस्त्र नहीं रख सकेंगे, ऐसा कोई प्रभाव इस कानून से होने वाला नहीं है।

आपने इस कानून को यहां पर लाने के दो उद्देश्य दिये हैं, एक तो यह कि जो एण्टी सोशल एलीमेन्ट्स हैं उनके पास अवैध शस्त्र न हों, दूसरा उद्देश्य यह है कि आम ऐसे लोगों को डेटेरेंट पनिशमेंट देना चाहते हैं। लेकिन जिस तरह के पनिशमेंट का प्रावधान इस बिल में किया गया है, शायद आपने इसको पूरे गौर से नहीं देखा है। यदि आप देखते तो इतना इन-कन्सिसटेंट प्रावीजन इसमें नहीं आता। सेक्शन 24(ए) को आपने अमेण्ड किया है जिसमें पब्लिक पीस और ट्रैंक्विलिटी को डिस्टर्ब करने की स्थिति में कम्पलसरी पनिशमेंट का प्रावीजन रखा है, यह बहुत अच्छी बात है। लेकिन कम्पलसरी पनिशमेंट के साथ नीचे उसको बिलकुल खत्म कर दिया है—यह मेरी समझ में नहीं आई है। यह कन्फ्यूजन आपके अन्दर क्यों है ? आपने कहा है—

> "That such and such person shall be punishable with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to three years and shall also be liable to fine :
>
> Provided that the court may for any adequate and special reasons..."

What are those 'adequate and special' reasons ?

इसमें जो रीजन्ज की बात है—एडीक्वेट

रीजन्ज और स्पेशल रीजन्ज इसमें मैजिस्ट्रेट को काफी छूट दे दी है। ट्रायल में वह किसी भी रीजन को एडीक्वेट मान ले, किसी को स्पेशल मान ले, जिसको चाहेगा 3 साल की सजा देगा, जहां नहीं चाहेगा वहां नहीं देगा। आप कहते हैं —

"Provided that the court may for any adequate and special reasons to be recorded in the judgment impose a sentence of imprisonment for a term of less than six months."

लेस-देन-सिक्स-मंथ्स क्या हैं, कुछ भी नहीं हैं, जीरो हैं।

15.16 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE *in the Chair*]

इसका मतलब यह हुआ कि एक तरफ तो मजिस्ट्रेट किसी भी व्यक्ति को तीन साल तक की सजा दे सकता है और जिसको वह सजा न देना चाहे, उसको एक दिन की सजा न दे। इस तरह का डिस्क्रिशन क्यों रखा गया है ? किसी भी लॉ में इस तरह का डिस्क्रिशन नहीं दिया जाता है, अगर दिया जाता है तो उसमें प्रोविजन किया जाता है। ये रीजंस होते हैं कि माइनर है या दूसरे रीजन्स जो कि एक्ट में गिनाये जाते हैं।

अब आपने इसमें प्रोविजन नहीं किया है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि आपका इसमें यह प्रोविजन न होने से इसकी इफेक्टिवनेस नहीं रहेगी। इसको रखने से ही आपका कोई मतलब सिद्ध नहीं होगा।

आपको दरअसल सेक्शन 15 को अमेंड करना चाहिए था। आपकी सेक्शन 15 से दो क्लासिज बनी हुई हैं एक प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास और दूसरी नान-प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास। सेक्शन 15 के मुताबिक जो प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास है वह आर्म्स रख सकती है और जो नान-प्रिविलेज्ड क्लास है वह आर्म्स नहीं रख सकती है। हमारे यहां सोशलिस्ट पेटर्स आफ सोसायटी है। आपके एक्ट में जिसके पास सम्पत्ति है, उसकी प्रोटेक्शन के लिए तो आर्म्स रखने का प्रोविजन है लेकिन जिसको स्वयं की जान का खतरा है, उसको आर्म्स प्रोवाइड करने का इसमें प्रोविजन नहीं है। आपके एक्ट में इतनी बड़ी कमी है, उसकी तरफ आपका ध्यान ही नहीं गया।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : आदमी सस्ता हो गया है, आदमी की कीमत नहीं रही।

श्री राम सिंह यादव : आपकी सेक्शन में दिया हुआ है—

"The licensing authority shall grant (a) a licence under sec. 3 where the licence is required (i) by a citizen of India in respect of a smooth bore gun having a barrel of not less than 20". length to be used for protection or sport or in respect of a muzzle loading gun to be used for *bona fide* crop protection :

"Provided that where having regard to the circumstances of any case the licensing authority is satisfied that a muzzle- loading gun will not be sufficieut for crop protection, the licensing authority may grant a licence in respect of any other smooth bore gun as aforesaid for such protection."

आप केवल सम्पत्ति की रक्षा के लिए

[श्री रामसिंह यादव]

आर्म्स देंगे लेकिन जिसकी स्वयं की जान को खतरा है वह आर्म्स से अपनी रक्षा नहीं कर सकता है। दरअसल आपको सेक्शन 15 को अमेंड करना था, उसको अमेंड करने की बहुत बड़ी आवश्यकता थी। आज जो स्टेट्स में स्थिति है उसको देखते हुए यह बहुत जरूरी था। गांवों में हरिजन हैं, मजदूर हैं, वे अगर अपनी स्वयं की रक्षा के लिए आर्म्स लाइसेंस लेना चाहते हैं तो उनके लिए कोई प्रोविजन नहीं है। लेकिन जिनके पास फील्ड हैं, प्रापर्टी है, क्राप है, उनके लिए आर्म्स लाइसेंस का प्रोविजन है। आपने इस सेक्शन की सब-क्लाज बी में यह प्रोवाइड किया हुआ है—

> "For a licence under Sec. 3 or in any other case or a license under Sec. 4, Sec. 5, Sec. 6, Sec. 10 or Sec. 12, if the licensing authority is satisfied that the person by whom the license is required has a good reason for obtaining the same..."

अब आपने एक रिजिडुअरी क्लाज रखी है। उसमें गुड रीजन्स के लिए प्रोविजन किया हुआ है। गुड रीजन्स में अपने जीवन की रक्षा भी होनी चाहिए। इसके लिए भी प्रोविजन करना बहुत आवश्यक है।

दूसरे आपने फसल की रक्षा के लिए भी प्रोटेक्शन किया है। मेरा और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों का भी तजुर्बा है कि किस तरह से गांवों में हरिजनों और माइनोरिटीज पर अत्याचार होता है और उनके खिलाफ आर्म्स का इस्तेमाल होता है। जो यह गरीब तबका है इसके पास आर्म्स नहीं होते हैं और ये अपनी प्रोटेक्शन नहीं कर सकते हैं। अगर आप उनको भी आर्म्स देंगे तो उनके पास भी अपनी रक्षा करने की केपेबिलिटी आयेगी। आपने उनको लॉ की प्रोटेक्शन दे रखी है, उससे उनके पास केपेबिलिटी नहीं आयेगी। जब दूसरे सेक्शन के पास आर्म्स हैं तो जिसके पास आर्म्स नहीं है तो वह उससे कैसे अपनी रक्षा कर सकेगा ? जैसा कि मेरे पूर्व वक्ता माननीय सदस्य ने कहा कि एक तरफ तो आपने कारबाईन का लाइसेंस दे रखा है, दूसरी तरफ आप लोडिंग मजलगन का भी लाइसेंस नहीं देना चाहते हैं। फिर दोनों एक तरह से वहां कैसे रह सकते हैं ? आप इस तरह का कोई प्रावधान करते, या सामूहिक तरीके से ऐसी कोई लोकेलिटीज को आइडेन्टीफाई करते जहां कि गवर्नमेंट की तरफ से आर्म्स देने का प्रावधान करते तो आपका उद्देश्य पूरा हो सकता था। आप इसमें इस तरह का प्रावधान कीजिए। अगर आप ऐसा प्रावधान नहीं करते हैं तो आपका जो उद्देश्य इस बिल को लाने का है वह उद्देश्य पूरा नहीं होगा।

आपने इसमें आर्म्स के ऊपर ज्यादा जोर दिया है। जब तक एम्यूनिशन पर कंट्रोल नहीं करेंगे तब तक इसकी कोई यूटीलिटी नहीं है। एम्यूनिशन नहीं है तो आपकी बंदूक लाठी के बराबर भी नहीं है। एम्यूनिशन नाजायज तरीके से लोग पैदा कर रहे हैं। उस अवैध एम्यूनिशन को डी० एम०, एस० डी० एम० और पुलिस किस तरह से कंट्रोल करेगी, किस तरह से डिटेक्ट करेंगे और अब तक कितने केसेज डिटेक्ट किए हैं, इन सब पर ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। जिस चीज का प्रावधान करना

चाहिए था, उसको ओमिट कर दिया गया है।

इसमें आपने पुलिस को और ज्यादा पावर्स दे दिए हैं। सेक्शन 13 में अभी तक डी० एम० की रिपोर्ट मांगी जाती थी। अब आपने नियरेस्ट पुलिस स्टेशन के एस० एच० ओ० की रिपोर्ट भी जरूरी कर दी है। लाजमी तौर पर इससे पैसे का लेन-देन बढ़ेगा। इसकी क्या आवश्यकता है? डी० एम० जिम्मेदार व्यक्ति है और वह जिसको लाइसेंस देगा बहुत सोच-समझ कर ही देगा। आपने इसमें पुलिस को इन्वाल्व करके लायसेंस लेने की प्रक्रिया को और कठिन बना दिया है। अब तो लायसेंस आसानी से मिलने का सवाल ही नहीं है। मेरा निवेदन है कि इसमें संशोधन कीजिए।

आपने 24बी में पब्लिक प्लेसेस की डेफीनेशन दी है—

> "'Public place' means any place intended for use by, or accessible to, the public or any section of the public."

Why don't you make it more comprehensive and say, 'it means and includes the religious places or the sacred places' if they are used for sheltering anti-social elements. It should as a matter of fact cover the various eventualities which are being faced by the society.

आप यह भी लिखिए। जब आप अमेंडमेंट ला रहे हैं तो पब्लिक प्लेस की डेफीनेशन में इसको भी शामिल करना चाहिए था। ऐसे स्थानों को जो लोग नाजायज इस्तेमाल कर रहे हैं, उनको भी इसमें शामिल करें। 24 बी के बारे में दोबारा सोचिए। अभी इस बिल को कंप्रहेंसिव बनाने का समय आपके पास है। इस पर पुनर्विचार कीजिए।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस विधेयक का समर्थन करता हूं और निवेदन करता हूं कि इसमें अमेंडमेंट करके इसको अप टू डेट करने की कोशिश करें।

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Crime is on the increase. This Bill is an admission of that by the Government and this Arms (Amendment) Bill amends no less than thirteen sections of that old 1959 Arms Act. This Bill is nothing but a half-heared effort to touch the fringe of the problem of violence and crime. It has been admitted from the report of the Bureau of police Investigation, Research and Development that from 1972-1977 the use of fire arms has become double. Cognisable crimes increased by 17%. Increase in crimes using fire arms by 29%. Use of unlicensed arms increased faster than the licensed arms. But after 1978 till today there is no survey, no report and no facts are available.

In India the common man does not possess fire arms, either licensed or unlicensed. The propertied men, the gentlemen possess the arms, the licensed arms. And the anti-socials possess arms the unlicensed arms. There is some similarity between the gentleman and the anti-social. Both of them possess arms. George Bernard Shaw in his '*man and superman*'—probably you remember it—has given the definition of a 'gentleman' and a 'brigand'. Brigands are they who live by robbing the rich. Anti-socials are they who lived by robbing the rich and gentlemen are they who live by robbing the poor. So, Sir, both of them are robbers. It is the propertied man who has committed most of the crimes. That may not be illegal, but definitely they commit crimes. Some

[Shri A K. Roy]

people pleaded for licenses for more than one gun. But, Sir, I know from our experience in Bihar and I can tell you that now-a-days the crime committed by the licensed arms is on the increase. We have seen the property holding men, the landlords, land owners, most of them, who are owning more than one gun, are committing the crimes. Not only that, the extremists retaliate. Sir, you act and the extremists react. And you know according to the Newton's third law of Motion, every action has its equal reaction in the opposite direction. So, Newton's third law of Motion is the concluding part of the theory of law and order—every action has its equal reaction in the opposite direction. But I would like to say, Sir, that even the unlicensed guns are kept by those people who are possessing licensed guns by camoflauge. So, Sir, licensed guns have two offences —one for committing the crime directly; and second, offence is that they camoflauge the unlicensed guns,

Sir, this Government is the Government of the property-holding people. In this Bill this Government is demonstrating as if it wants to act against the property-holding class, but it is only because the property-holding class is exceeding the limit. That is why all the provisions in the Bill are half-hearted. What is the meaning of allowing one person to keep more than one arm? What is the percentage of the Indian people who possess licensed arms? The persons who possess licensed arms, to which class do they belong, even those having one arm.

Sir, this Bill proposes to allow upto three arms. Sir, man possesses two hands, but he will have three arms. This is the theory of the Bill, I don't know how these people will operate their arms? Who will operate? They will have to keep anti-social people to use their licensed guns. That is why I say there is no logic to give more than one arm to a person.

AN HON. MEMBER : You have two arms.

SHRI A. K. ROY : But with two arms, you can use only one arm, not two.

Sir, demonetization is the answer to end black-money. Similarly delicensing is the answer to curb the entire crime by arms.

AN HON. MEMBER : You want disarmament ?

SHRI A. K. ROY : Yes, disarmament.

Sir, you ought to de-license the arms and then re-license keeping some justice in your mind. I can tell you why I am saying this. This is the report of 'Rural Bihar up in the arms'. I am reading the Report :

> "More and more attacks on the policemen and the land-owners were reported from different areas, but the attacks on the landless labourers and Harijans by landlords were hardly recorded in the official Books."

And this is how you are doing the book-keeping regarding your crime and punishment.

A news item in 'Statesman' says :

> "Almost every month a Harijan hamlet or tola is burnt down by the landlords and almost every week a landless labourer is killed mercilessly in Bihar. The records in the office of the Senior Superintendent of police, Panta show that more Harijans have been killed by landlords than landowners and policemen by the alleged Naxalites. During 1982-83, at least 27 landless

labourers were killed by landowners (these murdered people were described as extremists.)

Compared to this figure, 18 people were killed by the alleged Naxalites in the district during the year."

If murder is considered a crime, crime by the licensed guns of the land owners and their men is 27, whereas crime by the unlicensed guns of the so-called extremists is only 18. This is the balance of crime obtained in the country.

So, I vehemently oppose the Hon. Members on both the sides who are pleading for licensed guns. I say that every licensed gun is carrying some stain of unlicensed act. They may have a very good legal cover. No doubt about it. But they aim at doing the same thing as the so-called un-licensed gun. In India, the difference between the gentlemen and the anti-social men is this, viz. the anti-social live by robbing the rich, whereas the gentlemen live by robbing the poor.

Still I say that this Bill should be properly examined. That is why yesterday I indicated my opposition. This is a very important Bill. It amends 13 sections, and all of them half-heartedly. That is why it requires re-examination. In 1959, that Bill was sent to the select Committee. They thought over it. It was then processed and passed. We want to give a new turn to the Arms Act. That is why this also should go to the House committee. Here, the House committee has neither recommended this Bill, nor has it helped in processing it. It has not been recommended by the . Law Commission. I consulted them. Such an important Bill should have been referred to the Law Commission, as you referred various provisions of the Indian Penal Code.

You could have referred; but you did not refer. Neither the Law Commission, nor the House committee was brought into the picture. Who is piloting this Bill ? Who has framed this Bill ? One will be surprised to know that it is the police Department. So long, we used to learn that the Police used to enforce an Act. Police is meant to enforce the law. The way they are enforcing a law, we know. How all the laws are passed, we know; and we know how they are enforced. But now we are faced with a situation where the police. people and their departments are framing the law. The whole Bill is based on the report of the Bureau of Police Investingation. They are the brain behind this, we are passing a Bill based on a police report.

It is demoralizing. The police research bureau may have given many good or bad reports; but we should not be guided by their reports only. We know what is crime. Crime is not some thing which we should learn by reading a report of the police bureau. We are seeing crime and arms everywhere. In Dhanbad district especially, there are various kinds of Mafia groups. This question has been discussed here also. Sometime ago, i. e. on 20th July, there was an open armed struggle in front of the police. Machine guns were used for two hours, and the police station people simply closed their doors. CISF was there. It was done in front of the Gate of the area No. 5 of BCCL. This is what is happening in Dhanbad. They were using sten gun and machine guns for two hours. It went on.

There was no police action. The CISF barrack was there. The house of the Additional Superintendent of police was there. But nothing happened. Things went on this way.

Some Members were saying that many of the weapons in the hands of the so-called anti-social people or gentlemen, whatever you may call them were more refined, sophisticated and modern than what the Government is

[Shri A.K. Roy]

possessing. What is more, Government is the biggest supplier of the arms. Now these anti-socials are not using ordinary arms and ammunitions available from somebody's house. They are now using things which are generally available in the Army, in their arms depots. Grenades are being used, and all sort of sophisticated weapons which are not available with the general people.

That is why there should have been some provision in the Bill that if some police officer, Army offieer, an ammunition depot in-charge is found supplying the arms, there should be a stringent punishment against him. For example, as we are doing in the Bill dealing with rape viz. that if rape is committed in the custody of the police officers or some important Government officer, he should be punished in an exemplary way. Similarly in the Arms Bill there should be a provision for an exemplary punishment, so that if anything is proved against police people or people in charge of these arms depots etc., if they are found guilty of supplying arms, there should be an exemplary punishment provided for them in the Bill.

With these words, I would like to say : "If you want to touch a subject, touch it properly. Don't touch it in a half-hearted way. Otherwise, you will initiate and do things all the time in a half-hearted way." A half-hearted law is no better than not having a law. That is why I want that this Arms (Amendment) Bill should be sent to some House committee, so that each and every provision can be scrutinized and then it can be placed before the House.

श्री राम स्वरूप राम (गया) : सभापति महोदय, मैं आर्म्ज (अमेंडमेंट) बिल का समर्थन करते हुए कुछ निवेदन करना चाहता हूं।

हमारे पूर्ववक्ताओं ने इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में काफी सुझाव दिए हैं। इस बिल का मुख्य उद्देश्य है लॉ एण्ड आर्डर की बिगड़ती हुई स्थिति को सुधारना। आज हम देखते हैं कि देश के हर भाग में, चाहे पंजाब हो, आसाम हो या बिहार हो, एक हिंसा का माहौल बना हुआ है और उस हिंसा के माहौल में ज्यादातर इल्लीगल आर्म्ज यूज किए जाते हैं। ऐसा देखा गया है कि जो डकैतियां होती हैं या हत्यायें होती हैं उनमें इल्लीगल आर्म्स का प्रयोग ज्यादा किया जाता है। रिकार्ड्स इस बात को साबित करते हैं। पर आज सरकार और मन्त्री जी के सामने यह बात एक प्रश्नचिन्ह बनकर खड़ी हुई है कि इल्लीगल आर्म्स की रिकवरी किस तरह से की जाए। आज जितने लाइसेन्स्ड आर्म्स हैं उनसे तीन-चार गुना अन-लाइसेन्स्ड आर्म्स गांवों में हैं। आप गुरुद्वारों में चले जाइये, वहां पर भी इल्लीगल आर्म्स हैं। उनकी रिकवरी आपको करनी चाहिए। जो लाइसेन्स होल्डर्स हैं उनके आर्म्स को रिकवर करने के लिए तो आपका एग्जीक्यूटिव आर्डर ही काफी है लेकिन जिनके पास अनलाइसेंस्ड आर्म्स हैं जो पंजाब से बस की छत पर बैठकर चले आए—वे चाहे लौंगोवाल साहब के लोग हों या भिण्डरावाले के लोग हों—उनके पास लाइसेंस्ड आर्म्स है या अन-लाइसेंस्ड आर्म्स—इसका पता आपकी पुलिस ने नहीं लगाया। मैं समझता हूं उनके पास 70-75 परसेन्ट आर्म्स इल्लीगल थे। आज जहां पर स्थिति बिगड़ रही है वहां पर सरकार का ध्यान जाना चाहिए था। मैं समझता हूं जब तक आप विशेष ड्राइव चलाकर इल्लीगल आर्म्स रिकवर नहीं करेंगे तब तक स्थिति में विशेष सुधार

आने वाला नहीं है।

इस बिल को देखकर मुझे एक बात और याद आई। जब प्रीवीपर्स का उन्मूलन हो रहा था और जमींदारी एबालिशन किया जा रहा था—उस समय मैं तो सदन में नहीं था—लेकिन मैं समझता हूं ऐसा समां बंधा होगा और ऐसा लग रहा होगा कि कोई बहुत बड़ी चीज लुटी जा रही है। यहां पर श्री शिव प्रसाद साहू और डा० कर्ण सिंह ने बड़ी लम्बी-चौड़ी तकरीर की जिससे ऐसा लगा कि कोई बड़ी अजनबी चीज होने जा रही है। मेरे पास तो छुरी का भी लाइसेन्स नहीं है। मैं समझता हूं हम सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न पर चलकर देश में समाजवाद लाना चाहते हैं। वन मैन वन जाब की तरह से वन मैन वन आर्म रखा जाए लेकिन साथ-साथ इल्लीगल आर्म्स को रिकवर किया जाए। जब जनता को मालूम हो जाए कि देश में अब इल्लीगल आर्म्स नहीं हैं तभी आप यह कदम उठायेंगे तो आपको सफलता मिल सकेगी। आज तो लॉ एवाइडिंग सिटिजन्स के नाम पर ऐसे लोगों को भी आर्म्स दे दिए गए हैं जिनके द्वारा चोरियां और डकैतियां की जा रही हैं। आपका थानेदार नीचे से रिपोर्ट लिख देता है कि यह लॉ एवाइडिंग सिटिजन है। "लॉ एवाइडिंग सिटिजन" आज एक रिलेटिव टर्म बन गया है। धड़ाधड़ लाइसेन्स इश्यु किए जा रहे हैं। जो लोग 396 में मुद्दाअले हैं, 395 में भी मुद्दाअले हैं और जिन्होंने कमजोर वर्ग के लोगों को सताया है, उनको भी लॉ एवाइडिंग सिटिजन के नाम पर लाइसेन्स दिए जा रहे हैं। आप कृपा करके परिभाषा बनाएं कि लॉ एवाइडिंग सिटिजन कौन है। आप कुछ मापदण्ड रखें जिससे कि गलत लोगों को इसके बिना लाइसेन्स न दिया जा सके।

आपके माध्यम से मैं मंत्री महोदय से कहना चाहता हूं कि किसी भी व्यक्ति का यदि दो बार अपराधी में नाम आ जाए, उसका लाइसेंस तत्काल रद्द किया जाना चाहिए, चाहे वह कितना ही बड़ा आदमी क्यों न हो।

एक माननीय सदस्य : यह प्रावधान है।

श्री रामस्वरूप राम : लेकिन होता कहां है ? किसी व्यक्ति का दस मर्डर में नाम है, लेकिन लाइसेंस मिलते जा रहे हैं। इसकी छानबीन होनी चाहिए। जहां तक आप इस अमेंडमेंट के पास होने से लॉ एंड आर्डर के माहौल की बात करते हैं, मैं आपके माध्यम से मंत्री जी को बताना चाहता हूं कि मोहर सिंह, जिस पर डेढ़ लाख का इनाम था, उसके पास राइफल्स और 15 हजार कारतूस थे, जब वह पकड़ा गया। माधोसिंह दस हजार कारतूस के साथ पकड़ा गया। मुझे तो शक है कि इंडियन आर्डिनेंस फैक्ट्री का हिसाब आपके पास आता है, नहीं तो यह राइफल्स कहां से आती हैं ? मेरी यह बात समझ में नहीं आती है कि मिलिटरी राइफल्स, सेमी आटोमैटिक राइफल्स कहां से आ रही हैं—इसकी छानबीन होनी चाहिए।

इस बिल में प्रिवलेज और नॉन प्रिवलेज क्लास को विभाजित किया गया है। आर्म्स का लाइसेंस देने के लिए प्रिवलेज क्लास की प्रापर्टी को माना है। इस देश की 54 प्रतिशत आबादी गरीबी की रेखा के नीचे रहती है, जिसकी कोई प्रापर्टी नहीं

[श्री राम स्वरूप राम]

है। इन लोगों को आप ने समान अधिकार का दर्जा दिया है। इस प्रकार आप आधे के साथ अन्याय कर रहे हैं और जिसके पास प्रापर्टी है, उसको आर्म्स से लैस करते जा रहे हैं। जान तो सबकी प्यारी है, कल फिर सदन में मामला आएगा कि हरिजन और आदिवासियों की हत्यायें हो रही हैं। इसलिए मैं चाहता हूं कि एसैट प्रापर्टी को हटाकर लाइफ रखिए और इसी को एसेट प्रापर्टी मानकर उसको लाइसेंस दिया जाना चाहिए। बिहार सरकार ने एक घोषणा की थी अनुसूचित जाति और जन-जाति के हर आदमी को आर्म्स देंगे। यदि उसके पास पैसे नहीं होंगे तो खरीदकर देंगे, ताकि उस पर जो जुल्म हो रहे हैं, वह उससे बचें। पता नहीं वह योजना कहीं कोल्ड स्टोरेज में पड़ गई है। इस मामले में अभी तक कोई ध्यान नहीं दिया गया है।

यह बहुत ही महत्वपूर्ण विषय है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान : जब जनता पार्टी की सरकार वनी थी, तो यह किया गया था, लेकिन कांग्रेस पार्टी की सरकार आई तो खत्म कर दिया गया।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : बिलास बाबू इसमें पार्टी का सवाल नहीं है, यह नेशनल इश्यू है।

श्री राम विलास पासवान (हाजीपुर) : आप हरिजनों के लिए हथियार के बारे में पूछ रहे हैं, तो मैं आपको बतला रहा हूं।

श्री राम स्वरूप राम : इसमें जो प्रिवलैज शब्द है, उसमें सामान्य नागरिक को ही मानकर लाइसेंस दें। खास कर हरिजन और आदिवासी की सुरक्षा के लिए लाइसेंस देने के जो निगम हैं, उनको शिथिल कर के उनको लाइसेंस दिए जायेंगे। आप हर व्यक्ति को नहीं दे रहे हैं, तो को-आपरेटिव बना दीजिए, मैं समझता हूं कि इससे एक बहुत बड़ा प्रभाव पड़ेगा।

मैं आपसे एक बात यह भी अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि इस नियम के तहत जो आप अमेंडमेंट कर रहे हैं, उसमें जिस प्रकार एक व्यक्ति को एक नौकरी की बात है, उसी प्रकार एक हथियार की बात भी एक फैमिली में दी जाए। लेकिन कुछ राइ-फल एसोसियेशन्ज हैं, आप जानते हैं अभी हाल में हमारे यहां एशियाड के खेल हुए थे, जिस में राइफल और शूटिंग कम्पीटीशन हुए थे, जिस में हम ने भी कुछ प्रतिष्ठा हासिल की है, उन एसोसियेशन्ज की यह शिकायत है कि इस बिल के तहत उन को रिलेक्सेशन दिया जाना चाहिये, ताकि वे अपने अभ्यास को, अपने कम्पीटीशन्ज को जारी रख सकें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल का हार्दिक समर्थन करता हूं लेकिन फिर से अनुरोध करूंगा—वन-परसन-वन-जाब—वन-आर्म का लाइसेंस शैडयूल्ड कास्ट्स और शैडयूल्ड ट्राइब्स को दिया जाना चाहिये।

श्री मूलचन्द डागा : सभापति जी, कभी-कभी किसी मसले पर सदन के दोनों पक्षों के सदस्य समान विचार प्रकट करते हैं।

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are very much behind our schedule. I will request you to be brief.

श्री मूल चन्द डागा (पाली) : मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि उस स्थिति में हमें सदन के सभी सदस्यों के विचारों का, उन की भावनाओं का आदर करना चाहिये। यह जरूरी नहीं है कि आप इस बिल को हरिडली पास कर दें, आप इस बिल को थोड़े दिनों के लिये डेफर कर दीजिये, चाहे महीने भर के लिये या 15 दिनों के लिये इस को एक सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दीजिये। ऐसा कानून मत पास कीजिये जिस के विरोध में सभी सदस्यों ने अपनी राय व्यक्त की है। आप ने पिछले दिनों एक सरकुलर निकाला था, सभी राज्यों के लिये, कि जिन के पास लिस्टेड आर्म्ज हैं उन सब का पता लगाया जाय। क्या ऐसी कोई लिस्ट आज तक बनी ? जब एक कानून लागू नहीं होता है, वहां दूसरा कानून ला रहे हैं जिस की जरूरत नहीं है, यह एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण सवाल है। आपने कहा है कि जब राएट्स होते हैं उस समय सारे हथियार जमा करा दो। मान लीजिये सब जमा नहीं करा सके तो जो कमजोर आदमी हैं वह अपनी रक्षा कैसे करेगा ?

इस में एक बात और लिखी है—हर जगह "नाट— लेस— देन—थ्री — ईयर्स इम्प्रीजनमेन्ट" लिखा है—यह आप का डिस्क्रीशन नहीं है। आप कहते हैं—अगर लाइसेंस की कोई रिपोर्ट पुलिस आफिसर से मांगते हैं, अगर वह रिपोर्ट नहीं देता है फिर भी आप उस को लाइसेंस ईशू कर देंगे। कानून के अन्तर्गत आप यह समझते हैं कि किसी व्यक्ति को लाइसेंस देने के लिये उस के एन्टीसिडेन्ट्स की जानकारी की जाय और ऐसा करने के लिये उस के लिये नीयरेस्ट पुलिस स्टेशन को जानकारी हासिल करने के लिये भेजते हैं लेकिन वह रिपोर्ट नहीं भेजता है तब भी लाइसेंस दे देंगे—यह क्या बात है? यह कैसा कानून आप ने बनाया है, या तो रिपोर्ट मंगाइये या खुद जांच कीजिये। जितने भी असमाजिक तत्व हैं—आज उन के पास सब से ज्यादा लाइसेंस है। मुरादाबाद में राएट्स हुए—वहाँ पाकिस्तान से ज्यादा हथियार आ रहे थे—यह बात यहां पर होम मिनिस्टर ने कही थी। उन्होने तो यहां तक कहा था कि रक्षा करने के लिये गरीब आदमियों को हमें हथियार देने चाहिये· · ·

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : कहां दिये गए ?

श्री मूल चन्द डागा : मैं आप से, गृह मंत्री जी, यही कहना चाहता हूं—जब दोनों तरफ के सदस्य यह कह रहे हैं कि इस तरह से संशोधन मत कीजिये तो आप इस को अपनी प्रतिष्ठा का प्रश्न मत बनाइये। इस को कुछ दिनों के लिये पोस्टपोन कर दीजिये और सिलेक्ट कमेटी को भेज दीजिये। इस तरह से कुछ न कुछ नई बात आप के सामने अवश्य आयेगी। लेकिन यह जरूरी नहीं है कि हमें यह बिल आज ही पास करना है। यह गलत तरीका होगा, जब कि इस सदन में इधर या उधर बैठने वाले सदस्य यह कह रहे हैं कि इस बिल के बनाने में कुछ खामियां रह गई हैं तथा इस से बहुत से लोगों को नुकसान होगा। आप कहते हैं कि सारे हथियार पुलिस स्टेशन में जमा करा दीजिये। अगर आप करना चाहते हैं और उसको पुलिस स्टेशन में करवाना चाहते हैं तो मेहरवानी कर के आज की स्थिति में इस बिल को सेलेक्ट कमिटी को भेज दीजिये। एक दफा इसको वहां भेजना चाहिए।

श्री अबदुल रशीद काबुली (श्रीनगर) : चेअरमेन साहब, जैसा कि इस बिल के आबजेक्ट्स एण्ड रीजंस में बताया गया है कि द आर्म्स (अमेंडमेंट) बिल, 1981 (बिल न० 21 आफ 1981) सब से पहले 1981 में पालियामेंट में इन्ट्रोड्यूस किया गया था और वह भी राज्य सभा में और वहां से यह पास हुआ था। लेकिन उसके बाद यह लोक सभा में आया लेकिन यहां से अब तक पास नहीं हुआ। मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस बिल के जो कन्टेन्ट्स हैं और इस बिल का जो मकसद है, उसको पूरा करने के लिए इस पार्लियामेंट ने अब तक अपनी जिम्मेदारी को क्यों नहीं कुबूल फरमाया। यानी जबकि यह राज्य सभा में पास हो चुका था तो लोक सभा में यह पेंडिंग क्यों रहा ? यह जानकारी मैं होम मिनिस्टर साहब से चाहूंगा।

दूसरी बात मैं यह अर्ज करूंगा कि अब चूंकि प्रेजीडेंट ने एक आरडिनेंस इशू किया है और अब उसको अमली शक्ल देने के लिए यह बिल आप लाये हैं। दिस बिल सीक्स टू रिप्लेस द अफोरसेड आरडिनेंस। इस बिल की अपनी जगह पर अहमियत है हमारे मूल्य के जो वाकयात हैं और जैसा कि इस बिल का मकसद है उससे कोई इख्तिलाफ नहीं कर सकता है। इस वक्त मुल्क में जो टेंशन है, उसका मुकाबला करने के लिए हमें किसी सख्त कानून की मदद से आगे जाना होगा।

लेकिन मैं यह अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि आखिर ये आर्म्स जो स्मगल्ड हो रहे हैं और जिनका कि मिसयूज हो रहा है, उसकी जिम्मेदारी अव्वल में किस की है ? हमारे मुल्क में इन आर्म्स का असलाह का जो एक बहुत बड़ा हिस्सा आ रहा है वह हमारे इन्टरनेशनल बार्डर को क्रास कर के यहां आ रहा है और इसको रोकने की जिम्मेदारी हमारी डिफेंस फोर्सिज पर है। वह किस हद तक इसको रोक पा रही है, किस हद तक इस स्मगलिंग को रोकने में कामयाब हुई, यह देखना सरकार का भी काम है।

इस मुल्क में डकेओट्स ने भी काफी तंग कर रखा है। यू. पी., मध्य प्रदेश और बिहार में, इतना असलाह उनके पास हैं जो किसी बागी फौज के हाथ में हो सकता है। इस तरह का कन्सेन्ट्रेशन आफ आर्म्स जो हो गया है उसको देखने की जिम्मेदारी भी होम डिपार्टमेंट की हो सकती है, इस सदन की या इसके मेम्बरान की नहीं हो सकती है, आपने इस मामले में किस हद तक अपनी जिम्मेदारी को पूरा किया है ? इस मुल्क को इस कदर इन डाकुओं से परेशानी का सामना करना पड़ा कि उस जमाने में जनता पार्टी के जो रहनुमा लोक नायक जयप्रकाश नारायण थे उनको अप्रोच करना पड़ा जिससे कि सुलह-सफाई के साथ मामले को हल किया जाए। उस जमाने में जयप्रकाश नारायण जी की जमीर को आवाज दी गई जिससे कि उस वक्त की सूरते हाल को ठीक करने की कोशिश की गई क्योंकि हमारी बेबसी और मजरियां इस कदर बढ़ गई थीं कि हमें उनकी मदद हासिल करनी पड़ी। हमें इतने बड़े लीडर के गुडविल मिशन को अप्रोच करना पड़ा। उसके बाद भी यह मुसीबत खत्म नहीं हुई, यह हमें मानना पड़ेगा। अब तक यह सिलसिला जारी है और वह चीज

भी इन जगहों पर अब तक नाकामयाब रही है। आज यह सारी दुनिया जानती है कि इस मुल्क का जो वकार है वह खत्म हो रहा है क्योंकि हम लोगों को इन डाकुओं से सिक्योरिटी नहीं दे पाये हैं। लोग इन डाकुओं के रहमो-करम पर हैं, जब भी चाहे वे रेड करें। लोगों को बरबाद करें, निहत्थे लोगों को कत्ल करें, मकानों को आग लगा दें। आज हम देहाती इलाकों में देखते हैं कि वहां पर जमींदार हरिजन को जब भी निकालना चाहता है तो किसी कानून का सहारा नहीं लेता। बंदूक हाथ में लेकर उसको निकाल देता है। यही एक सहारा रह गया है। दोष किसका है, यह देखना चाहिए। इसका उपाय ढूंढ़ना चाहिए। 35 वर्ष की आजादी के बाद भी हम उपाय नहीं ढूंढ़ सके हैं। जमींदार जब गरीब आदमी को इजेक्ट करना चाहता है तो बंदूक, तलवार, रिवाल्वर लेकर उनके इलाकों में जाता है और उनको क्रश करता है। उनको अपनी गोलियों का निशाना बनाता है, उनके मकानों को जलाता है, उनकी औरतों को बेइज्जत करता है। आज यह सिलसिला कंट्री में चल रहा है। इसका जिम्मेदार कौन है ? सारे आर्म्स उन इलाकों में कैसे जा रहे हैं ?

हम अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं और जो इत्तिला हमको मिल रही है उससे पता लगता है कि डकैतों के हाथ में, बड़ी कास्ट के लोगों के हाथ में, जमींदारों और जागीरदारों के हाथ में हथियार कहां से आते है ? इनके बारे में बताया गया है कि ज्यादातर पुलिस और आर्मी के स्टोर्स से आते हैं। यह हमारे लिए चेतावनी है। ये आर्म्स इंटरनेशनल सोर्सेज से नहीं बल्कि मुल्क के अंदर जो लॉ एण्ड आर्डर के रखवाले हैं, जिनके हाथ में हमारी डिफेंस है, उनके स्टोर्स से स्मगल होकर इन लोगों को दिए जा रहे हैं।

अभी कई मेम्बरों ने बताया कि बहुत से आर्म्स हमारे मुल्क में बिना लाइसेंस के हैं। उनको पूछने वाला कोई नहीं है। मैं बताना चाहता हूं कि कई वाकयात ऐसे भी हुए हैं जिनमें पुलिस ने अपनी पोजीशन बचाने के लिए उनका गलत इस्तेमाल किया। पुलिस जो लॉ एण्ड आर्डर की रखवाली है, उसने हथियारों का इस्तेमाल निहत्थे लोगों को कत्ल करने में किया। बंदूक जो हिफाजत के लिए इस्तेमाल की जा सकती है, उसका इस्तेमाल बेगुनाह लोगों को मारने में किया गया। मैं इसकी तफसील में नहीं जाना चाहता। बहुत से वाकये हैं। कन्फ्रंटेशन के नाम पर, डकैतों, रेवल्स, एक्स्ट्रीमिस्ट्स को कुचलने के नाम से दिखावटी कन्फ्रंटेशन दिखाए गए। बाद में पता चला कि यह कोई कन्फ्रंटेशन नहीं था। जिन लोगों के साथ मामले तय किए गए थे, जिनके साथ इनको इंतकाम लेना था, बदला लेना था, उनको कत्ल करने का बहाना बनाया गया।

एक बात और कहना चाहता हूं। आर्मी हमारे देश की रक्षा करती है, इसमें दो राय नहीं है। जब तक डिफेंस फोर्सेस ठीक हैं, कोई हमारी तरफ आंख उठाकर नहीं देख सकता। हमें अपनी आर्मी पर, अपनी फौजों पर नाज है। आर्मी में बहुत सख्त डिसीप्लीन इस्तेमाल किया जाता है। जबरदस्त किस्म के कानून हैं जिनसे बाहर वे नहीं जा सकते। लेकिन 13 जुलाई, 1980 को श्रीनगर में एक वाकया हुआ। इसके बारे में आज तक मरकजी सरकार सामने

[श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली]

नहीं आई है। मैं श्रीनगर का मेंबर आफ पार्लियामेंट हूं। वहां से आया हूं।

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : मेरा प्वाइंट आफ आर्डर है। आर्मी का मामला मेरे ख्याल से इस बिल से सम्बन्धित नहीं है।

MR. CHAIRMAN : It is not a point of order.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK (Anantnag) : Sir, he is talking about misuse or arms.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Yes. It is all right. You continue.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : मैं अर्ज करना चाहूंगा कि 13 जुलाई, 1980 को श्रीनगर में जो आर्मी का सप्लाई स्टोर का डिपो है, वहां से यकायक एक टोली निकली। उसके बाद उन्होंने इंडिसक्रिमिनेट

16.00 hrs.

फायरिंग की। बहुत से लोग मारे गए। मैं यह इसलिए अर्ज करना चाहता हूं—

श्री पी० नामग्याल : आपको पता है। हकीकत को सामने रखिये।

MR. CHAIRMAN : Mr. Namgyal, you cannot interrupt like this.

श्री अब्दुल रशीद काबुली : इसलिए मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि मेरी स्टेट को नाज है जो मुस्लिम मैजोरिटी स्टेट है कि उसने 1947 में इंडियन आर्मी को गले लगाया, उसको बुलाया और टू नेशन थ्यूरी का मुकाबला किया और हमारे लोगों ने हिन्दुस्तान के लिए कुर्बानियां दी। शेरवानी जो बारामूला में थे वह पहले नौजवान थे नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस के जिन्होंने रेडर्ज की गोलियां खाई और उनके हाथों फांसी पर चढ़े। मास्टर अब्दुल रशीद मुजफ्फराबाद में कत्ल हुए, कुछ उसूलों के लिए जिनका चिराग नेशनल कान्फ्रेंस ने रोशन किया, इंसानियत का और हिन्दुस्तान के साथ वफादारी और दोस्ती का। इस पसमंजर में मैं दुख के साथ कहना चाहता हूं कि टोली वहां से निकल आई और उसने इस कदर इंडिसक्रिमिनेट फायरिंग की कि दर्जनों बेगुनाह लोग सड़कों पर, होटलों में जो तमाशा देखने के लिए निकल आए थे कि ये लोग कौन हैं, उनको गोली का निशाना बनाया गया। उसके बाद—

श्री पी० नामग्याल : आर्मी पर इल्जाम न लगाएं। लगत बयानी आप कर रहे हैं।

He is misleading the House.

MR CHAIRMAN : Minister is there. He will reply. I will request the members not to mention...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Shri Namgyal is Creating fuss for nothing. I am giving facts.

आनरेबल मिनिस्टर खुद देखें और जांच करें क्योंकि जो एतमाद है—उसको इस तरह की चीजों से ठेस पहुँचती है। लोगों के दिलों में क्या रसेमंजर है, हमारे लोगों की भावनाएं क्या हैं, इसका भी ध्यान रखा जाना चाहिए। इससे डिसकंटेंटमेंट पैदा होता है। इस तरह के वाकयात चाहे पुलिस की तरफ से हों या आर्मी की तरफ से, उन पर रोक लगाना जरूरी है। मैं इसलिए यह कहना चाहता हूं कि जब हम स्ट्रिंजेंट मेशर्ज की बात कर रहे हैं, हम

कहते हैं कि मिसयूज आफ फायर आर्म्ज न हो तो यह जो कानून है और जिस पसमंजर में मैंने अपने खयालात का इजहार किया है, उसको देखा जाए तो यह कानून ना-मुकम्मिल है उन सारे एसपैक्ट्स में जिनको मैंने उबारा है और मुल्क के मफाद के लिए उबारा है। इससे कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। बेहतरीन इलाज इसका यह है—जैसे ट्रेजरी बैंचिज की तरफ से भी आवाज उठी है कि चूंकि इसके साथ बहुत सारे मामले जुड़े हुए हैं, बहुत से डिपार्टमेंट्स और बहुत से वाकयात जुड़े हुए हैं और इसका बहुत सा बैकग्राउंड है, इस वास्ते यह जरूरी है कि इसका डिलैक्ट कमेटी, ज्वायंट सिलैक्ट कमेटी बना कर, दोनों एवानों पर जो मुश्त-मिल हो, उसको भेज दिया जाए और वह इसको डिसकस करे और किसी नतीजे पर पहुँचे। वह ठंडे दिल और दिमाग से सोचे कि क्या करना है। इसको सिर्फ यहां पास कर देने से कोई फायदा नहीं होगा। मैं आपके जरिए आनरेबल मिनिस्टर साहब से कहना चाहता हूं कि इसमें वह जल्दबाजी से काम न लें। मुनासिब और माकूल बात यह होगी कि इस बिल को सिलैक्ट कमेटी के सामने पेश किया जाए। जिस शक्ल में यह अब है इसको अगर आप इसी शक्ल में पास करना चाहते हैं तो इससे फायदे के बजाय नुकसान होगा। जहां आपने इस पर अब इतना वक्त सर्फ किया है, थोड़ा सा कुछ और वक्त आप उस कमेटी को दे सकते हैं और वह इसको एक मुकम्मिल और मुव-स्तर कानून के तौर पर हमारे सामने पेश करे और हम उसको पास करें।

شری عبدالرشید کابلی (سری نگر)

چیئرمین صاحب - جیسا کہ اس بل کے آبجیکٹس اینڈ ریجنیس میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ دی آرمس (امینڈمنٹ) بل ۱۹۸۱ء (بل نمبر ۲۱ آف ۱۹۸۱ء) سب سے پہلے ۱۹۸۱ء میں پارلیمنٹ میں انٹروڈیوس کیا گیا تھا اور وہ کبھی راجیہ سبھا میں اور وہاں سے یہ پاس ہوا تھا۔ لیکن اس کے بعد لوک سبھا میں آیا لیکن یہاں سے اب تک پاس نہیں ہوا۔ میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس بل کے جو کنٹینٹس ہیں اور اس بل کا جو مقصد ہے اس کو پورا کرنے کے لئے اس پارلیمنٹ نے اب تک اپنی ذمہ داری کو کیوں قبول نہیں کیا۔ جب کہ وہ راجیہ سبھا میں پاس ہو چکا تھا۔ تو لوک سبھا میں یہ پینڈنگ کیوں رہا۔ یہ جانکاری میں ہوم منسٹر صاحب سے چاہوں گا۔

دوسری بات میں یہ عرض کروں گا کہ اب چونکہ پریذیڈنٹ نے ایک آرڈیننس اشو کیا ہے اور اب اس کو عملی شکل دینے کے لئے یہ بل آپ لائے ہیں۔ "دی بل ٹو ری پلیس دی ایفورسیڈ آرڈیننس" اس بل کی اپنی جگہ پر اہمیت ہے، ہمارے ملک کے جو واقعات ہیں اور جیسا کہ اس بل کا مقصد ہے اس سے کوئی اختلاف نہیں کر سکتا ہے۔ اس وقت ملک میں جو ٹینشن ہے اس کا مقابلہ کرنے کے لئے ہمیں کسی سخت قانون کی مدد سے آگے جانا ہوگا۔

لیکن میں یہ عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ آخر یہ آرمس جو سمگل ہو رہے ہیں اور جن کا کہ مس یوز ہو رہا ہے اس کی ذمہ داری اول میں کس کی ہے۔ ہمارے ملک میں ان آرمس کا اسلحہ کا جو ایک بہت بڑا حصہ آ رہا ہے۔ وہ ہمارے انٹرنیشنل بارڈر کو کراس کر کے یہاں آ رہا ہے اور اس کو روکنے کی ذمہ داری ہماری ڈیفنس فورسز پر ہے۔ وہ کس حد تک اس کو نبھا رہی ہے، کس حد تک اس اسمگلنگ کو روکنے میں کامیاب ہوئی ہے، یہ دیکھنا سرکار کا بھی کام ہے۔

اس ملک میں ڈکیتوں نے بھی کافی تنگ کر رکھا ہے۔ یو۔پی۔، مدھیہ پردیش اور بہار میں اتنا اسلحہ ان کے پاس ہے جو کسی والی فوج کے ہاتھ میں ہو سکتا ہے اس طرح کا کنسنٹریشن آف آرمس جو ہو گیا ہے اس کو دیکھنے کی ذمہ داری بھی ہوم ڈیپارٹمنٹ کی ہو سکتی ہے اس سدن کی یا اس کے ممبران کی نہیں ہو سکتی ہے، آپ نے اس معاملے میں کس حد تک اپنی ذمہ داری کو پورا کیا ہے، اس ملک کو اس قدر ان ڈاکوؤں سے پریشانی کا سامنا کرنا پڑا کہ اس زمانے میں جنتا پارٹی کے جو رہنما لوک نائک جے پرکاش نارائن نے ان کو اپروچ کرنا پڑا اس سے کہ صلح صفائی کے ساتھ معاملے کو طے کیا جائے۔ اس زمانے میں جے پرکاش نارائن جی کے ضمیر کو آواز دی گئی جس سے کہ اس وقت کی صورت حال کو ٹھیک کرنے کی کوشش کی گئی۔ کیونکہ ہمارے پیلے

حاصل کرنی پڑی، ہمیں اتنے بڑے لیڈر کے گڈول مشن کو اپریشیٹ کرنا پڑا - اس کے بعد بھی یہ مصیبت ختم نہیں ہوئی کیونکہ ہمیں ماننا پڑے گا - اب تک یہ سلسلہ جاری ہے اور وہ چیز بھی ان جگہوں پر ناکام رہی ہے - آج یہ ساری دنیا جانتی ہے کہ اس ملک کا جو وقار ہے وہ ختم ہو رہا ہے کیوں کہ ہم لوگوں کو ان ڈاکوؤں سے سیکورٹی نہیں دے پا رہے ہیں - لوگ ان ڈاکوؤں کے رحم و کرم پر ہیں، جب بھی چاہیں وہ ریڈ کریں - لوگوں کو برباد کریں - نہتے لوگوں کو قتل کریں - مکانوں کو آگ لگا دیں - آج ہم دیہاتی علاقوں میں دیکھتے ہیں کہ وہاں پر زمیندار ہریجن کو جب بھی نکالنا چاہتا ہے تو کسی قانون کا سہارا نہیں لیتا - بندوق ہاتھ میں لے کر ان کو نکال دیتا ہے - وہاں ایک سہارا رہ گیا ہے، دوش کس کا ہے - یہ دیکھنا چاہیئے - اس کا اپائے ڈھونڈنا چاہیئے - ۳۵ ورش کی آزادی کے بعد بھی ہم اپائے نہیں ڈھونڈ سکے ہیں - زمیندار جب غریب آدمی کو ایجیکٹ کرنا چاہتا ہے تو بندوق تلوار، ریوالور لے کر ان کے علاقوں میں جاتا ہے اور ان کو کرش کرتا ہے - ان کو اپنی گولیوں کا نشانہ بناتا ہے، ان کے مکانوں کو جلاتا ہے - ان کی عورتوں کی بے قدری کرتا ہے - آج یہ سلسلہ کنٹری میں چل رہا ہے، اس کا ذمہ وار کون ہے - سارے آرمس ان علاقوں میں کیسے جا رہے ہیں -

ہم اخباروں میں پڑھتے ہیں اور جو اطلاع ہم کو مل رہی ہے اس سے پتہ چلتا ہے کہ ڈکیتوں کے ہاتھ میں بڑی کاسٹ کے لوگوں کے ہاتھ میں زمینداروں اور جاگیرداروں کے ہاتھ میں ہتھیار کہاں سے آتے ہیں، ان کے بارے میں بتایا گیا ہے کہ زیادہ تر پولیس اور آرمس کے اسٹورس سے آتے ہیں - یہ ہمارے لئے چنتا کی بات ہے، یہ آرمس انٹرنیشنل سورسز سے نہیں بلکہ ملک کے اندر جو لا اینڈ آرڈر کے رکھوالے ہیں جن کے ہاتھ میں ہماری ڈیفینس ہے ان کے اسٹورس سے اسمگل ہو کر ان لوگوں کو دیئے جاتے ہیں -

ابھی کئی ممبروں نے بتایا کہ بہت سے آرمس ہمارے ملک میں بنا لائسنس کے ہیں - ان کو پوچھنے والا کوئی نہیں ہے - میں بتانا چاہتا ہوں کہ کئی واقعات ایسے بھی ہوتے ہیں جن میں پولیس نے اپنی پوزیشن بنانے کے لئے ان کا غلط استعمال کیا - پولیس جو لاء اینڈ آرڈر کی رکھوالی ہے اس نے ہتھیاروں کا استعمال نہتے لوگوں کو قتل کرنے میں کیا -

بندوق جو حفاظت کے لئے استعمال کی جا سکتی ہے اس کا استعمال بے گناہ لوگوں کو مارنے میں کیا گیا — میں اس کی تفصیل میں نہیں جانا چاہتا، بہت سے واقع ہیں کنفرنٹیشن کے نام پر ڈکیتوں کو پولیس ایڈمنسٹریشن کو کچلنے کے نام سے دکھاوٹی کنفرنٹیشن دکھائے گئے تھے بعد میں پتہ چلا کہ یہ کوئی کنفرنٹیشن نہیں تھا - جن لوگوں کے ساتھ معاملے طے کئے گئے تھے - جن کے ساتھ ان کو انتقام

ایک بات اور کہنا چاہتا ہوں، آرمی ہمارے دیش کی رکھشا کرتی ہے اس میں دو رائے نہیں ہیں - جب تک ڈیفینس فورسز ٹھیک ہیں کوئی ہماری طرف آنکھ اٹھا کر نہیں دیکھ سکتا - ہمیں اپنی آرمی پر اپنی فوجوں پر ناز ہے - آرمی میں بہت سخت ڈسپلن استعمال کیا جاتا ہے - زبردست قسم کے قانون ہیں جن سے باہر وہ نہیں جا سکتے - لیکن ۱۳ جولائی ۱۹۸۰ء کو سری نگر میں ایک واقعہ ہوا - اس کے بارے میں آج تک مرکزی سرکار سامنے نہیں آئی ہے - میں سری نگر کا ممبر آف پارلیمنٹ ہوں - وہاں سے آیا ہوں -

شری پی نام گیال

میرا پوائینٹ آف آرڈر ہے - آرمی کا معاملہ میرے خیال سے اس بل سے سمبندھت نہیں ہے -

شری عبدالرشید کابلی

میں عرض کرنا چاہوں گا کہ ۱۳ جولائی ۱۹۸۰ء کو سری نگر میں جو آرمی سپلائی ڈسٹور کا ڈپو ہے وہاں سے یکایک ایک ٹولی نکلی اس کے بعد انھوں نے ان ڈسکری مینٹ فائرنگ کی - بہت سے لوگ مارے گئے - میں یہ اس لئے عرض کرنا چاہتا ہوں ....

شری پی نام گیال

آپ کو پتہ ہے - حقیقت کو سامنے رکھئے -

شری عبدالرشید کابلی

اس لئے میں یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ میری اسٹیٹ کو ناز ہے جو مسلم میجورٹی اسٹیٹ ہے کہ اس نے ۱۹۴۷ء میں انڈین آرمی کو گلے لگایا اس کو بلایا اور ٹرینیشن تھیوری کا مقابلہ کیا اور ہمارے لوگوں نے ہندوستان کے لئے قربانیاں دیں - شیرانی جو بارہ مولا میں تھے وہ پہلے نوجوان تھے نیشنل کانفرنس کے جنہوں نے ریڈرز کی گولیاں کھائیں اور ان کے ہاتھوں پھانسی پر چڑھے - ماسٹر عبدالرشید مظفرآباد میں قتل ہوئے، کچھ اصولوں کے لئے جن کا چراغ نیشنل کانفرنس نے روشن کیا - انسانیت کا اور ہندوستان کے ساتھ وفاداری اور دوستی کا — اس پس منظر میں میں دکھ کے ساتھ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ ٹولی وہاں سے نکل آئی اور اس نے اس قدر ان ڈسکری منیٹ فائرنگ کی کہ درجنوں بے گناہ لوگ سڑکوں پر، ہوٹلوں میں جو تماشہ دیکھنے کے لئے نکل آئے تھے کہ یہ لوگ کون ہیں ان کو گولی کا نشانہ بنایا گیا - اس کے بعد...

شری پی نام گیال

شری عبدالرشید کابلی

آنریبل منسٹر خود دیکھیں اور جانچ کریں۔ کیوں کہ جو اعتماد اس کو اس طرح کی چیزوں سے پہنچتی ہے۔ لوگوں کے دلوں میں کیا پس منظر ہے۔ ہمارے لوگوں کی کھاڈنائش کیا ہیں۔ اس کا بھی دھیان رکھا جانا چاہیئے۔ اس سے ڈسکینکٹ مینٹ پیدا ہوتا ہے۔ اس طرح کے واقعات چاہے پولیس کی طرف سے ہوں یا آدمی کی طرف سے۔ ان پر روک لگانا ضروری ہے۔ میں اس لئے یہ کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ جب ہم اسٹرینجمنٹ میتھرز کی بات کر رہے ہیں۔ ہم کہتے ہیں کہ مس یوز آف فائر آرمز نہ ہو تو یہ جو قانون ہے اور پس منظر میں میں نے اپنے خیالات کا اظہار کیا ہے اس کو دیکھا جائے تو یہ قانون نا مکمل ہے ان سارے ایلیمنٹس میں جن کو میں نے ابھارا ہے اور ملک کے مفاد کے لئے ابھارا ہے اس سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوگا۔ بہترین علاج اس کا یہ ہے جیسے ٹریژری بینچز کی طرف سے بھی آواز اٹھی ہے کہ چوں کہ اس کے ساتھ بہت سارے معاملے جڑے ہوئے ہیں بہت سے ڈیپارٹمنٹس اور بہت سے واقعات جڑے ہوئے اور اس کا بہت بیک گراؤنڈ ہے اس واسطے یہ ضروری ہے کہ اس کا سلیکٹ کمیٹی اور جوائنٹ سلیکٹ کمیٹی بنا کر دونوں ایوانوں پر جو مشتمل ہو اس کو بھیج دیا جائے۔ اور وہ اس کو ڈسکس کرے اور کسی نتیجے پر پہنچے۔ وہ ٹھنڈے دل اور دماغ سے سوچ کر کیا کرنا ہے۔ اس کو صرف یہاں پاس کر دینے سے کوئی فائدہ نہیں ہوگا۔ میں آپ کے ذریعے آنریبل منسٹر صاحب سے کہنا چاہتا ہوں کہ اس میں وہ جلد بازی سے کام نہ لیں۔ مناسب اور معقول بات یہ ہوگی کہ اس بل کو سلیکٹ کمیٹی کے سامنے پیش کیا جائے۔ جس شکل میں یہ اب ہے اس کو اگر آپ اسی شکل میں پاس کرنا چاہتے ہیں تو اس سے فائدے کے بجائے نقصان ہوگا جہاں آپ نے اس پر اب اتنا وقت صرف کیا ہے تھوڑا سا کچھ اور وقت آپ اس کمیٹی کو دے سکتے ہیں اور وہ اس کو ایک مکمل اور مؤثر قانون کے طور پر ہمارے سامنے پیش کرے اور ہم اس کو پاس کریں۔

श्री सुन्दर सिंह (फिल्लौर) : सभापति जी, मैं यह कहना चाहता हूं कि हमने संविधान में काश्मीर के लिए धारा 370 रखी हुई है। ये दफा 370 को बड़ा लाइक कर रहे हैं और इसे ये रखना चाहते हैं। मैं यह समझता हूं कि ये एक किस्म के हरिजन हैं। हमने हरिजनों के लिए रिजर्वेशन रखा है, हम कहते हैं कि ये दफा 370 को छोड़ दें, हम हरिजनों के रिजर्वेशन को छोड़ दें, फिर देखिए बराबर हो जाते हैं या नहीं।

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN : You speak on this Bill. He is giving his own suggestion. Please, no cross-talk.

श्री सुन्दर सिंह : बगैर दफा 370 के इनका काम नहीं हो सकता है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि हिन्दुस्तान जो आजाद किया गया है क्या यह गनों से और मशीनगनों से आजाद हुआ है ? महात्मा गांधी ने किस जरिये से इसको आजाद कराया, वायोलेंस से या नान-वायोलेंस से ? आज इतने लाइसेंस और बन्दूक लेने शुरू हो गए हैं, लगता है हरेक को खतरा हो गया है। जब हमारी सोशलिस्टिक पैटर्न की सोसाइटी है तो फिर खतरा क्यों है ? हरेक को चाहिए उस पर अमल करे। इस तरह से बन्दूक और हथियार की जरूरत नहीं रहती है।

मैं एक मिसाल देता हूं। मैं लाहौर में रहता था, वहां चोर आते थे और बक्सा ले जाते थे। उसमें थोड़ी दूर पर जो गहना, पैसा होता था वह ले जाते थे और बाकी वहीं छोड़ जाते थे। मैं लाजपतनगर, लाहौर में रहता था। मैंने क्या किया कि रात को दरवाजा अपने घर का ओपन रखना शुरू कर दिया। मैंने सोचा कि कोई आएगा तो यहीं खोलकर देखेगा और जब कुछ नहीं मिलेगा तो यहीं छोड़कर चला जाएगा, और मुझे अपने सामान के लिए दूसरी जगह नहीं भागना पड़ेगा। इसलिए जिसके पास कुछ है ही नहीं उसे किस बात का डर है ?

[श्री सुन्दर सिंह]

I suggest we are thieves in a way, if we keep things that are not for our immediate use and do not allow others also to use them.

आपने छिपाकर रखा है, इसलिए आप उसकी हिफाजत के लिए हथियार रखना चाहते हैं। रुपए-पैसे के लिए भाई-भाई कत्ल होते हैं। पंजाब में आपने कहा कि लाइसेंस वापिस लेंगे, कितने लोगों के हथियार और लाइसेंस वापिस लिए हैं ? कहते जरूर हैं, लेकिन अमल कौन करता है ?

हमने कहा कि हरिजनों को जमीन मिलनी चाहिए लेकिन उन्हें आप जमीन नहीं देते हैं। कांग्रेस के लोगों के पास भी जमीन है और इधर के लोगों के पास भी जमीन है और उधर के लोगों के पास भी जमीन है। यह क्या तमाशा है ? मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि आज महात्मा गांधी का नाम लेते हैं और हथियार का लाइसेंस चाहते हैं तो यह तमाशा क्यों बना रखा है ?

मेरा कहना यह है कि धारा 370 छोड़िये, सब तकलीफ दूर हो जाएगी। कुछ अमीर आदमियों के हाथ में मैंने देखा है कि लाइसेंस और गन देते हैं, यह मुजाहरों के निकालने के लिए है। पुलिस में 90 फीसदी लोग अमीरों के लगे हुए हैं। मैं 100 बार कह चुका हूं कि पुलिस में गरीब आदमियों को भर्ती कीजिए, अच्छे आदमियों को लाइसेन्स दीजिए, मगर चोरों को लाइसेंस क्यों देते हैं ? आपने एलान किया था पंजाब में कि हथियार जमा करो। होम मिनिस्टर क्या करते हैं, दोहरी बात क्यों करते हैं ? जो बात कही जाए, उस पर अमल भी करना चाहिए। आज हालत यह है कि जिसके पास जमीन है, उसके पास लाठी है और जिसके पास जमीन नहीं है, उसके पास लाठी नहीं है। पंडित जवाहरलाल नेहरू के कहने पर पंजाब में हम सब लोगों को जमीन दी गई है। यही वजह है कि वहां पर कोई भी हम लोगों को तंग नहीं कर सकता, डरा-धमका नहीं सकता। इसलिए मैं समझता हूं कि अगर लैंड रिफार्म्ज हो जाते हैं, तो देहात में गन की जरूरत ही नहीं रहेगी।

इन लोगों के जो प्राइम मिनिस्टर हुए हैं—श्री मोरारजी देसाई और श्री चरण सिंह—उन्हें कभी यह जुर्रत नहीं हुई कि वे हरिजनों का नाम लेकर कहें कि उनकी मदद की जाए। इसके मुकाबले में हमारी प्राइम मिनिस्टर, श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी, हमेशा पब्लिकली कहती हैं कि हरिजनों और बैकवर्ड लोगों की मदद करनी चाहिए, उन्हें ऊंचा उठाना चाहिए। हरिजनों और गरीबों को इसीलिए परेशानी उठानी पड़ती है कि गन और पिस्तौल वाले उनको मार कर निकाल देते हैं। अगर गरीबों को हथियारों के लाइसेंस दिए जाएं, तो वे सब कुछ ठीक कर देंगे।

आज जरूरत इस बात की है कि एडमिनिस्ट्रेशन में जो गन्दगी है, हम उसको साफ करें और यह काम हम तभी कर सकते हैं, जब गवर्नमेंट हमारे हाथ में हो। जब गरीबों और हरिजनों के हाथ में गवर्नमेंट आएगी, तो यह गन्दगी दूर हो जाएगी।

आखिर में मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस कानून में यह रखना चाहिए कि गरीबों को लाइसेंस दिए जाएं और जिनके पास हथियार हैं, उनसे उन्हें वापस लिया जाए। मैं चाहता हूं कि मिनिस्टर साहब इस बिल को वापस ले लें ओर एक अच्छा काम्प्रिहें-सिव बिल जाएं।

श्री छोटे सिंह यादव (कन्नौज) : सभापति महोदय, मंत्री महोदय आर्म्ज एक्ट में यह संशोधन बहुत जल्दी में लाए हैं। इस देश में दो तरह के क्षेत्र है : एक शान्ति-प्रिय क्षेत्र और दूसरा डाकू-प्रभावित क्षेत्र। जो डाकू-प्रभावित क्षेत्र हैं, उनके लिए इस कानून में विशेष प्रावधान करना चाहिए था, जहां पुलिस के 20, 30, 50 आदमियों के होते हुए भी डकैतियां होती हैं और डकैत गांव के दस-बीस आदमियों की एक साथ हत्या कर देते हैं। पुलिस की ताकत भी गांव के लोगों की मदद नहीं कर पाती। ऐसे क्षेत्र में तीन हथियार का प्रतिबन्ध लगाना बड़ा अन्याय है, इसलिए मंत्री महोदय इस पर पुनर्विचार करें। उत्तर प्रदेश में साढ़ूपुर और बहमई जैसी घटनाएं हुई हैं, जहां पूरे के पूरे परिवारों को गोली से उड़ा दिया गया और गांव के लोग कम हथियार होने के कारण आक्रमणकारियों का मुकाबला नहीं कर पाए। मैं नही चाहता कि लोगों को ज्यादा हथियार दिए जाएं, लेकिन जो गांव के लोग शान्ति से रहना चाहते हैं, उनको अपने जीवन और सम्पत्ति की रक्षा करने का अवसर देना चाहिए।

सेक्शन 5 में हथियार की बिक्री के सम्बन्ध में जिलाधिकारी या सम्बन्धित पुलिस अधिकारी को सूचना देने के लिए 45 दिन का जो प्रावधान रखा गया है, अच्छा होता कि सैक्शन 13 में भी वही प्रावधान किया जाता। माननीय मंत्री और सदन के सभी माननीय सदस्य जानते हैं कि गांव के लोगों को हथियार के लाइ-सेन्स प्राप्त करने के लिए कितने चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। उन्हें बरसों तक थाना, पुलिस, पटवारी, तहसील, लेखपाल, एस० डी० एम०, डी० एस० पी०, एस० पी० और डिस्ट्रिक्ट मजिस्ट्रेट के यहां चक्कर लगाने पड़ते हैं। जो लाइसेन्स पाने का पात्र हो, उसके साथ ऐसा व्यवहार किया जाता है। यही नहीं, एक साधारण व्यक्ति को लाइसेन्स प्राप्त करने के लिए दो-तीन बीघे का खेत बेचना पड़ता है और आठ दस हजार देने पड़ते हैं।

मैं चाहता हूं कि यह व्यवस्था करनी चाहिए कि दरखास्त देने के 45 दिनों के अन्दर यह लाइसेन्स मिल जाये या रिजेक्शन की सूचना मिल जाए कि अमुक कारणों से लाइसेन्स नहीं दिया जा सकता। मन्त्री जी, आपको यह जानकर आश्चर्य होगा कि चार-चार वर्षों से सारी औपचारिकताएं पूरी किए हुए प्रार्थना-पत्र पड़े हुए हैं और ऐसे लोगों के भी प्रार्थना-पत्र पड़े हुए हैं जिनके सारे के सारे परिवार के लोग डकैतों द्वारा मार दिए गए। पुलिस की सिफारिश है कि उनको लाइसेन्स मिलना चाहिए, एस० डी० एम० कहता है कि लाइसेन्स मिलना चाहिए लेकिन उसके बाद भी तीन-चार वर्षों से प्रार्थना-पत्र पड़े हैं, न तो रेजेक्ट किए गए हैं और न ही सैंग्शन किए गए हैं। अगर वह रेजेक्ट हो जाएं तो कमिश्नर के यहां अपील की जाए या अगर

[श्री छोटे सिंह यादव]

सेंगशन कर दिए जायें तो लोग आर्म्स लेकर अपने परिवार की रक्षा कर सकें। लेकिन इसके अभाव में लोग मजबूर होकर गांव छोड़ कर चले गए हैं, शहरों में पहुँच गए हैं।

कुछ दोस्तों ने कहा कि एक लाइसेन्स रहना चाहिए और कुछ ने कहा कि एक भी नहीं रहना चाहिए। मैं समझता हूं अलग-अलग क्षेत्रों की अलग-अलग परिस्थितियां हो सकती हैं। शहर में रहने वालों के लिए असलाह की अधिक आवश्यकता नहीं है लेकिन जो गांवों में रहते हैं उनको तो जंगली जानवरों से मुकाबला करना पड़ता है। जानवरों की तरह से ही अपनी जिन्दगी गुजारने वाले डाकुओं से भी गांव वालों को मुकाबला करना पड़ता है। (**व्यवधान**) जो हंस देते हैं उनको इन परिस्थितियों का मुकाबला करने का कभी अवसर ही नहीं पड़ा। जिस क्षेत्र में मैं रहता हूं वहां कई गांवों में ऐसे घरों में डाके पड़े हैं जिनके दरवाजे के सामने पुलिस स्टेशन है, जहां टेलीफोन और वायरलेस हैं, जहां पर सब इंस्पेक्टर नहीं, इंस्पेक्टर रैंक का आफिसर इनचार्ज है। वहां तीन घंटे तक लगातार डकैती डाली गई और उन्होंने पुलिस वालों को भी चैलेंज किया कि निकल कर सामने आ जाएं, उनका भी मुकाबला करने के लिए तैयार हैं। इस परिस्थिति में रहने वाले लोग उन डाकुओं का क्या लाठियों से मुकाबला करेंगे? डाकुओं का मुकाबला गांव के लोगों की सहायता से ही किया जा सकता है। मैं समझता हूं कि गांव में जिनको भी आप अच्छा समझें उन्हीं को लाइसेन्स दे दें। सरकार जिसको बन्दूक देती है उसको तनख्वाह भी देती है, वरदी भी देती है और रेटायर्मेन्ट के बाद पेंशन भी देती है। जो गांव वाले हैं जो अपने पैसे से बन्दूक खरीदते हैं और अपनी जान को खतरे में डालकर डाकुओं का मुकाबला करते हैं, उनको मात्र लाइसेन्स देने में सरकार को क्यों हिचकिचाहट होती है? जिन क्षेत्रों को डाकू-प्रभावित क्षेत्र घोषित किया गया है वहां पर लाइसेन्स देने की रीति-नीति पर पुनर्विचार किया जाना चाहिए।

मैं अन्य संसत्सदस्यों की राय से अपने को भी जोड़ता हूं कि इस बिल को ज्वाइन्ट सेलेक्ट कमेटी के पास भेजा जाए जहां पर इन सभी बातों के बारे में विचार-विमर्श हो सके।

इसके साथ इसमें जो 45 दिन का प्रतिबन्ध रखा गया है उस पर भी विचार किया जाना चाहिए। रेजेक्ट करने के सम्बन्ध में भी समय निर्धारित किया जाना चाहिए कि इतने दिनों में उसका फैसला कर दिया जायेगा। यह समय चाहे दो महीने का हो, एक महीने का हो या एक साल का ही हो, लेकिन समयबद्ध कार्यक्रम रखा जाना चाहिए। आज जो क्षेत्र डकैती से प्रभावित है वहां पर लेखपाल, थानेदार और तहसील वालों की आमदनी का सबसे बड़ा जरिया बन्दूकों के लाइसेन्स के प्रार्थना-पत्र ही होते हैं। इसको भी रोकने का प्रयास किया जाना चाहिए।

इसके अतिरिक्त यदि आप सोचते हैं कि एक व्यक्ति के पास तीन से अधिक असलाह न रहें तो आप ऐसी व्यवस्था कीजिए कि हर गांव में कम से कम पांच

अखलाह हो जायें ताकि वे लोग आसानी के साथ डकैतों का मुकाबला कर सकें और कुछ देर तक तो उनसे अवश्य लड़ सकें जब तक कि आपकी तनख्वाह वाले वहां पर न पहुँच जाएं। डकैत वहां पर ऐसे पहुँच जाते हैं जैसे वह उनकी जागीर है। गांव वालों की सम्पत्ति इतमिनान के साथ उठा लेते हैं, लोग कुछ नहीं कह सकते। उनके साथ साधन न होने की वजह से वे उनके आगे हाथ-पैर जोड़ते हैं। मैं चाहता हूं कि आप उनको सक्षम बनाइए। समाज के हर वर्ग को ताकतवर बनाना चाहिए, खास कर डकैती से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों में, ताकि वे लोग डाकुओं का मुकाबला कर सकें।

इन्हीं चन्द शब्दों के साथ मैं आपसे फिर निवेदन करूंगा कि इस बिल को पास करने में जल्दबाजी न करें और मैं अपने को माननीय सदस्यों की राय से जोड़ता हूं कि इसको ज्वाइंट सिलेक्ट कमेटी में विचार करने के लिए भेज दें। डकैती से प्रभावित क्षेत्रों की समस्याओं पर आप अलग से विचार करने की कृपा करें।

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH (Padrauna) : Thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on a Bill which, I personally think, the Government is pushing through for reasons best known to officialdom. What really has happened is this, there seems to be a panic because of what is heppening in Punjab and what is happening in our Capital, Delhi. What needs really to be done for the improvement of law and order or for what is happening or what is being done by the extremists in Punjab or north-eastern States is to look into our Criminal Procedure Code and also what our services are entitled or empowered to do. We do not look into these things, and that is why we have the hang-over of the British times when most of these Acts and laws were framed. The Criminal Procedure Code was framed some times in 1888 and we keep on amending piecemeal. Similar is the case with the Arms Act. This is a piecemeal legislation with not much consideration towards why it is really being imposed, why it is being passed by Parliament. Many Members from our very Party, the ruling Party, to which I have the fortune to belong, have very humbly requested the Hon. Minister that this should be looked into before it is passed today. The Hon. Minister, I am sure, is under pressure because of his very heavy duties towards a Department which is facing the maximum trouble in this country, mainly because of law and order. For law and order, let us not... pass an Act...

AN HON. MEMBER : Department is giving trouble.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Facing trouble.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : It is a play of words. But I am sure what I said could also be used if and when the Minister would think it proper.

If you look into the details of this legislation, what do you find ? There is an amendment to cut down the arms to three. By that, do the people in the Department or the Home Ministry feel that the law order situation in this country could really improve ?

Most of the amendments that I have given notice of pertain to only pages 1 and 2. The other 12 to 13 pages, I think, are perfect. Every Member in this House would agree with me that it should be done. But let us not deprive the people, who do own guns and who do not use them for criminal activity, I would like the Hon. Minister to look into his files or get a report as to how many people,who have had more than five guns, licenced guns, had been involved in any criminal activity in this country.

[Shri C.P.N. Singh]

That should be the criterion for limiting the fire arms. Otherwise, how does Government come to the conclusion that three guns are the maximum that a person could carry ? It is said in the Bill that no person shall acquire, have in his possession, or carry at any time more than three guns. Either an outright criminal would be carrying three guns to do some criminal activities or a sportsman would be going to a field for target practice or a person still interested in Shikar. The Government has cut down various licences and permission to shoot down certain animals. But why do you prohibit our future generation from a sport which is manly sport ?

Shall we stick to *kabaddi* and give up a sport which has been handed down to us and which makes a man out of youngsters ? A man would like to shoot with a 12 bore for skeet shooting. A person would like to use a rifle for a different kind of target practice. He would also like to use a revolver or a pistol. Now only target practice will be allowed with an air rifle or. 22 ? I personally know many people who only have shot at targets and have never taken out their guns in disputes. If one goes into this and if the Home Ministry goes into this, you will find that people who have less than 3 arms have been involved in anti-social and various illegal activities and not people who have more than 3.

Another very important aspect is that it has been provided in this amendment that muzzle loading guns have not been exempted. I am sure the Minister is aware and he has very eminent officers in his Department and they would be able to tell the difference between a muzzle-loading gun and a breach-loading gun. Would a muzzle-loading gun be utilised in anti-social activities or a gun which is breach-loading ? Why do you want to prevent people from having muzzle-loading guns ?

The Department should have this Bill drawn up by people who know what guns are all about. People who have been responsible for only putting a ban—what do they know ? Most of our national heritage, the good guns, will go to dealers and will go abroad at fantastic prices.

Last time there was a curb on Indian paintings and statues. It is the misfortune of this country that some of our exquisite Rajasthani miniatures—not some, I would say, a major portion has gone abroad. Some of the antique jewellery of our country has gone abroad. Old cars have gone abroad. We have some guns. Let them not go abroad. If the Government still insists that this Bill should be passed, I would request him through you to see that the guns that are deposited should be listed and there should be an inventory published and available to the general public so that certain officers in the districts like the Superintendents of Police, the District Magistrrte and influential Secretaries do not get these fire arms at no cost whatsoever, and then sell them at fantastic prices. Such a clause must be there. Whatever arms are surrendered, there should be a list of them and it should be available with the Government of India and when anybody applies for a licence, that should be with the knowledge of the Government of India and anybody should be allowed to apply for any of the guns anywhere in India if they have a licence. What will happen if the Government does not agree to my suggestion? When we prohibit, what happens ? It happened in 1947. Sone of the very good guns were just taken away from people without any payment and if the government enquire, they will see that they are with some very senior officers who have now retired. Let us not have the same problem again.

The other points that I would like to mention is that there must be some valuation of the arms. They must be valued by government approved valuers and when they are sold, it should be

through an open auction like the customs-confiscated goods which are sold to the public through auction. By that one part of it be controlled but for the other part, viz., these guns going abroad, I will request the Hon. Minister to assure this House that he will have some systems by which these dealers to whom the guns will be deposited will not be allowed to sell these guns abroad.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR) : I thank you, Sir, that you have called me. I will not take much of the time of the House. I must admit that we have really had a very interesting and lively discussion on this important legislative measure. I am thankful to the Hon. Members. I think Shri C.P.N. Singh was the 19th Member in that list. And so, I think 19 Members have already taken part in the lively discussion. Naturally, they have their own views and their own opinions. They have no total objection to the Bill. They have some reservations to certain clause which I would like to clarify. It is not a fact that we are just bringing forward this Bill without going through the process of consultation.

I would say that before bringing forward this Bill, there was a lot of discussion with all the experts available and with the persons who are involved in this process. This has been discussed with Members of Parliament, this has been discussed with the Judges of the High Courts as well as the Supreme Court. So, we have gone through this process. The Bill of this nature was discussed in the Rajya Sabha and it was passed there. Afterwards, Members suggested some more amendments. These were discussed and then only this Bill has come before the House. So, this process of consultation has been gone through.

Before I take up the points raised by the Hon. Members, I would like to submit one thing here. It is my submission that the provisions of this Amending Bill have not to be viewed in the light of individual or sectional interests or predelictions but should be viewed in the overall context of the law and order situation prevailing in the country at the moment and the activities of anti-social and anti-national elements. I am sure the Hon. Members will agree with me that the need of the hour is to check the proliferation of arms in the country making the conditions for acquisition and possession of arms more stringent and making the punishment for violation of these conditions more deterrent.

While initiating this debate I have explained the various provisions in the Bill and different clauses that we have included in this Bill. These are exactly to achieve that objective. There is a sequential logic and coherence in the scheme of the Bill and I may submit that it would not be proper to pick up the individual provisions and subject them to critical analysis in isolation.

. This will not be the objective of this Bill as some Hon. Members said by just picking up one clause from here and the other clause from there. They tried to criticise the entire Bill. This Bill should be looked into in its overall objective.

Coming to the issues raised by my Hon. friend, Shri Shejwalkar, while moving the Statutory Resolution, his objection was about the promulgation of the Ordinance. According to him, there was no justification for it. Sir, I have already clarified the position. Not only that. While making my opening speech and, earlier, while withdrawing the Amendment Bill of 1981, we have given the detailed background and circumstances in which the Ordinance had to be promulgated. It is not necessary to go into that again and take the time of the House on this particular point. One point he raised was about the figure. He said there was no figure available and he was insisting again and again and

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

was interrupting me while I was making my initial speech that there was no figure to show the increasing trend in the use of firearms in the commission of offences. Sir, I would like to inform the Hon. Member that before formulating these proposals, a detailed study was carried out by the Bureau of Police Research and Development about the incidence of crime involving the use of firearms and it was found that the incidents of crime involving the use of firearms increase from 4.8 per lakh of population in 1972 to 9.1 per lakh of population in 1977.

Another index revealed was that whereas the general crime rate had increased by 17% between 1972-74,...

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR (Gwaliar) : You are not replying to my relevent question. I didn't ask you what is the number of the crime increased by firearms ? Not that. What I said was : What is the number of increase in crimes wherein licensed arms are used ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We have got all the figures with us.

Another Index revealed was whereas the general crime rate had increased by 17% between 1972 and 1974, the percentage increase in crime involving the use of fire-arms during the same period was 29%. Similarly, it was found that the percentage increase in the use of unlicensed arms was far higher than the licensed arms and for the period 1972-74, for every crime with licensed arm there were as many as five with unlicensed arms. It is, therefore, not correct to say that no study was conducted or that the Government did not have supporting facts and figures to indicate the rising trend in the use of arms for commissioning of crime.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : You must protect us, Sir. I am putting a specific question,...

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Another point he raised was this. He was reading some debate somewhere and we have collected the facts.

SHKI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : What facts. ?

16.38 hrs.

[SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI *in the Chair*].

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, Shri Shejwalkar also made a reference to the debate at the time of passing of the Arms Amendment Act 1959 and in particular the speech delivered by the late Shri Thakur Das Bhargava to the effect that in a free independent country the right to bear arms should be Fundamental Right of the citizens. Some other Hon. Members have also said that the right of self-defence requires the right to bear arms. Sir, I would, in this connection, only recall the discussions in the Constituent Assembly on this issue. At that time Shri H.V. Kamath had moved an amendment seeking to include the right to bear arms in the Fundamental Rights. The issue was debated in the Constituent Assembly on the 1st and 2nd December, 1948, and I would like to quote extracts from the speech of the late Dr. Ambedkar :

> "Under the present circumstances, I personally myself cannot conceive how it would be possible for the State to carry on its administration if every individual had the right to go into the market and purchase all sorts of instruments of attack without any let or hinderance from the State... I question very much the policy of giving all citizens indiscriminately any such fundamental right. For instance, if Mr. Kamath's proposition was accepted that every citizen should have the fundamental right to bear arms,... it would be open for all sorts of people who are habitual criminals

to claim the right to possess arms."

The Constituent Assembly had after due discussion negatived Shri Kamath's amendment and I think this adequately meets the point made by Shri Shejwalkar.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : The discussion I quoted was ten years after. It was in 1959.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, Shri Shejwalkar and some other Hon. Members made an observation that the legislative proposals have not been carefully formulated and therefore, the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. I will come to it last.

Sir, some Hon. Members on the other side have their own reservations about three or four points. I would like to clarify them.

One point is about the age limit; the other is about the antique. What are we going to do with that and the third is about the time limit. Then the point about extension of time from thirty days to three months time. And one more point is why three arms ? Why not more or why not less ?

I think I should deal with this first. Mr. Roy was asking for just one. In the Amendment I have seen they are asking per individual one licence; not three. Sir, they have questioned the logic behind the imposition of the ceiling of three fire arms for each individual and have sought the reason for this ceiling.

I would like to inform the Hon. Members that a serious thought and detailed consideration was given to this very important issue; and it was considered that the ceiling of three fire arms per licensee would meet the legitimate requirements of most types of licensees. For example, one may need for self-protection a revolver or a pistol. He may also require a gun for protecting his agricultural land. He may also be interested in some sort of sports. So, he may need a different type of a gun for it. That is why we considered all this—and this is the view of some of the experts—and then we come to a conclusion. Depending upon the individual needs and requirements, a licensee could have any kind of fire-arms. We have not specified it. He can have three revolvers, if he likes. For instance, a licensee could have one revolver or a pistol, one rifle and one smooth-borne gun. Another licensee could have, depending upon his individual needs, any other type of mix, whatever the likes. He can have three pistols etc. We are not barring them. This should take care of genuine requirement of the overwhelming majority of the licensees; and we feel that the ceiling of three per licensee is not very high, not very low, but strikes a reasonable balance. So, this is the reason why we have fixed this limit of three.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : Can you enumerate the type of these ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I will come to it.

Now about increase in the age qualification from 16 to 21 years. I would like to inform the Hon. Members that Government is fully alive to the need to train genuine sportsmen for national and international shooting competitions. For example, we are not barring people who are members of any recognized sports club. Their age may be less. We are not saying that only after they attain 21 years, they can be members of that club. It is not that.

There are rifle clubs with their own licences. Under the licence, there are differnt kinds of guns. They can go and have their practice. We are not barring them. Their also, age is not coming in their way. We have seen to it that our genuine young men who want to go for all sorts of games and other things, are not burdened under this particular Act.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Where will they get these weapons ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : They will get these from the particular clubs.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Which club ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I will clarify my position. Please wait. It is not that for every individual we propose to give a licence. But for the clubs, definitely; under their licences, they have some provisions. They have their own guns under their licences. These people can go and take their own course there. So, we have made these provisions. Every club has its own licenee. (*Interruption*)

About antique and obsolete arms, my friend has given me a list of number of them, which have become obsolete, and are not in use now.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : We have got their pictures also. If you want, you can see them.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Don't demonstrate them, Mr. Shejwalkar.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Definitely, about antique and other obsolete guns, we are talking special care, so that they do not, as some of my friends said, reach the police officer or some other officers. We are taking special care about this. We have taken powers under this Act to frame rules. Under these particular rules, we will take care of these things.

AN HON. MEMBER : I think they will not be destroyed.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : No; we will see to it. Some Members have made a point about referring this particular amending Bill to a Select Committee. I was saying earlier that the Amendment Bill 1981 was formulated on the basis of the report of the Bureau of Police Research and Development. These proposals have been subsequently modified, taking into account the suggestions made by Members of Parliament, and also by others closely involved with the Arms Act, such as High Court Judges and others.

The amendments proposed also take into account the recommendations of the National Police Commission. That also we have consulted. A body consisting of very eminent persons with tremendous expertise and experience in the field of arms act administration. Therefore, if we refer it to a Select Committee, it will only delay things; it will not serve the purpose. So, we are oppossing this. One or two Hon. Members referred about the arms theft on the government depot and what precautions were taking. The government have advised all the State Governments and the Union Territories administration to take adequate measures to safeguard government arms and ammunition depots. The question of theft of military stores from ordnance depots was studied by the Defence Ministry and appropriate remedial measures were taken. Regarding theft of arms, firearms and ammunition in transit, the matter was studied by the internal department committee under the Chairmanship of the Additional Secretary, Defence, and further action is being taken to tighten the system. This action, we have already taken. Every member has touched the point regarding illicit arms. How the government is looking to this problem ? We are at it. We have asked the different State Governments and the Union Territories administration from time to time suggesting various measures to solve the problem of illicit arms and to launch a special drive to unearth unlicensed arms. It is not that the State Governments are not taking any action; they are taking action. As a result, we have achieved some results. In response to a directive issued in October 1980 to

various States Governments and the Union Territories administration, including Delhi, they have launched a special drive in this regard; and efforts in this direction are still continuing. According to available information, the total number of illicit arms seized in 1982 from various parts of the country was 2989. The maximum number of illicit arms seized were from Uttar Pradesh followed by Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Haryana. According to available information, 173 illicit arms were seized in the Capital during 1982.

Many members spoke about 45 days regarding police report. There is a provision making it obligatory on the part of the licensing authority to call for a police report on the antecedents of the applicant. This is only to know the antecedents of the applicant for a licence. So, this provision has been made here. But if there is unnecessary delay in the grant of a licence in genuine and deserving cases, a time limit is being prescribed for submission of the police report. If the police report is not received within the prescribed time, the licensing authority would be free to decide the matter without the police report.

SHRI A.K. ROY : How can the Bill contemplate a situation when the police officer who is supposed to submit a report within 45 days does not submit it ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Since the police is involved in so many activities, they have to face unpredictable emergent situations. Sometimes there are serious law and order situations maybe in a particular area where this police has been assigned this job to give us a report within 45 days. All these eventualities we have seen; and to cover them up, we have prescribed the time limit. If they failed to give a report within the prescribed time limit; then the Magistrate can take his own views.

SHRI A.K. ROY : But I am objecting in the Bill the timelimit. Suppose, they do not submit the report within the prescribed time, what will happen ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : The Magistrate is at liberty to issue the licence after proper inquiry.

SHRI A.K. ROY : But that officer should be taken to task.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : That is a separate thing.

A point was raised about compensation for firearms. The arms are deposited on behalf of the person who was holding them. This is the time when they can negotiate with the person whom they want to sell it. There is enough time to negotiate with the other person. It is not the intention of the Government to take over these arms. The point the Hon. member, Shri Singh, has raised is a valid one. While framing the rules, we will definitely take care of it and make it possible so that we will know the arms and ammunition, which have been given to a particular police official or to the other concerned agency.

SHRI C.P.N. SINGH : It should be compiled and there should be some sort of a booklet that these are the guns that have been surrendered.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We will look into the suggestion.

About explosives also we have taken action. The Indian Explosives Act is administered by the Ministry of Industrial Development. However, in accordance with the direction of the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Bureau of police Research and Development is conducting a study to plug the loopholes in the Indian Explosives Act so as to make its provisions more stringent and the punishments for violation of the provisions more deterrent. We are taking all sorts of care to see that those people who are connected with explosives, are checked,

[Shri Nihar Ranjan Laskar]

I think, I have covered most of the points raised by the Hon. Members and I am sure they would be satisfied with the explanations given by me. We have come before the House with the barest minimum legislation designed to achieve the objectives. There is a vast area which will be taken care of through the consequential changes in the Arms rules. I have noted down the valuable suggestions given by the Hon. Members in sofaras they relate to the area of the rules and we will give due consideration to these suggestions while modifying the rules.

With these words, I conclude.

श्री भीम सिंह (झुन्झुनू) : मंत्री महोदय ने 30 दिन और 90 दिन वाली बात को क्लीयर नहीं किया है ।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : We will decide when we will come to that particular clause.

SHRI N.K. SHEJWALKAR : In the Statement of Objects and Reasons of the Bill it has been said that crimes through licensed firearms are also on the increase. Of course, I cannot force the Minister, but I wanted to know from him the figures relating to the crimes committed through licensed fire-arms. I can only say that crimes by firearms are not on the increase. So, he can oblige us by giving the reasons which led him to this ordinance. Then I will be able to reply to it.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have given full details. I have nothing to add.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : Do not embarrass the Minister.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER : It is a very good way of putting. I am not forcing that way but exactly that is my submission and the Government have no answer to whatever I have submitted. The first point which I pressed was that the measure of ordinance is not to be adopted, not to be taken recourse to but there is not any session in which such an ordinance is not coming. After all, if you are bringing in any ordinance, you must point out what is the urgency of the provisions which are suggested. I will not go into detail, but the first thing was limiting the number of arms to three, second was regarding giving so much time for application and thirdly that police Inspector should give the report. These are all the amendments. Only one amendment, that is, Section 24A and 24B may be the one which may be said to be relevant to the present circumstances otherwise what was the urgency regarding other provisions ? This limit of three could have been done earlier also and later on also. Ultimately, what are the justifying causes for bringing this ordinance ? Even for 24A there was no urgency. Action could have been taken by them under the existing provisions also but they are not doing that. So many Hon. Members pointed out that actually it is not a curb on unlicensed arms, it is limiting or encircling the scope of arms which are already under licence. So, the basic difference is there. Many Hon. Members have argued that there are unlicensed arms in so much quantity. Even those entrapped were also carrying carbines, and they were taking sten-guns and everything.

16.56 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

I do not think this Act can in any way solve that problem. If this cannot do that thing, then where is the urgency of bringing this ordinance? I do not know. There is no justification actually. There was no satisfactory answer to some of the suggestions which were given in debate by Hon. Members. After all, I quoted Thakur Prasad Bhargava ji. He said that it should be a fundamental right. You rightly

pointed out that there was an amendment moved by Mr. Kamath. Kindly read the speech of Mr. Pant which he made at that time and Mr. Datar who moved that Bill in 1959, he said that we want liberalisation but at the moment we cannot go to that extent. So, actually the idea was of liberalising. The idea was that like other free countries, in India also there should not be any limit for carrying the arms. It may not be a fundamental right, that is a different thing...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I did say that we are not in favour of that idea. That is what I was telling you.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : I was talking of a situation which arose ten years after. It is not 1948 but it is 1959. So, at that time also the then Congress Ministry felt that liberalisation is essential and they took certain steps not to the extent, of course, of giving fundamental right to own arms, that was not given. But ultimately they wanted liberalisation and they did liberalise. Basically, my submission was that kindly consider how this law and order situation is to be resolved. Is it just by limiting these arm licences ? There are certain other means also. You said that you have consulted some High Court judges, some police officers here and there. You must have consulted but there is not even a mention of it. You have not sub mitted any report, if at all there is any. If the report would have been there, certainly we would have considered that and we would have given our opinion and views. All the Hon. Members have been deprived of their views. They are not able to give their opinion. Therefore the suggestion is that even now why not to refer it to the Select Committee? We want that all these principles should be very well discussed as to how to meet the law and order situation, whether arms should be freely distributed or should not be given or is it necessary for self-defence ? Otherwise, why don't you make a provision under Section 100 of the IPC ?

17.00 hrs.

For self-defence you can even kill somebody else. Now that right is taken away. In that case, why not amend or even altogether delete section 100 of IPC ? After all, private defence also helps the maintenance of law and order. There are attacks on the individual, or the property of the individual, and this provision is made to put a check on such attacks. So, these provisions are meant for solving the problem of law and order and not for aggravating them. You may not agree, some others may not agree, but this is one view.

That is why I have suggested that, instead of hurrying through the Bill, the right step would be to refer it to a Select Committee, where members will get sufficient time for a detailed examination. Public opinion can also be ascertained. The Judges of High Court, police officers and the individuals can give their opinion before the Select Committee.

Out of the 19 members who have participated in this debate, there is hardly one member who has completely supported the Bill, irrespective of whether they belong to the ruling party or the opposition. This itself shows that re-thinking is necessary. I have here with me the pictures of two guns. What harm can they do ? As a matter of fact, this Bill will do harm to these arms.

SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR : I must clarify this point. In the case of obsolete arms, we are taking power under the Act to protect them.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKAR : What will you do under the rules ? At the most, you may make a list and send copies of it to all police stations. But why should you follow that procedure ? What is the principle behind it ? After

[Shri N.K. Sejwalkar]

all, these arms are just show-pieces, adorning the drawing room of some gentleman. What are you going to do in those cases ? I want to place these photographs on the Table of the House for purposes of record. Let posterity, the future generation, know that these aspects were pointed out and yet no attention was paid to them...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV (Silchars) : How have the photographs passed through the metal detector ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER : Yes, why are the metal detectors kept there ? What for ? ((*Interruptions*).

As I said earlier, no proper care has been taken to discuss the Bill. The anomalies and difficulties suggested by the Hon. Members remain as they are. The Hon. Minister has not obliged us by giving a proper and reasonable reply, answering the various points raised by the Hon. Members who participated in the debate. In that case, he could have simply said "I do not agree with you; if you want, you can vote against it." Because, the members from the ruling party, even those who have opposed the provisions of the Bill during the discussion, are going to vote for it at the end. This is the pitiable position.

I feel a little hurt at this attitude of the ruling party. We are having a democracy. We debate problems where we meet arguments with arguments, trying to convince the other side. But that is not being done here.

I will conclude by saying that it is an absolutely wrong step which has been taken. By shutting out discussion on such an important subject by not referring it to the Select Committee, you are not doing justice to it.

So, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity and I again press my motion even at this stage. (*Interruptions*). With your permission. I will lay these photographs* on the Table of the House.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : It should be considered. I thought you have forgotten.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House disapproves of the Arms (Amendment) Ordinance, 1983 (Ordinance No. 4 of 1983) promulgated by the President of the 22nd Jund, 1983."

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill further to amend the Arms Act, 1959, be taken into consideratien."

The Motion was adopted

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

SHRI N. K. SHEJWALKER : Sir, let the amendment for referring the Bill to the Select Committee be taken up.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The amendment regarding referring it to the Select Committee was not moved. He was not present in the House.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is no amendment to clause 2.

The question is :

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The Motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3—**Amendment of section 3**

SHRI BHIM SINGH : Sir, I beg to move :

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* The Speaker not having subsequently accorded the necessary permission the photographs were not treated as laid an the Table.

Page 1, line 16,...

for "three" *substitute*—

"four breech loading" (1)

Page 1, line 18,—

after "more" *insert* "breech-loading" (2)

Page 1, line 19,—

for "three" *substitute* "four" (3)

Page 1, line 20,—

for "three" *substitute* "four" (4)

Page 1, line 20,—

after "such" *insert* "breech loading" (5)

Page 2, line 1,—

for "thirty" *substitute* "ninety"(6)

Page 2,—

after line 6, *insert*,—

"Provided further that a person who has in his possession more than four breech loading firearms at the commencement of the Arms (Amendment) Act, 1983 may retain with him all the firearms in case they have become obsolete because the ammunition or the cartridges required for them are no longer manufactured within or without the country." (7)

Page 2, lines 9 and 10,—

Omit "using a point 22 bore rifle or an air rifle for target practice." (8)

SHRI J. TENDRA PRASAD : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 1,—

after line 17, *insert*,—

"Provided that a person who has in his possession more firearms than three at the commencement of the Arms (Amendment) Act, 1983, may retain with him all the firearms in case there is conclusive proof that they have all become obsolete because the ammunition or the cartridges required for them are no longer manufactured within or without the country." (23)

Page 2, line 8,—

after "any" *insert*—

"genuine sportsman who is a"(24)

Page 2, lines 9 and 10,—

Omit "using a point 22 bore rifle or an air rifle for target practice". (25)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Anand Singh, are you moving your amendments ?

SHRI ANAND SINGH : I am not moving.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 1, lines 16 and 17,—

for "three firearms" *substitute* "one firearm" (35)

Page 1, line 19,—

for "three" *substitute* "one" (36)

SHRI A. K. ROY : I beg to move :

Page 1, line 20,—

for "three" *substitute* "one" (37)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : All these Hon. Members have already spoken on these amendments. Mr. Bhim Singh and all the other Hon. Members have spoken.

(*Interruptions*)

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You have already spoken. You have spoken on this Bill yesterday along with the amendments.

SHRI BHIM SINGH : Sir, we want to speak on these amendmentf.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: All right, I will allow two minutes for each.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Sir, I I want to move my amendment.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Your amendment was not moved.

SHRI R. L. P. VERMA : Now I am moving.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This is not the stage to move the amendment. You should have been present yesterday. You were not present.

श्री भीम सिंह : अभी मंत्री महोदय ने जो कहा है उसके रेफ्रेन्स में एक शब्द कहना चाहता हूं । आपने जेनरल डिबेट के जवाब में कहा है कि हमने तीन हथियारों के लिए प्रावीजन रखा है—आर्म में रिवाल्वर, 12 बोर गन और राइफल। मेरा अमेंडमेन्ट था—

Page 1, line 16,—

for "three" *substitute*—

"four breech loading" (1)

अगर वह तीन के लिये रखते हैं तो हम मन्जूर करते हैं, लेकिन ये तीनों "ब्रीच-लोडिंग" के हैं, 12 बोर गन ब्रीच लोडिंग की है, पिस्टल या रिवाल्वर ब्रीच लोडिंग की हैं, इनको हम मानते हैं, लेकिन यह आपका कहना मजल-लोडिंग को कवर नहीं करता है। यह मजल-लोडिंग इससे कवर नहीं होता है।

Sir, he has permitted us to keep 12 bore which is a breech loading, rifle which is a breech loading and pistol which is a breech loading.

इसलिए आप इस लाईन 16 में ब्रीज-लोडिंग को इन्सर्ट करें। तब तो मंत्री महोदय ने जो आश्वासन दिया है वह कम्पलीट होता है, नहीं तो वह अधूरा रह जाता है।

आशा है आप मेरे इस अमेंडमेंट को कंसीडर कर स्वीकार करेंगे।

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : I had given amendment which is at serial number 17

Page 2, line 1,—

for "thirty" *substitute*

"ninety" (17)

I would like to say, if you concede this and if you agree then this time limit should commence after the list of antique and obsolete weapons has been declared by you.

SHRI P. K. KODIYAN (Adoor) : I am not convinced by the Minister's reply. I want to speak again.

I am very much for restricting the number of fire arms to one person. I have already given the reason in my speech. I have already told why it should be restricted to one. If each person is allowed to have three fire arms, in a large family where the adult members of the age of 21 are more than two or three, then that family will be in possession of a number of firearms. There is no such restriction in the Bill. 'Family' has not been defined. It has been said a person will have the right to possess three arms. It should be restricted to one arm.

SHRI A.K ROY : I am pressing the amendment about the sanctity of number 3. Why has number 3 been fixed or chosen, that is the main point. It is because there are three ministers in the Home Ministry ? As there are three ministers, therefore there should be three arms.

Propertied people keep licensed gun. With one licensed gun they are committing lot of crime against the landless and the harijans.

I would insist that there should not be anything like more than one arms.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR ; His —Shri Singh's main question was about the ceiling—modifying breach loading only. That would defeat the very purpose because three weapons include muzzle loading and other weapons. Therefore, it will coverup other weapons.

About only one arm I have elaborately stated earlier. We have taken the views. Considering all aspects we fixed it at three.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have moved Sl. Nos. 23, 24 and 25.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : Sl. No. 17 is also mine.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Sl. No. 6 and 17 are identical. Sl. No. 6 has been moved by Shri Bhim Singh.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Considering the views expressed by the Hon. Member, as he has said that it may not reach the people concerned within a short time, 90 days may be substituted for 30 days. I think, there may be some difficulties even though we have taken all precautions. I am accepting Sl. No. 6.

I am not accepting the other amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put amendment bearing Sl. No. 6 moved by Shri Bhim Singh to the vote of the House.

The question is :

Page 2, line 1,——

for "thirty" *substitute* "ninety" (6)

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shall I put all the other amendments together ?

So, I shall now put all the other amendments to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,7,8,23,24, 25.35,36 and 37 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 4—**Amendment of Section 5**

SHRI BHIM SINGH : I beg to move :

"page 2,——

omit lines 39 and 40 (9)

Page 2, line 32,—

after "person" insert "except to a licensed arms dealer" (20)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, Sl. No. 21 is identical to Sl. No. 9. Shri Jitendra Prasad, Sl. No.26.

SHRI JITENDRA PRASAD : I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Mool Chand Daga—not present.

श्री भीम सिंह : क्लाज 4 में मैंने मूव किया था—

"a period of not less than 45 days has expired after the giving of such information."

may be deleted.

इसको डिलीट किया जाए, यह मैंने मूव किया था। जैसा कि मंत्री जी ने फर्माया है कि 45 डेज इसलिए रख रहे हैं कि लायसेन्स मिलने में दिक्कत न हो। अगर ऐसा है तो यह सेक्शन 13 में क्लाज 6 में होना चाहिए था। इसमें आपने बताया है कि लायसेंस देने की प्रक्रिया इस प्रकार है। इसमें आपने बेचने वाले के ऊपर रिस्ट्रक्शन लगा दी। मैंने निवेदन किया है कि जिसको लायसेंस दिया गया है उसके लिए यह रिस्ट्रक्शन नहीं होनी चाहिए। आपने कहा है कि यह इसलिए रखा है कि मजिस्ट्रेट पूरी जानकारी कर ले। जब खरीदने का लायसेन्स दे दिया तो पूरी इन्क्वायरी भी हो चुकी होगी। You have already said that a licensed from the competent authority shall be obtained for the purchase of it.

आप सैकिंड इनक्वायरी क्या कर रहे हैं और क्यों कर रहे हैं ? पाबन्दी आप बेचने वाले पर लगा रहे हैं कि जब तक 45 दिन न हो जाएं, नहीं बेच सकता है। खरीदने का लाइसेंस है, कम्पीटेंट है वह खरीदने के लिए, वह डीलर से खरीद सकता है लेकिन मेरे से नहीं खरीद सकता है क्योंकि मैंने डिपाजिट कराया है। गलत जगह पर आपने यह 45 दिन की रोक लगायी है।

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Sir, the 45 days' limit has been prescribed in this clause only to give the district authorities enough time for making prior enquiries about the genuineness of the transaction. This is absolutely necessary to check bogus transactions. I cannot accept it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I now put Amendments Nos. 9 and 20 moved by Shri Bhim Singh to the vote of the House.

Amendment Nos. 9 and 20 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

Clause 5—**Amenement of Section 9**

SHRI A.K. ROY : I beg to move :

Page 2,—

for lines 44 and 45 *Substitute*—

'(b) in sub-clause (ii), after the words "six months" the words "except in the case of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes" shall be inserted.'(38)

Page 2,—

after line 40, *insert*—

'(ii) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely :—

'(aa) any person,——

(i) accused of any economic offence or litigation connected with the violation of Land Ceiling Acts shall immediately be debarred from possessing arms and the arms seized from him shall be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other socially and economically weak people of the same locality, and

(ii) possessing arms shall be held responsible for any atrocity committed on the weaker sections of the society in the locality where he normally resides.".(39)

SHRI BHIM SINGH : I beg to move :

Page 2, line 43,—

after "twenty-one years *insert*—
"but this age restriction shall not be applicable to a person who already holds a licence prior to the coming into force of the Arms (Amendment) Act, 1983."(44)

SHRI A.K. ROY : I have added two new sub-clauses here.

What is the motive of murder ? It concerns with the very motive of murder. The Bureau of Police Investigation gave a report stating various motives of murder. Out of them, 21 per cent are over land disputes. So, the land dispute is the biggest factor causing the use of firearms leading to death. The land question generally arises out of violation of the Land Ceiling Act by the landlords. That is why I have moved this amendment indicating the categories of persons who will be debarred from getting a licence. Under the Act, three categories of persons have been debarred, the persons who are below 21 years, the persons who have to execute bond and the persons who are convicted of any offence. Along with that I have added two more categories of persons who should be debarred from getting a licence.

Firstly, it is the category of persons accused of any economic offence or who have violated the Land Ceiling Law and escaped with excess land. The violation of the Land Ceiling Law is the cause of land disputes and the land disputes are the beggest factors causing death. So, the persons who are engaged in litigation in courts for the violation of the ceiling law should be debarred from getting licence for fireams.

Secondly, the persons in whose area the atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes take place will be debarred from holding guns and getting a licence for firearms.

These are the two new sub-clauses that I want to insert in this clause by this amendment of mine.

Now, there is a new item in the *Hindustan Times* dated 1st February, 1982 stating, U.P. relaxes firearms licence rules. This is not our Government. It is their Government that is ruling there. It says :

"The Uttar Pradesh Government has decided to relax the rules for grant of arms licence to Harijans for their protection."

"She warned that if the general licence holders do not use them their arms for defending people against dacoits and for protection of weaker sections, their licences could be cancelled. Thus 12 licences have already been cancelled in Deoli and Sarhu-

[Shri A.K. Roy]

pur as their holders did not use their arms to protect the Harijans."

She means S.K. Bakshi, the Home Minister.

"She also said the licences of those terrorising the public, specially weaker sections, would be cancelled."

In view of this, I want that my two amendments which carry the spirit of the above executive action should be accepted.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : One point Mr. Roy was suggesting is that any person accused of any economic offence or litigation connected with violation of Land Ceiling Act may be debarred from possessing the arm and may be held responsible for atrocities committed on weaker sections and arms held by him may be given to Scheduled Caste people. But it does not stand the scrutiny of courts. So we cannot accept it.

The other point he mentioned is the amendment about six months. We are wanting to make it more stringent. Therefore, we have said in the amending Bill that it is proposed to delete 'six months' to debar a person who has undergone conviction for less than six months imprisonment. We are more stringent than that whatever he is wanting.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

Page 2,—

After line 48, *insert*—

'(ii) after clause (a), the following clause shall be inserted, namely:—

"(aa) any persons,—

(i) accused of any economic offence or litigation connected with the violation of Land Ceiling Acts shall immediately be debarred from possessing arms and the arms seized from him shall be given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and other socially and economically weak people of the same locality, and

(ii) possessing arms shall be held responsible for any atrocity committed on the weaker sections of the society in the locality where he normally resides.".(39)

The Lok Sabha divided.

17.33 hrs.

Division No.1

AYES

Agrawal, Shri Satish

Bag, Shri Ajit

Balanandan, Shri E.

Chakraborty, Shri Satyasadhan

Chaudhary, Shri Motibhai R.

Choubey, Shri Narayan

Dandavate, Prof. Madhu

Giri, Shri Sudhir

Jatiya, Shri Satyanarayan

Kabuli, Shri Abdul Rashid

Kodiyan, Shri P.K.

Kulandaivelu, Dr. V.

Maitra, Shri Sunil

Mayathevar, Shri K.

Mirdha, Shri Nathu Ram

Nihal Singh, Shri

Rajesh Kumar Singh, Shri

Roy, Shri A.K.

Shakya, Shri Ram Singh

Singh, Shri B.D.

Varma, Shri Ravindra

Verma, Shri R.L.P.

NOES

Anand Singh Shri

Anuragi, Shri Godil Prasad

Arakal, Shri Xavier

Bairwa, Shri Banwari Lal

Bansi Lal, Shri

Bhagat, Shri H.K.L.

Bhardwaj, Shri Parasram

Birbal, Shri

Buta Singh, Shri

Chandra Shekhar Singh, Shri

Chandrashekharappa, Shri T.V.

Choudhari, Shrimati Usha Prakash

Dalbir Singh, Shri

Damor, Shri Somjibhai

Dev, Shri Sontosh Mohan

Gomango, Shri Giridhar

Jain, Shri Virdhi Chander

Jitendra Prasad, Shri

Laskar, Shri Nihar Ranjan

Mahajan, Shri Vikram

Mahajan, Shri Y.S.

Mallikarjun, Shri

Mishra, Shri Gargi Shankar

Murthy, Shri M.V. Chandrashekhara

Namgyal, Shri P.

Panigrahi, Shri Chintamani

Panika, Shri Ram Pyare

Parashar, Prof. Narain Chand

Parmar, Shri Hiralal R.

Patel, Shri Uttambhai H.

Patil, Shri Veerendra

Patnaik, Shrimati Jayanti

Phulwariya, Shri Virda Ram

Prasan Kumar, Shri S.N.

Ram, Shri Ramswaroop

Rane Shrimati Sanyogta

Sahi, Shrimati Krishna

Shankaranand, Shri B.

Sharma, Shri Chiranji Lal

Sharma, Shri Kali Charan

Sharma, Shri Nand Kishore

Sharma, Shri Pratap Bhanu

Shiv Shankar, Shri P.

Sidnal, Shri S.B.

Singh, Kumari Pushpa Devi

Sunder Singh, Shri

Tayyab Hussain, Shri

Tewary, Prof. K.K.

Vairale, Shri Madhusudan

Vyas, Shri Girdhari Lal

*MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Subject to correction, the result of the Division is :

Ayes 22

Noes 50

*The following Numbers also rendered their votes for NOES : Sarvashri Mool Chand Daga, B.R. Nahata, Prof. N.G. Ranga. Sarvashree P. Rajagopal Naidu, Nurul Islam, Bishnu Prasad, Subash Yadav, Chandrapal Shailam and Gotte Bhoopathy.

The Noes have it, the Noes have it. The amendment is negatived.

The motion was negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now I shall put the other two Amendments, Nos. 38 and 44, to the vote of the House.

Amendments Nos. 38 and 44 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

Clause 6—**Amendment of Section 13**

SHRI BHIM SINGH : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 3,—

after line 6, *insert*,—

"Provided that where a person is already holding a licence for one or more firearms he may be given permission to buy another firearm for his personal use without further police or other enquiry within a fortnight from the date of application or refused for reasons to be recorded in writing. Provided further that representatives of the public M.L.As, M.Ps and gazetted officers of the Central and State Governments may be given licences for firearms for their personal use and safety without any police or other enquiry within a fortnight from the date of application or refused for reasons to be recorded in writing." (10)

Page 3, lines 7 and 8,—

omit "after such inquiry, if any, as it may consider necessary; and" (11)

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Sir, I beg to move :

Page 3,—
omit lines 12 to 16. (40)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr Bhim Singh—I think you are very much tired. You have already made many speeches.

श्री भीम सिंह : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, क्लाज नं० (6) के बारे में मैं निवेदन कर रहा था कि लाइसेंसिंग एथारिटी ने जब पुलिस से इंक्वायरी करवा ली फिर पटवारी और तहसीलदार से डबल इंक्वायरी कराने का कोई लाभ नहीं है। मैं इसी पर इंसिस्ट करता हूं।

omit "after such inquiry, if any, as it may consider necessary, and"

SHRI P K KODIYAN : I have suggested that lines 12 to 16 be deleted because there is no need for it. It is redundant because in the previous subsection, it is said :

"The licensing authority, after such inquiry, if any, as it may consider neeessary, and after considering the report received under sub-section (2), shall subject to the other provisions of this Chapter, by order in writing either grant the licence or refuse to grant the same."

So there is no need to provide for this proviso. The proviso envisages the failure on the part of the Police Officer concerned in submitting the report. Such a failure should not be a part of the Bill. It should be obligatory on the part of the Police Officer to submit the

report within the prescribed time and if he fails to submit the report, some action should be taken against him.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Mr. Bhim Singh is suggesting omitting the provision for further inquiry if necessary. I do not think it is a very good proposition...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : You accept neither additions nor omissions.

SHRI NIHAR RAJAN LASKAR : Because in certain cases it may be necessary for the inquiring officer to make further inquiries. So I do not accept.

About Mr Kodiyan's amendment, as I have already said there may be some difficulties and they may not be able to give us the report within the specified time. In that case, the executing officer can take action. That is what we have suggested. We cannot accept it.

SHRI BHIM SINGH : What about my amendment that in case of MLAs and MPs, no such inquiry is necessary.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : Why do you want to distinguish? Everybody should come under the law.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now I will put all the amendments to clause 6 together.

Amendments Nos. 10, 11 and 40 were put and negatived.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Now, the question is :

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bilj.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Clause 7—Shri Mool Chand Daga—he is not present.

So, the question is :

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 8—**Amendment of Section 25**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Jitendra Prasad—not here. Shri Anand Singh—also not here.

Shri Kodiyan—are you moving ?

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : Yes, Sir.

MR DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Bhim Singh.

SHRI BHIM SINGH : I am not moving.

SHRI P.K. KODIYAN : I beg to move :

Page 6, line 17,—

for "three" *substitute* "five" (41)

Page 6, line 17,—

for "seven" *substitute* "eight" (42)

Page 7,—

omit lines 16 to 18. (43)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Laskar, are you replying to Mr. Kodiyan ?

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR: I have already replied.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will now put to vote Mr. Kodiyan's amendments.

Amendments No. 42 and 43 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Now clause 8. The question is :

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 8 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clauses 9 to 14.

The question is :

"That Clauses 9 to 14 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 9 to 14 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an amendment to this Clause 15. Shri Anand Singh is not here.

The question is :

"That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 15 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There are no amendments to clauses 16 and 17.

The question is :

"That Clauses 16 and 17 stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 16 and 17 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is one amendment to clause 1. Shri Jitendra Prased is not here.

I shall put Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title together.

The question is :

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title stand part of the Bill".

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Title were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended, be passed.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I beg to move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed".

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

In the Third Reading, Hon. Members need not go into details of the Bill. You can say whether you oppose or support the Bill. I think you know the rules better than me. Shri P. Namgyal.

श्री पी० नामग्याल (लद्दाख) : माननीय उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं। मैं उन्हीं प्वाइंट्स के बारे में कहूंगा, जो नहीं कहे गए होंगे। आमतौर पर साबिक महाराजे और आमतौर पर स्पोर्ट्समैन सीलिंग के खिलाफ बोले, लेकिन मैं समझता हूं कि सीलिंग होनी चाहिए। आपका बिल एक इन्डिविज्युअल पर है और एक इंडिविज्युअल तीन लाइसेंस्ड गन रख सकता है। जिन लोगों के पास तीन गन से ज्यादा हैं ये लोग भी मुखतलिफ फैमिली के मैम्बर पर रख सकते हैं, इस तरह से आपके पास कोई भी फालतू हथियार नहीं आएगा। जहां तक स्पोर्ट्समैन का सवाल है, इसके बारे में विचार होना चाहिए। इसमें स्पोर्ट बोर्ड की स्वीकृति पर यदि किसी

स्पोर्टसमैन को तीन से ज्यादा रखने के लिए अनुमति मिल जाए, तो उसको परमीशन देनी चाहिए। पंजाब के बोर्डर्स पर, जम्मू और काश्मीर के बोर्डर पर और असम के बोर्डर पर, जैसा कि हम रोज अखबारों में पढ़ते हैं, बहुत सारे आर्म्स इल्लिगल स्मगल होकर हमारे मुल्क में आ रहे हैं। इसी की बजह से पंजाब के अन्दर गड़बड़ी हो रही है। कितने मर्डर हो रहे हैं, कोई न कोई खबर रोज अखबारों में पढ़ने को मिल जाती है। वे नाजायज आर्म्स पकड़े भी नहीं गए हैं, इसलिए ऐसे नाजायज हथियारों को पकड़ने के लिए सख्त कदम लेने की जरूरत है। जहां तक जम्मू काश्मीर का सवाल है, वहां कुछ सैक्टर हैं, जैसे पूंछ, आर० एस० पुरा और ओ० डी० सैक्टरी में काफी मात्रा में आर्म्स स्मगल होकर हमारे देश में आना बताते हैं। और यह हथियार कहां जा रहे हैं सरकार को देखना चाहिये। इसके अलावा मैं एक खास बात आपकी नोटिस में लाना चाहता हूं, जिस पर कि सरकार को गौर करना चाहिए। पिछले दिनों काश्मीर में मीर वाएज ने 8 जुलाई को एक जल्से में यह बात कही थी कि काश्मीर के मुसलमानों को आर्म्ज हासिल करने चाहिये ताकि वे अपने आपको डिफेंड कर सकें और जिहाद के लिए तैयार रहना चाहिए लेकिन सवाल पैदा होता है कि जिहाद किसके खिलाफ और क्यों? यह काफी खतरनाक बात है और इसकी तरफ सरकार को ध्यान देने की जरूरत है। उन्होंने यह भी कहा था

**

यह काबिलेगौर है। मिनिस्टर आफ होम अफेअर्स को इसमें सोचने की जरूरत है। जब से यह बात कही गई है, हमारी इत्तिला के मुताबिक पिछले एक महीने में श्रीनगर और जम्मू में आर्म्ज लाइसेंस के ईशू करने का रेट कहीं ज्यादा बढ़ गया है। मुझे यह बहुत खतरनाक बात लगती है। इसकी तरफ सरकार को देखने की जरूरत है। जिस वक्त यह बात कही गई थी उस स्टेज पर काश्मीर के चीफ मिनिस्टर के साथ वह शेअर कर रहे थे**

यह बहुत खतरनाक बात है मुझे लगता है कि मुल्क के अगस्ट इन्टरनेशनल साजिश हो रही है—इसको सरकार को देखने की जरूरत है

شری پی نام گیال (لداخ)

مانیئے اپادھیکش مہودے - میں اس بل کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں، میں انھیں پوائنٹ کے بارے میں کہوں گا۔ جو نہیں کہے گئے ہوں گے۔ عام طور پر سابقہ مہارلیے اور عام طور پر اسپورٹس مین سیلنگ کے خلاف ہوئے۔ لیکن میں سمجھتا ہوں کہ سیلنگ ہونی چاہیئے۔ آپ کا بل ایک انڈیویجول پر ہے اور ایک انڈیویجول تین لائسنس گن رکھ سکتا ہے، جن لوگوں کے پاس تین گن سے زیادہ ہیں مختلف فیملی ممبر کے نام سے رکھ سکتے ہیں۔ اس طرح سے آپ کے پاس کوئی فالتو ہتھیار نہیں آئے گا۔ جہاں تک اسپورٹس مین کا سوال ہے اس کے بارے میں وچار ہونا چاہیئے۔ ہمیں اسپورٹس بورڈ کی سوکرت پر یدی کسی اسپورٹس مین کو تین سے زیادہ رکھنے کے لئے انومتی مل جائے تو اس کو پرمیشن دینی چاہیئے۔ پنجاب کے بورڈرس پر جموں اور کشمیر کے بورڈر پر اور آسام کے بورڈر پر جیسا کہ ہم روز اخباروں میں پڑھتے ہیں، بہت سارے آرمس ال لیگل اسمگل ہوکر ہمارے ملک میں آرہے ہیں۔ اس کی وجہ سے پنجاب کے اندر گڑبڑی ہو رہی ہے۔ کتنے مرڈر ہو رہے ہیں، کوئی نہ کوئی خبر روز اخباروں میں پڑھنے کو مل جاتا ہے۔ یہ ناجائز آرمس پکڑے بھی نہیں گئے ہیں۔ اس لئے ایسے ناجائز ہتھیاروں کو پکڑنے کے لئے سخت قدم لینے کی ضرورت ہے، جہاں تک جموں و کشمیر کا سوال ہے۔ وہاں کچھ سیکٹر ہیں جیسے پونچھ، آر ایس پورہ اور او ڈی سیکٹر میں کافی ماترا میں آرمس اسمگل ہوکر ہمارے دیش میں آنا بتاتے ہیں - اور یہ ہتھیار کہاں جا رہے ہیں سرکار کو دیکھنا چاہیئے۔ اس کے علاوہ ایک خاص بات آپ کی نوٹس میں لانا چاہتا ہوں، جس پر کہ سرکار کو غور کرنا چاہیئے۔ پچھلے دنوں کشمیر میں میرواعظ نے ۸ جولائی کو ایک جلسے میں یہ بات کہی تھی کہ کشمیر کے مسلمانوں کو آرمس حاصل کرنے چاہئیں۔ تاکہ وہ اپنے آپ کو ڈیفنڈ کر سکیں اور جہاد کے لئے تیار رہنا چاہیئے۔ لیکن سوال پیدا ہوتا ہے کہ جہاد کس کے خلاف اور کیوں؟ یہ کافی خطرناک بات ہے اور اس کی طرف سرکار کو دھیان دینے کی ضرورت ہے۔ انھوں نے یہ بھی کہا تھا

** یہ قابل غور ہے۔

منسٹر آف ہوم افیئرس کو اس میں سوچنے کی ضرورت ہے۔ جب سے یہ بات کہی گئی ہے، ہماری اطلاع کے مطابق پچھلے ایک مہینے میں سری نگر اور جموں میں آرمس لائسنس کے اشو کرنے کا ریٹ کہیں زیادہ بڑھ گیا ہے۔ مجھے یہ بہت خطرناک بات لگتی ہے۔ اس کی طرف سرکار کو دیکھنے کی ضرورت ہے، جس وقت یہ بات کہی گئی تھی اس اسٹیج پر کشمیر کے چیف منسٹر کے ساتھ وہ شیئر کر رہے تھے۔ **

یہ بہت خطرناک بات ہے مجھے لگتا ہے کہ ملک کے اگینسٹ انٹرنیشنل سازش ہو رہی ہے۔

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Sir, he is misusing the opportunity that has been given by the Hon. Deputy-Speaker.

SHRI GHULAM RASOOL KOCHAK : He is misrepresenting the whole thing. I think this is not allowed in the House. It should not be allowed. He is taking the name of our Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will take care of it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He should say something about the bill. He should not exploit this opportunity.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : That is why I said Mr. Namgyal you should not go into the details of the Bill.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please sit down. I am telling him. What do you want ? I said in the third reading, rules are...

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY (Calcatta North East.) : Sir, he is not speaking on the Bill. He is not speaking anything on the Bill.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, he is speaking precisely about the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In the third reading he must not go into the details of the Bill.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, he is saying allowing the possession of lethal weapons to certain people will be dangerous.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You must not go into the detail. That is all right. Mr. Namgyal you, please complete.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You sit down. You have made your point. You must allow him to speak. If there is anything unparliamentary or anything like that, we will take care of it in the proceedings.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Sir. I have not said anything which is unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal, you please speak only in support or against the Bill. Don't go into the details of the Bill. Then there will be so many interruptions.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, I am on a point of order. I will speak briefly.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : Since this is a serious matter, I would like to quote. They have said and I would like to quote.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Sir, the Hon. Member has referred to a Chief Minister by name. He has named Dr. Abdullah and has made allegations. That is unparliamentary and must be expunged.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I will go through the records.

SHRI P. NAMGYAL : No, I never named the Chief Minister.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal, you don't reply to him. I will go through the record.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, I am on a point of order. I want to know if a particular responsible person in public life advocates acquisition of illegal weapons or arms by a particular group of people and gives a call for fight against the Central Government or any established authority for that matter, is

it not permissible in the House to mention that particular dignitary? I would like to know this from you, Sir.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER ; Please order. Mr. Tewari, he should have given me advance notice. Then it would have been permitted. He has not given advance notice.

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : You have allowed many Members...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : If every Hon. Member acts according to the rules, all these complications would not arise at all, and our work will also be simplified. So, please speak either against or in favour of the Bill, in the Thir Reading; or else I will not allow.

MR. Namgyal, the rule says that at this stage, the discussion shall be confined to the submission of arguments either in support of the Bill or for the rejection of the Bill. In making his speech, a member shall not refer to the details of the Bill further than is necessary. Only formal, verbal or conseqnential amendments are allowed at this stage.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI *rose.*

MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Kabuli, you are spoiling the issue. This is not the way. Please sit down. I have already told him. This is not correct.

श्री पी० नामग्याल : मेरा दूसरा प्वाएंट यह है कि अभी-अभी जनाब काबुली साहब ने एक बड़ा सीरियस एलीगेशन लगाया। वह एलीगेशन इसी ऐवान में आर्मी के खिलाफ में लगाया गया। मैं उसी वक्त रिकार्ड को स्ट्रेट करना चाहता था और मैंने उस वक्त प्वाएंट आउट भी किया था मगर चेअरमेन ने उसको अलाऊ किया था।

(व्यवधान)

شری پی نام گیال

میرا دوسرا پوائنٹ یہ ہے کہ ابھی ابھی جناب کابلی صاحب نے ایک بڑا سیریس الیگیشن لگایا ہے، وہ الیگیشن اس ایوان میں آرمی کے خلاف لگایا گیا ہے، میں اس وقت ریکارڈ کو اسٹریٹ کرنا چاہتا تھا۔ اور میں نے اس وقت پوائنٹ آؤٹ بھی کیا تھا مگر چیئرمین نے اس کو الاؤ کیا تھا۔ ... (انٹرپشن)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Namgyal, please come to the point.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He is misrepresenting my speech.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am not going to allow anybody else in the Third Reading. I can step. Please sit down. Sufficient discussion has taken place. Mr. Namgyal, please complete it.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He is again mentioning it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have allowed him. I have quoted the rule. I have allowed him. Every now and then you should not interrupt.

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : Just now you have given a ruling; and against that, he is speaking.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY: On a point of order. You have said that during the Third Reading, the Member can only talk about the general Bill—whether he is for or against it. How do you allow the Member to speak like that ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is the difficulty. If everybody speaks, how can one follow ?

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : I am upholding your orders and your ruling.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you please sit down. Please...Mr. Namgyal, please complete it.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री पी० नामग्याल : डिप्टी स्पीकर साहब, इन्होंने यह कहा था कि आर्मी ने इन्डिस्क्रिमेट फायरिंग किया और एक आदमी जो कि एक होटल की बालकोनी पर बैठा हुआ था, मारा गया। मैं यह कहता हूं कि यह बात सही नहीं है।

(व्यवधान)

شری پی نام گیال

ڈپٹی سپیکر صاحب - انھوں نے یہ کہا تھا کہ آرمی نے انڈی سکریمینیٹ فائرنگ کیا اور ایک آدمی جو ہوٹل کی بالکونی پر بیٹھا ہوا تھا - مارا گیا - میں یہ بات کہتا ہوں کہ یہ بات صحیح نہیں ہے ... (انٹرویشن)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI *rose.*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : This is not the way. Please sit down. Don't interrupt. Are you going to sit or not ? Please sit down. Both of you sit down.

(*Interruptions*)**.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't record anything whatever they say. Yes, Mr. Namgyal. Don't record anything they say.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Why are you allowing him to speak ? Then they should also be allowed to speak. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : What do you mean by this ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : When you are all speaking how can I follow him when he speaks ? It is not possible.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Did you hear what he say ? He is challenging the loyalty of the members.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : These remarks must be expunged. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If thereis anything unparliamentary in his speeh or defamatory, I will go through it.

SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA : Everything is unparliamentary.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : We will take care of that. Why is the Presiding officer sitting here ?

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : He wants to charge me as if I am anti-India.

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : You must withdraw it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : He said against the Indian Army.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : They are elected Members of Parliament like you.(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ABDUL RASHID KABULI : They want to prove that they are good Indians as if we are not good Indians. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Don't show your hands like this. You show your hands like this outside, not in the House. It is not correct; it is not a parliamentary procedure, a good parliamentary behaviour also.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SATYASADHAN CHAKRABORTY : Mr. Tewary, sit down. Grapes are sour. You wanted to have an alliwance with them. Now you are accusing them.

(*Interruptions*)

श्री पी० नामग्याल : पुलिस ने हवा में फायरिंग की और उससे एक पाकिस्तानी जो कि एक होटल की बालकोनी पर बैठा हुआ था, मारा गया। इससे इनको तकलीफ हो रही है। आर्मी का इसमें कोई हाथ नहीं था। **(व्यवधान)** इतना कहते हुए मैं इस बिल का समर्थन करता हूं।

شری پی نام گیال

پولیس نے ہوا میں فائرنگ کی اور اس سے ایک پاکستانی جو کہ ایک ہوٹل کی بالکونی پر بیٹھا ہوا تھا۔ مارا گیا اس سے ان کو تکلیف ہو رہی ہے۔ آرمی کا اس میں کوئی ہاتھ نہیں تھا۔

(انٹرپشن)

اتنا کہتے ہوئے میں اس بل کا سمرتھن کرتا ہوں۔

श्री सत्यनारायण जटिया (उज्जैन) : उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, यह जो आर्म्स अमेंडमेंट बिल लाया गया है, यह बहुत पुराना है। यह 1959 का है और इसमें संशोधन करना बहुत जरूरी है। यह सरकार की मंशा है। लेकिन सरकार की जो मंशा होती है ठीक उसके विपरीत गतिविधि होती है। सरकार की मंशा यह है कि इस बिल से कानून को मानने वालों के अधिकारों को सीमित कर दें। समाज विरोधी तत्वों और शांति भंग करने वाले लोगों को नियंत्रित करने में सरकार असफल रही है लेकिन कानून के तहत जिन लोगों को संरक्षण मिलना चाहिए उनको नियंत्रित करने का काम इन्होंने किया है।

18.00 hrs.

मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है कि विशेषज्ञों से उन्होंने इस बिल के बारे में चर्चा की है। मैं समझता हूं कि यदि दोनों सदनों के सदस्यों के साथ इस संशोधन विधेयक पर चर्चा कर ली गई होती तो ज्यादा अच्छा होता। अब भी मैं समझता हूं सिलेक्ट कमेटी बना कर उसके माध्यम से रिपोर्ट हमारे सामने आए तो ज्यादा कारगर यह विधेयक बन सकता है और इसका ज्यादा असर हो सकता है, ज्यादा असरदार यह कानून बन सकता है। इससे सरकार की जो मंशा है उसको भी ठीक दिशा मिल सकती है।

देश में ऐसी परिस्थिति निर्मित हो गई है कि उससे निपटने के लिए आपका कहना है कि इस प्रकार के संशोधन की आवश्यकता है। मैं पूछना चाहता हूं कि वह परिस्थिति क्यों निर्मित हुई है, उसका कारण क्या है ? सारे देश में अशान्ति है, आम आदमी अपने को सुरक्षित अनुभव नहीं करता है तो उस स्थिति में उसके पास आत्मरक्षा के लिए क्या साधन उपलब्ध हैं? हमारा देश अहिंसावादी देश है। यहां किसी प्रकार के शस्त्रों की जरूरत नहीं होनी चाहिये। लेकिन जब शस्त्रों की होड़ चल पड़ी है तो वैसी स्थिति में आत्म-रक्षा के किए, स्व-रक्षा के लिए वह यदि कुछ जुटा पाता है तो उस पर रेस्ट्रिक्शन लगा देना ठीक नहीं होगा।

पब्लिक प्लेस, सार्वजनिक स्थान की डेफीनिशन भी स्पष्ट नहीं है, ठीक नहीं है। इसको आपके द्वारा स्पष्ट भी नहीं किया गया है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं समझता हूं कि इस बिल को पास न करवा कर इसको सिलेक्ट कमेटी के सुपुर्द कर दिया जाए जहां इस पर विस्तार से विचार हो और वह अपनी रिपोर्ट सदन को दे ।

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : The time is over.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The BAC has already decided and it has been made plain in the Committee that in order to ensure timely completion of the Government business, the House may sit beyond 6 p.m. 'whenever necessary' ?

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA : Who is deciding 'whenever necessary' ?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I am in the middle of this Bill now. I will complete this Bill.

SHRI NIHAR RANJAN LASKAR : I have replied to all the points. And no new points have been raised now. About consulting the Members, we have consulted our Members of Parliament in between who were interested in this subject. We have discussed this Bill thoroughly in the last four hours. So, there is nothing new for me to add.

MR. DFPUTY-SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI BUTA SINGH : I want to request the Hon. House through you what we have to send all the Bills passed by this House to the other House for their consideration. As agreed by the BAC you were also kind enough to remark from the Chair that we will sit extra upto 7 o'clock—I request the House to agree to sit upto 7 o'clock in order to complete Government business.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : So, it is decided that we will sit upto 7 o' clock.

18.05 hrs.

EMIGRATION BILL

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The House will now take up the Emigration Bill. Shri Veerendra Patil.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRI VEERENDRA PATIL) : Sir, the Emigration Bill, 1983 is before this august House. The Bill seeks to replace the exsiting Emigration Act, 1922, which was tailored to meet the requirements of a different era. A new era in emigration began with the oil boom of 1973. With that came the realisation that any law on emigration: in order to be effective, has to take into consideration the two clearly related factors : exploitation of overseas labour market, yet protect Indian workers from exploitation. The unorganised and unregulated recruitment of workers had led to their exploitation both at the hands of unscrupulous recruiting agents in India, and some not so reliable foreign employers on whose behalf they were recruited. A policy decision was, therefore, taken by Government in June; 1976, to regulate the employment of workers abroad. Despite the efforts to regulate depioyment of Indian workers overseas, complaints about unauteorised recruitment and exploitation of workers continned to be re?eiven. The Labour Ministry appointed a small official committee in February, 1978, to look into the question of overseas job seekers in all its aspects, and to suggest measures for reorganising its work on sound lines. The Committed recommended that the existing Emigration Act, 1922 should be replaced by a fresh anactment. In March, 1979, the regulatory and administrative measures devised by the Government to

regulate the emigration of Indian overseas workers were challenged in the Supreme Court who, while setting aside the regulatory provisions as not having statutory backing of the law, laid-down guidelines for conducting the work of amigration by government. The Court ruled that the guidelines would remain vailed until Parliament enacted a law on the subject. The first step in the direction of preparing a comprehensive Bill was then taken early, but in view of the procedural difficulties and care and time needed to work out the economic and social consequences of emigration and to induct them into the legislation process, the Bill has taken rather long time to materialise in its present form. It is certainly a long time but considering the magnitude of its impact and the causes it will serve, our intension and not the time taken is the essence of things at the present moment.

Hon'ble Members are aware of the objects and reasons for which the legislation is being enacted. I shall, however, emphasise a few salient features of the Bill to emphasise the basic philosophy of Government in enacting the legislation. The main approach has been to protect the emigrant workers from exploitation both in India and abroad, but at the same time not to have the cumbersome or complicated a procedure which will reduce or adversely affect the competitiveness of Indian labour in the overseas labour market. The Bill seeks to achieve procedural simplicity, effective control over exploitation through an appropriate regulatory machinery, and provides the necessary scope for increasing the flow of Indian workers to the available job markets of the world.

I will now give a brief synopsis of the Bill for ready appreciation of the intentions of the Bill.

No Indian citizen (unless exempted) can leave India for taking up an employment abroad without obtaining the certificate of emigration clearance from the protector of Emigrants. An emigrant worker can be recruited for a job in the foreign country either by a registered recruiting agent or by an employer directly. An intending recruiting agent can obtain a registration certificate from an authority specified for the purpose on the basis of an application after depositing the necessary security. There shall be no prior scrutiny of the application for consideration as the intention is to introduce in automatic system of registration based on the conditions stipulated in the Act. The applicant shall be required to swear an affidavit declaring his finantial standing, and give an undertaking that in the event of any false or incorrect information having been furnished the registration certificate is liable to be cancelled. This is also linked with the offence under clause 24(1) (c) for intentionally supplying any false information. When a certificate issued to any person has been cancelled, such person shall not be eligible to make any application for another certificate until the expiry of a period of two years from the date of such cancellation. In case an employer, either Indian or foreign, wishes to recruit Indian workers without the help of the registered recruiting agents, then the employer will have to obtain a permit from the competent authority. The permit can be cancelled or suspended in the same manner as applicable to registration certificate. To facilitate the grant of such permits to foreign employers in the foreign countries, certain Government Officers outside India can be authorised to discharge the function of the competent authority. Provision has been made to reckon cheating of emigrants as a cognizable offence under the Act. The punishment for various offences is made deterrent, as would be seen from the provise to clause 24 of the Bill. In order to curb illegal emigration, powers of search, seizure and detention have been given to certain authorities. Powers of court under the Code of Civil Procedure in respect of certain matters have been vested in the emigration authorities. The decision of the specified authorities in regard to cancellation, suspension and rejection of permits and registration and other matters as provided in the Act, has been made appealable to the Central Govern-

[Shri Virendra Patil]

ment. The crucial concept being protection of emigrants, the chief emigration authority has been designated as the Protector-General of Emigrants. The authority at the field level has been designated as the Protector of Emigrants.

Summing up, I can very well say that this long awaited Bill, when passed, will serve a major objective. The day of enactment of this Bill will be a momentous day in the lives of over 7 lakhs of Indian workers abroad and lakhs of other Indian workers who are proceeding to the foreign countries for employment every year. Central Government does not intend at present to participate in the field of recruitment for overseas employment, as it is felt that a system governed by specific regulatory parameters will be adequate to serve the purpose. Some States Governments have also entered the field in a big way with their overseas employment recruiting agencies in the public sectors and they can complete with private recruiting agencies in the open labour market.

I will also like to add Government's appreciation and also admiration for the Indian emigrant workers, who leave their homes and hearth to go to foreign lands. These workers do need help in safeguarding their interests here and also to protect them from exploitation by unscrupulous persons. They are not only earning a good name for the quality of Indian labour; but they are also helping the economy of their mother country by sending a huge amount of foreign exchange, which is badly needed for the development of the country. The present Emigration Bill is a token of our gratitude to them and should be passed urgently

With these words, I move* :

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration of citizens of India be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved:

"That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration of citizens of India, be taken into consideration."

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Koderma) : I beg to move :

That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon by the 30th November, 1983.(2)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN (Mukandapuram) : I beg to move :

That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration of citizens of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 14 members, namely :

(1) Shri Satish Agarwal
(2) Shri Xavier Arakal
(3) Shri H. N. Bahuguna
(4) Shri E. Balanandan
(5) Shri G.M. Banatwalla
(6) Shrimati Usha Prakash Choudhuri
(7) Shri Mool Chand Daga
(8) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
(9) Shri C.T. Dhandapani
(10) Shri Dharmvir
(11) Shri Jagan Nath Kaushal
(12) Shri Geeta Mukherjee
(13) Shri A.A. Rahim
(14) Shri Rasheed Masood

With instructions to report by the first day of the next session.(3)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : I beg to move :

That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration of citizens of India to referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses consisting of

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

21 Members, 14 from this House, namely :—

(1) Shri Abdul Samad
(2) Shri Xavier Arakal
(3) Shri E. Balanandan
(4) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
(5) Shrimati Suseela Gopalan
(6) Prof. P.J. Kurien
(7) Shri George Joseph Mundakal
(8) Shri Veerendra Patil
(9) Shri K.A. Rajan
(10) Shri Ratansinh Rajda
(11) Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
(12) Shri R.P. Unnikrishnan
(13) Shri V.S. Vijayaraghavan
(14) Shri G.M. Banatwalla

and 7 from Rajya Sabhar;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 7 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.(4)

I beg to move :

That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration of citizens of India, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 14 members, namely :—

(1) Shri Xavier Arakal
(2) Shri E. Balanandan
(3) Shri G.M. Banatwalla
(4) Shri Mool Chand Daga
(5) Prof. Madhu Dandavate
(6) Shrimati Suseela Gopalan
(7) Shri K. Kunhambu
(8) Prof. S.J. Kurien
(9) Shri Veerendra Patil
(10) Shri A.A. Rahim
(11) Shri K.A. Rajan
(12) Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
(13) Shri V.S Vijayaragaavan; and
(14) Shri George Joseph Mundackal

with instructions to report by the first day of the next session.(5)

SHRI M M. LAWRENCE (Idukki) : I beg to move :

That the Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to emigration of citizens of India, be referred to a Joint Committee of the Houses, consisting of 19 members, 13 from this House, namely :

(1) Shri Xavier Arakal
(2) Shri E. Balanandan
(3) Shrimati Suseela Gopalan
(4) Shri E.K. Imbichibava
(5) Shri P.K. Kodiyan
(6) Dr. V. Kulandaivelu
(7) Shri A. Neelalohithadasan Nadar
(8) Prof. Rupchand Pal
(9) Shri Veerendra Patil
(10) Shri K.A. Rajan
(11) Shri Ebrahim Sulaiman Sait
(12) Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan
(13) Shri H.M. Lawrence

and 6 from Rajya Sabha;

that in order to constitute a sitting of the Joint Committee, the quorum shall be one-third of the total number of members of the Joint Committee;

[Shri M.M. Lawrence]

that the Committee shall make a report to this House by the first day of the next session;

that in other respects the Rules of Procedure of this House relating to Parliamentary Committees shall apply with such variations and modifications as the Speaker may make; and

that this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do join the said Joint Committee and communicate to this House the names of 6 members to be appointed by Rajya Sabha to the Joint Committee.(39)

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : First of all, I support the measure brought by the Government in the form of this Bill, though belated. It is better late than never, this Bill, brought forward by the Government, stipulates so many conditions. Before going through the conditions as such, I want to say a few words about the condition of the workers going abroad for seeking employment.

In India, because of the conditions prevailing today, people are going abroad for earning daily bread.

Utilising this situation many agents are cropping up Many agents many times take money from the workers by giving them assurance that they will be given employment elsewhere. Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 20,000 are being taken from each worker by the agent and from Kerala so many people were sent there. You know, the Minister has stated in reply to a query in the Parliament that nearly nine lakhs workers are employed in Gulf countries. I must submit that a majority of them would be from Kerala. So, the experience of this exploitation is with us very much. Those workers who pay so much for getting employment elsewhere are brought to Delhi. They will be asked to stay here for some time and in many cases they stay here for months together and nothing is done. One fine morning we find that the agent has also disappeared. Then what happens ? These people come and stay here flock to the M. Ps.' residences especially those Kerala M. Ps. and they go to the other M. Ps. also. They tell the story that 'we have given so much money' etc. I have brought this matter to the notice of the Ministers concerned stating that 'this state of affairs is going on, you should intervene.' But they plead their helplessness. The citizens of the country who have been cheated by somebody offering something, come to Delhi, stay for months together without even food, and they come to M. Ps. and the M. Ps. will take up the matter with the concerned Minister. Then the Minister says, 'Mr. Balanandan what can I do ? Nothing can be done'. This is the story that goes on. Another part of the story is the philosophy that people should not take bribe, the people should live in this way or that way. All sorts of such philosophies are there. But to understand the philosophy, the people should live and for living, the people should eat. For that, the basic condition should be guaranteed. Then only your philosophy will help. (*Interruptions*). To understand the philosophy you must be alive. Therefore, in this country of ours, after we had freedom, for 31 years there were many things that happened. In our country the employment rate and ratio is going up. Therefore any arrangement by which the Government wants to regulate employment of Indian workers abroad must not forget this.

We should also understand the international environment prevailing at this time of bringing this legislation by the Government of India. What is the situation today ? To start from the Gulf countries, what is their position now ? Their position is that because of glut that is prevailing in the oil market they are compelled to cut down their construction activities. Naturally, what will happen is that the employment market in those countries will also go down. And what is the result today ? The effect today is that many of those people who go for work in these Gulf countries, are told that there is no work now. Naturally, the man has to come

back. And you and I, parliamentarians, who know the law may always say that they should come back to India, Kerala. What for ?

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat) : To know the philosophy ?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Yes, to know the philosophy they have to do so. Therefore, these people in those countries search for another job, they are getting some job too. But what happened ?

Recently those workers who work without working permit, Government of those countries are taking strict measures against them. Many of them are being taken to jail. I will deal with what our Ministers say later on.

They bring foreign exchange. We are in deficient state, we are in dwindling state of foreign exchange, these people are bringing that. I will deal with this also later on.

Many of them are in jail. Because they have no work, they will try to do some job. They have no work permit. Therefore, they are in jail. Some relative of theirs will go to the great Indian Embassy for help. What happens then ? I must say with humility. Our Ambassadors are not bad people. I do not want to say anything against those people as such. Suppose a lady goes to the Embassy and tells that my husband is in jail, please do something. These Ambassadors are not helping, I must tell you. This is the position.

Let us forget this Ambassador thing for the time being. Our great Ministers from India go abroad. Our Government's high ups go there. They address gatherings of big people. Big lectures are delivered by them. While returning they bring something, which I do not want to narrate.

SOME HON. MEMBERS : What things are they ?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : If I say our Deputy Speaker may say something. (*Interruptions*) I know, you know: our Customs people cannot do anything.

Let me leave this also here.

The statements they make after coming over here, is that they are having heavenly conveniences in these States. This is the kind of statements that are made by the Ministers.

I take objection to this kind of statement that is made. They must tell us the truth. The workers of India are having lot of troubles over there. Government of India may not be able to help them for the time being, I quite understand that. But they should not give incorrect statement.

Workers may come back to their houses, because our people go abroad not to live there but to earn something and come back home. If they come to India they come with proper ticket. They come to Bombay or Trivandrum. The treatment meted out to them by the Custom people is nothing short of an enemy. Sir, you go to Bombay and see yourself what is happening in Customs Office.

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA (Calcutta North-East) : I have seen myself.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : They must search properly. We do not want to violate law. But they must treat them as human beings. They are harassed. The type of harassment is indescribable. I do not want to describe that.

They come home through all this kind of harassment. Now, the Government of India is coming with a legislation to stop the malpractices or Corrupt practices. All right. The embodiment of corruption, if you want to see the corruption as a whole in its true form, please go the Customs Department at Bombay or Trivandrum. Whatever things these people bring by their sweat and labour and risking their life, something, say 50% or . 25%, as the case may be, is taken away by them. The percentages may vary. It may be, 0 to

[Shri Sunil Maitra]

100. This is being taken like that. That is the treatment given to these people by the "great" Customs officials of this country. I want that our Minister should take note of this.

I would like to mention another thing about the Air India people. These people come here, with an OK return ticket as they want to go back. When they want to go back, immediately they find the Air India people saying, "No, your ticket is not OK." OK ticket has gone to the hell or heaven. Then, suddenly the ticket becomes OK. How? That is through the usual Indian way?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : How does it become OK?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : Once he gives something it becomes OK. This is the process under which those people who go for employment elsewhere are treated by our Government and Departments. This should be changed and must be changed. I would like the Hon. Labour Minister to assure us that these points will be checked and some steps will be taken.

Sir, you may take note of the international environment. What is that? I told you about the plight of petroleum oil. Take Great Britain. One of the famous ladies, courageous ladies...

SHRI SUNIL MAITRA : Iron lady.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Cast-Iron lady.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : She is ruling Great Britain. The unemployment position in Great Britain is 14%. That is one of the greatest ever records. What is happening now? Our people from Punjab and the Northern belt go there and do valuable service in Great Britain for the prosperity of that country. The Indian workers contribute very much and in a big way. Now, what is going on? We have discussed in this august House about the latest technique being employed by the British hierarchy. That is, some kind of testing.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Virginity test.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : That is insisted on by them. Now, what are they doing? Now, they are saying that British unemployment is because of Indian workers, South African workers and some other workers who are working there are taking away the employment opportunities. The local workers are told by the Government indirectly to attak the Indian workers. So many kinds of injustice are now being done to the Indian workers who are working in Great Britain. We are having good relations with Britain. Therefore, while we discuss this Bill in this august House I would request the Minister and the Government through you to see that the Indian workers working in Britain are given adequate protection and decent treatment. That should be assured. Not only that. I do not wish to make any kind of accusation against Britain. What are the developed coun ries all over the world doing today?

For their own people even they are cutting out all the welfare facilities. Therefore, the situation is such that the objective of bringing such a measure should not be restrictive. It should be done in such a way that this should not be a lever for restricting our people from getting employment abroad. The restrictive element should not come in this Bill for getting employment abroad for the Indian workers.

This point is to be noted by the Hon. Minister, of course, while explaining the objective of the Bill he said that all these factors have been taken note of, specially when he said that in the total situation, there will come in because of this Bill.

If you go through the Bill, clause 15(2) reads :

> "Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1), the

central Government may, by notification, authorise any person who is employed under that Government in any country or place outside India to exercise the powers of the competent authority, and issue permits under this chapter to employers who are not citizens of India for the purpose of recruiting any citizen of India for employment in such country or place and a person so authorised shall endorse a duly certified copy of every permit issued by him under this chapter to the Protector General of Emigrants."

That is all right. But you read clause 19 :

"Any permit obtained from a person authorised under sub-section (2) of section 15 shall not be valid unless a certified copy thereof is filed in the prescribed manner with the protector General of Emigrants."

This is to be done by whom ? According to the stipulation in clause 15(2), the Government of India authorises some person to issue a permit to the foreign employer to recruit Indian workers.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please try to conclude.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : I have only started.

Mr. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : I have to stick to time if you are not prepared to sit longer. You do not want to sit longer. If you are prepared to sit after 7 O'clock, I will allow everybody. But you do not want to do that. I am prepared to sit. I can allow Mr. Balanandan half an hour. But he must be prepared to sit after 7 O'Clock. You are not prepared to do that. What can I do ?

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : The point that I am bringing to the notice of the Hon. Minister is that if our Government official fails to endorse a duly certified copy of the permit or a certified copy is not filed, then the permit will we cancelled. In that case, what will be the fate of the worker who sought employment according to this permit ? The point is that the authorised person in a foreign country is allowed to issue permit to recruit workers and the duty of the person concerned is to file a certified copy in the prescribed manner with the protector General of Emigrants. If he fails to do that, what will be the fate of the worker who sought employment abroad ? Who is to be penalised and for what ? According to me, this is an anomaly in the Bill.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani) : It is ridiculous.

SHRI E. BALANANDAN : It can be said to be ridiculous and irrelevant. Therefore. I say that this is to be looked into. The intention of the Government is not to bring in any kind of restrictive element by putting a provision like this in the Bill.

In the environments which I talked of earler brings keen competition today ? From Philippines people come to any country. They will come and work for a song. And, the attraction of Indian workers has as you know, is the cheapness of our labour and so many are competing with us now. Therefore, this kind of restrictions which we impose may result in some kind of a restriction for getting employment for Indian workers. So this element may also be looked into.

Finally, I generally agree with the Hon. Minister in respect of the Clauses of the Bill except one or two. It will be better, if it is processed by a Select Committee. This is a very important legislation. And we have had the 1922 act hanging on us till date even though the Supreme Court had intervened and said something in 1979. As the Hon. Minister himself admitted, we had lost much time.

[Shri E. Balanandan]

So my submission to the Hon. Minister through you is that a Select Committee may be appointed from this House to go through this Bill. Perhaps much changes will not be made. But this is a piece of legislation which will have a wider bearing on our economy. Therefore, it has to be very very properly scrutinised. I do not think that the Hon. Minister will have any objection for allowing it for the scrutiny of a Select Committee. Because it is urgent, the Committee should report back before the next session of Parliament.

That way, anything which will have restrictive impact on the recruitment of Indian workers has to be gone through properly, by a Select Committee.

With this submission, I support this Bill.

* Dr. V. KULANDAIVELU (Chidambaram) : Hon. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on behalf of my party the Dravida Murnetra Kazhagam I wish to place my views on the Emigration Bill before the House.

Sir, I would at the very outset say that this Bill is a very important Bill in the sense that it concerns the workers going to foreign countries for employment purposes, since they have in no employment opportunities here with the country. The Government has not been able fo generate enough employment opportunities to absorb all the unemployed in the country. Naturally emigration has become the best chance for their survival. When it has become a question of life or death for our Indian workers, naturally it has become a matter of concern both for the Government and the public in general. That is why the Hon. Minister in his introductory remarks has referred to the laudable objectives of this Bill, which ensure security to the workers who go abroad, at the same time protecting their interests within the country. Sir, here we have to bear in mind that the unscrupulous recruiting agents are exploiting the misery of such workers. They are thriving on their misplaced hopes and aspirations. They are exploiting their eagerness to expand the chances of their livelihood abroad. It is common knowledge that these workers often become the victims of the avarice of such recruiting agents. This Bill seeks to save the workers from the clutches of these agents.

If you look at the provisions of this Bill from this angle, I am compelled to say that this is a half-baked measure, formulated in a slip-shed manner. The loopholes and the deficiencies contained in this Bill will defeat the very purpose that the Hon. Minister has in his mind. As I stated earlier, a Bill concerned with human problems should receive greater attention in the hands of the Government and it should also be looked into by this House with verve and vigour. All of us should apply our mind in all earnestness and seriousness about the provisions of this Bill. That cannot be done through a cursory discussion on the floor of this House. The constraints of time will prevent us from giving full consideration to the provisions of this Bill. Hence, as has been demanded by my predecessor, Shri Balanandan, I suggest that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee where the various facets of this Bill will be assessed, analysed and argued in great depth. I am sure that the final shape of the Bill from the Select Committee will reflect in true sense the objectives of the Government and also suggest considered media far achieving them. Hence I reiterate that this Bill should be referred to a Select committee of this House.

Sir, the poor unemployed in the country who have bleak future within the country, who do not have two square

* The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

meals a day and who cannot cover themselves from sun, showers and shame, will naturally like to seek employment outside the country for their livelihood. It is not just a question of temptation to earn more money. It is a necessity for survival. A poor villager or a poor artisan in a rural area sells his small plot of land measuring an acre or two and disposes of his hutment in order to pay for the recruiting agent who has assured him some job outside the country. They want to go abroad not only for livelihood but also come back to the country in affluence. We cannot blame them for their human desires. The recruitment agent is paid Rs.10,000, 15,000 and in some cases even 20,000. They are all lured by the possibilities abroad and they succumb to the enticement of the recruitment agents. My Hon. friend was talking about the workers having OK Air tickets and yet not being able to travel. He was narrating the endless malpractices in this human business. I will give here the example of what had happened in Tamil Nadu. A recruiting agent put the emigrant workers in a ship in Madras port. After some time the ship got berthed in Nagapattinam, another port in Tamil Nadu. All the workers were allowed to land in Nagapattinam port. They felt so happy that their arduous journey was over so quickly. They were also glad to find Tamil speaking people around. They thought that they had really come to place in a foreign country where Tamilians were living. After a while when the reality dawned upon them; they came to know that they had been deceived by the recruiting agent. Originally they did not know the topography of Tamil Nadu. Now they realised that they have come from one part of Tamil Nadu to another part of Tamil Nadu. Here it is necessary to draw the attention of the House that workers who have permanent jobs in public enterprises like Neiveli Lignite Corporation, resign their jobs in the hope of going abroad and making some money in their life time. The recruitment agent takes them to Bombay from where they are also taken to some foreign country. There they are dropped by these people. Without assured jobs they become beggars in that foreign land. Their misery becomes a handy tool for the foreign companies. They employ them at minimum of wages. They are compelled to accept whatever is available so that keep their skin and bones together. I would like to know what provisions are there in this Bill which can prevent such malpractices. Are there any deterrent punishment awarded to such recruitment agents ? The punishment suggested is two years' imprisonment and two thousand rupees fine. Do you mean to say, Sir, that this is a deterrent punishment ? Sir, I demand that the registretion of recruiting agent should be repealed and their security of Rs. 1 lakh should be forfeited. What is the use of putting them in the prison ? They should be debarred for ever from this trade. Then only there can be a permanent solution to such malpractices.

I would like to make another suggestion, if the Government want to subserve the interests of these workers who mortgage their life in the hands of unscrupulous recruitment agent. Sir, we have got Employment Exchanges all over the country. The Government should create a separate cell in these Employment Exchanges which should be empowered to recruit workers for jobs outside. Otherwise, there is no chance for eradicating the evil of recruitment agents. I suggest that the system of private recruiting agent should be done away with.

My Hon. friend, Shri Balanandan was talking about the plight of Indian workers in the United Kingdom. Under the plea that there is growing unemployment in the U.K., there is an attempt to repatriate Indian workers, who have given their sweat and blood for the prosperity of Britain. Now, the fate of some 10,000 Indian Doctors is hanging fire. Their registration is going to lapse in February 1984; after which they cannot stay in England. What is their future if they come to India ? There is unemployment among Medical

[Dr. V. Kulandaivelu]

Graduates here within the country. We are talking about cordial relations with Great Britain. We say that our relations with the U.K. are on firm footing. I would like our Hon. Prime Minister to take up this matter of Indian Doctors with Mrs. Thatcher, the P.M. of the U.K. and ensure that their registration period is extended so that the Indian Doctors are enabled to stay permanent in England.

While we are on the emigrant workers, I would like to draw the attention of the House about the migrant workers within the country, about whom the Labour Minister has not taken any interest so far. Sir, the workers from Tamil Nadu due to the appalling drought conditions had migrated to Vidhisha and Raisson areas in Madhya Pradesh and also in some parts of Andhra Pradesh. Thousands of them were actually bonded labour in these places. I raised it on the floor of this House and I wrote a letter to the Hon. Minister about this. The Madhya Pradesh denied the existence of bonded labour. But it was found out later on that the Tamil workers here were the bonded labour.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Dr. Kulandaivelu wants another Bill.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : When we are concerned with this Bill relating to emigrant workers, I wanted to draw the attention of the House to the migrant workers within the country.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : This Bill concerns with emigration. You cannot bring the topic of migration under this Bill. The problem of workers going from one State to the other State within the country cannot be discussed under this Bill. You can ask for a separate Bill.

DR. V. KULANDAIVELU : Sir, I want the Hon. Minister to pay some attention to the problems of migrant workers also within the country. As I mentioned earlier, the laudable objectives of this Bill can be achieved in their full perspective, if it gets the considered views of a Select Committee. I suggest that this Bill be referred to the Select Committee. If that is done, then the question of protecting the interests of workers who are taken outside India by our public sector enterprises can also be considered in depth. With these words I conclude my speech.

श्री राजेश कुमार सिंह (फिरोजाबाद): उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, इस बिल के उद्देश्यों तथा कारणों के विवरण में 1922 के एमीग्रेशन एक्ट का उल्लेख किया गया है। एक लम्बे अरसे से यह शिकायत की जाती रही है कि यह कानून बहुत ढीला है, मजबूत नहीं है। वर्तमान व्यवस्था में आमूल परिवर्तन करने की जरूरत है। मैं समझता हूं कि मंत्री महोदय को इतनी परेशानी न उठानी पड़ती, यदि वह एक आटानोमस बाडी बनाते और उसी के माध्यम से यहां से मजदूर विदेशों में काम करने के लिए भेजे जाते। लेकिन बुनियादी बात पर मंत्री महोदय ने विशेष गौर नहीं किया है। मंत्री महोदय ने कानून में कुछ हेर-फेर कर के उन रिक्रूटिंग एजेन्ट्स को छूट दे दी है, जो विदेशों को मजदूर भेजते हैं। इस तरह के एजेन्ट उत्तर प्रदेश, दिल्ली, पंजाब और राजस्थान में भी पहुंच गए हैं, जहां लोगों को विदेशों में ले जाने और काम देने का प्रलोभन दिया जाता है। मेरे पास अभी कुछ दिन पहले राजस्थान से कुछ मजदूर आए थे। उनको ईराक भेजा गया था। जिन्होंने भेजा था उनका उल्लेख मैं अभी यहां पर नहीं करना चाहता क्योंकि मैंने आपसे इस सम्बन्ध में पर्मीशन नहीं ली है। 120 लोग वहां से लौट कर आए।

इससे अधिक लोग भेजे गए होंगे जिनमें से 120 लोग लौट कर आए। उनमें प्रत्येक से 12 हजार रुपया लिया गया था और सिजके माध्यम से रेक्रूटमेंट हुआ उसे 2 हजार रुपया प्रति व्यक्ति कमीशन के तौर पर दिया गया। आपने इसमें बताया है कि सिक्योरिटी लेंगे एक लाख रुपए की। मेरा निवेदन है 12 हजार रुपए के हिसाब से आप जोड़ लीजिए कि कितने लाख बने ? दो हजार प्रति व्यक्ति का हिसाब आप जाने दीजिए। तो एक लाख की सिक्योरिटी देने में उनको क्या दिक्कत होगी ? वे यह पैसा इसी में से दे देंगे। **(व्यवधान)** यदि इस कानून की सही मायनों में यह मंशा है कि जो मैल प्रेक्टिस चलती है, और जो गलत तरीके से लोग लाते हैं, उसको रोकना है तो यह स्वागत योग्य है।... **(व्यवधान)**

मैन पावर एक्सपोर्ट कार्पोरेशन की बात भी थी। आप स्टेट ट्रेडिंग कार्पोरेशन के माध्यम से व्यापार करते हैं। लेकिन हमारी जो मैनपावर है, जो हमारे स्किल्ड और अनस्किल्ड श्रमिक हैं उनको काम देने की बात है जो आपके वर्क्स की परिभाषा दी है, उसमें कुछ और मुद्दे भी हैं। आपने कई बार उल्लेख किया है कि ऐसे कार्य करने की अनुमति नहीं दी जाएगी जिससे देश के सम्मान को ठेस पहुंचे। डोमेस्टिक सर्विस का भी आपने उल्लेख किया है लेकिन डोमेस्टिक सर्विस का क्या मतलब है ? इसमें आपने एक कैटेगरी भी बनाई है। यूरोप और गल्फ कन्ट्रीज में हमारे लोग जाकर काम करते हैं। उनकी शिकायतें लगातार आ रही हैं। मन्त्री जी कहेंगे कि बहुत कम शिकायतें आई हैं। विदेशों में हमारे स्किल्ड और अनस्किल्ड 9 लाख लोग काम कर रहे हैं जिनमें से सिर्फ हजार दो हजार लोगों की शिकायतें आई हैं, जोकि मंत्री जी कहेंगे कम हैं। लेकिन मैंने उन लोगों से बात की तो मुझे पता चला कि उनमें बहुत सारे लोग शिक्षित नहीं थे। वे यह भी नहीं जानते थे कि कहां हमारा मिशन है और हमारा राजदूत रहता है। ऐसे लोगों को प्रचार के माध्यम से वहां ले जाया गया, यह प्रलोभन देकर कि उनको बहुत बड़ा वेतन मिलेगा। अधिक उपार्जन करने की लालसा लोगों को इसके लिए उत्साहित करती है। वहां उनके साथ जो व्यवहार होता है उसके बारे में उनको कोई जानकारी नहीं रहती। फिर वे आपके पास कंप्लेन्ट क्या करेंगे ?

इसमें आप प्रोटेक्टर बनाने जा रहे हैं, पता नहीं उनका क्या फंगशन होगा, ओनली टु इश्यु सर्टिफिकेट्स ?

19.00 hrs.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEKAER : To-morrow, he will not be in Delhi. I think that is why he wants to conclude to-day.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : I will be in Delhi tomorrow. There is a conference.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Singh, how much time do you want to complete ? Another five minutes ? You can attend the conference tomorrow.

SHRI RAJESH KUMAR SINGH : No, Sir; I want more time.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : In that case, you can continue tomorrow.

The House now stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

19.01 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday August 11, 1983/Sravana 20, 1905 (Saka)